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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1918.

FOURTH OF JULY TO THE CZECH PEOPLE OF THE  
UNITED STATES

(From the Czech National Alliance and the National  
Alliance of Czech Catholics)

The great American nation declared its independence on the fourth day of July, 1776. It placed the fate of its great Republic and the government of its affairs into the hands of its free people. The country of the free became the refuge of the weak and oppressed. Multitudes from every corner of the world wandered to the shores of the promised land to live a free and more beautiful life than could be offered them by their subjugated countries.

One million sons and daughters of the land of our birth live under the starry banner today, under the light and sun of this beautiful land. They have built their houses on the fertile soil of the farms, and in cities as

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Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1918.

well. And here they are rearing their children. We have been rearing them to revere both the old homeland and this country which has become our new homeland.

This new country of ours has lovingly supported us and has taught us to brave whatever life may bring. It has instilled into us the joy of life in a free country. This country has never taken our rights away from us, it has never obstructed our path in the pursuit of cultural progress. Like a good mother it has extended a helping hand wherever needed, and has given lavishly of material and spiritual goods.

A new time has come. Noble as ever in its glorious history, this Republic has risen to fight for a better future for mankind. The same banner that the people waved in 1776 is being held aloft over the whole world by President Wilson. The ideals for which the best sons of the Republic shed their blood in 1776 are held up today by the President as the ideals of the entire world.

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This country has been intrusted with a noble task. Its children have come from all over the world to escape slavery. The soul of America is therefore the soul of the whole world, and the pains of the world have ever been soothed here.

During this vast struggle it was America which opened the gates for the sad children of the world to Americanize them in the noblest sense of the word, i. e., to give them bread and to give them liberty.

The Czech people of America are proud of being called on to assist in this great task and to work under their beloved President for his glorious aims. The Czechs pledge themselves to unwavering fealty; and they promise to persist for the sake of ultimate victory.

The history of our nation reveals a continual battle for the ideal promulgated by President Wilson on April 2, 1917, before the American Congress and the whole world: The world must be saved for democracy! Sons of the Czech nation

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died for this principle when they fought under the banner of John Hus. Our brothers are suffering for it now on the banks of the Vltava in Russia, on the banks of the Marne, and on the banks of Piave.

We are happy that we can stand, our hearts filled with joy, behind the flag of the United States--united in the sacred struggle for the sacred rights of mankind.

Therefore, on the Fourth of July, the Czech people, a branch of the subjugated nations, will step before America and its President to testify to their loyalty to, and their reverence for, the country which is making such magnificent sacrifices upon the altar of mankind. They want to proclaim their adherence to the nation whose President has lifted right over might, love over violence, and good over evil.

On the Fourth of July all Czechs should show that their men, women, and children stand in solid, serried ranks behind their President, ready for

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any sacrifice. Let there be not one Czech soul who would not deem it the greatest obligation to bow before the glorious traditions and the spirit of the American nation. Farmers, as well as people from cities, should remember that the slogan of July the Fourth is:

He is not a good citizen--that Czech is an enemy of this country--who will not participate in the manifestation of the Czechoslovak people to the Republic of the United States and its President.

Our celebrations will be held everywhere. We are calling on all Czech settlements to celebrate in an impressive, dignified manner. We are asking them for the sake of the Czech name which has won such praise for all that we have done for our new country in this war, at the time when the country's honor and the liberty of the world are at stake. This call should be heard in Washington--a call of trust, love, and determination to persist until the moment when the President's great presage has come true, when the nations will rejoice over the possession of their free land,

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and the world will be safe for democracy.

The manifesto of loyalty by the Czechoslovak people will be heard in all places where Czechoslovaks live. Go there in numbers of thousands so that you too may be counted among those who bear on their emblem this slogan:

The Czechs are the first in contest, the first at work, the first in sacrifice, and they surpass all other nations in gratitude to their new country.

For the Czech National Alliance: Dr. Pecival.

For the National Alliance of Czech Catholics:  
Reverend Ino Kestl.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE IMMIGRANTS

(Summary)

"Plans for this year's celebration of Independence Day, in which immigrants are expected to play a conspicuous part, have already been made in the Capital of this great, glorious republic. Representatives of twenty-three immigrant nations addressed themselves to the President, requesting him to issue to the American-born element a manifesto urging that they unite with the immigrants in the celebration of a day which is of the greatest significance for all of us in these trying times.

"It is reported that forty-six large organizations, representing twenty-three various nations, are prepared for the festive events.".....

The President's appeal follows:.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1918.

COMMITTEE FOR FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION MEETS

Last night a meeting was held in the offices of the Czech branch of the American Red Cross, 3342 West 26th Street, Mr. F. O. Layer presiding. Almost every member of the Czech Arrangement Committee for the Fourth of July celebration was present. The question of supplying the necessary band was soon settled when it became known that a number of our organizations have already procured their own music and others plan to do the same. The latter will be urged to hire their band as soon as possible, since many musicians were engaged by other nationalities weeks ago.

Several new members have been added to the present Arrangement Committee. The finance committee asked for suggestions on how to provide money. The answer was that in an enterprise of such magnitude as this contributions and gifts should be solicited.

Mr. Oldrich Farsky, representing the Czech Artists Club, proposed the outfitting

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1918.

of three carriages, one symbolizing the arrival of immigrants, one showing Columbia as protectress of the smaller nations, and the third representing the Slavonic peoples paying homage to Columbia.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak introduced Mr. Brousek, band leader, who warned the Committee of the incidental dearth of musicians for the parade. All Slovak bands have been contracted--all by the Czechoslovak organizations.

Mr. J. J. Salat suggested that our singing societies should sing patriotic songs while marching. We regret that the idea was rejected.....

The costs of one carriage was put at \$160. Mr. Petrtyl stated that the Czech Artists Club is ready to do the purely artistic work on the carriages without charge; he submitted sketches of the proposed decorations.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak proposed that the collection of contributions be started immediately, and announced that the firm Cermak and Serhant donated \$25.00. Mr. Salat informed the committee that the Lawndale National Bank and the

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Mr. Veverka, director of the Czech Free-Thought schools in Chicago, declared that the participation of pupils is feasible, notwithstanding certain difficulties in supervising them. The colorful aspect of the parade is to be enhanced by the Banderium, i.e., mounted Sokols.



Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1918.

TO ALL CZECH ORGANIZATIONS

Immigrants of all nationalities are preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July in a particularly impressive manner. The celebrations will serve as manifestations of loyalty to the United States, to its Government, to President Wilson, and to the American people in general.

It is imperative for all citizens of Czech descent, who cherish the freedom of the new homeland, to participate as intensively as possible so that our manifestation will excel all others. To make the right start, we invite all representatives of our organizations to assemble at the hall of Sokol Chicago, 2345 South Kedzie Avenue, Monday evening, June 17, where outlines and details will be discussed for a dignified commemoration of Independence Day.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1918.

DECORATION DAY

Our Chicago Czech Cemeteries Overcrowded with Celebrants

(Summary)

Though rainy weather, which had lasted for several days, threatened to mar the event, the sky cleared up somewhat about midday, and the celebrations in honor of our dead came off satisfactorily.

At the Bohemian National Cemetery

The commemoration began with the customary parade which started from the home of Pilsen Sokol and marched east on 18th Street, then southwest on Blue Island Avenue to Ashland Avenue, where surface cars transported participants to Irving Park. At the Bohemian Orphanage and Old People's Home the participants gathered anew and marched into the Cemetery, where, near the monument erected in honor of the Veterans of the Civil War, a tribune was erected for the functionaries. The

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strains of Chopin's "Funeral March" filled the air, while thousands were assembling around the platform, at about 10 a. m.

The celebration was initiated by a ceremony in honor of the Civil War Veterans, at whose monument Mr. Frank Stejskal, himself a warrior of those times, delivered an address. After this, the attention of the crowd concentrated upon the platform. Speakers, and officers of the Cemetery, were seated there, as were also the wards of the Orphanage with their warden, that goodhearted woman, Mrs. Augusta Dusek.

Mr. John Pecha, chairman of the directorate of the Cemetery, opened the series of speeches with a few well chosen words; admonishing his audience to stand behind our government in these critical times. He introduced Governor Frank Lowden, who expressed his gratification at the opportunity given him to speak before the Czechs, whose ardent patriotic activities he is following closely as the head of one of the greatest states of the Union. Though not prepared, and speaking spontaneously, he soon established a close contact with the Czechs. He said:

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"You know better than any one else how to appreciate freedom. You were free, great, and powerful at a time when America was peopled by savages. But you, too, have gone through a period of decline. You have been under the heel of your oppressors for three hundred years. National co-operation is needed by us to down autocracy....."

The governor closed with a very flattering remark directed to State Representative E. J. Smejkal, whom he called a typical exponent of Czech patriotism.

The next numbers on the program were two poems, one in English and one in Czech. The latter came from the pen of A. J. Havranek. "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by all the wards of the Orphanage, followed. Attorney J. J. Vlach, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, delivered an address which made a great impression. Mr. Brousek's band filled in the intermissions.

There was a throng of people inside and outside the Cemetery such as one did not see in former years. Red Cross workers, in their becoming uniforms, were taking

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up contributions which seemed to pour in like rain. This collection in our Czech Cemetery will net a handsome amount for this humanitarian purpose. Some workers also were "tagging" for the Zdrubek school in Irving Park.

#### At the St. Adalbert Cemetery

Countless people visited the St. Adalbert Cemetery yesterday. They were headed by a company of Czech-American Veterans and their band, the St. Wenceslaus Order No. 131, and by Cadets' associations. The parade started at 8 a. m. from the Czech-American Auditorium, moved east on 18th Street to Allport Avenue, over 19th Street to Ashland Avenue, where streetcars were waiting to take the participants to Clybourn Junction; there, the Chicago & Northwestern train was waiting, ready to leave for Norwood Park.

The program began with an address by the Reverend V. Kolbeck, who first apologized for the absence of Msgr. Bobal. There was a hint of sadness in his words, quite conforming to the gloomy weather.....The speaker indicated that Congress has

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I G empowered the President to designate this day as a day of prayer for victory.

A mass was read, followed by singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner". Judge J. H. Mahoney spoke to the crowd; he made a fervent appeal for united support of the President and the Government. He reminded the audience of the many humiliations to which this country had been subjected before it finally was compelled to join the Allies. He reminded them of the "Lusitania," of whose crew and passengers hundreds lost their lives.....

"America" was sung, and Prior Prokop Neuzil mounted the platform. He pointed to this day as the fiftieth anniversary of the Memorial Day celebration, and gave a brief outline of the origin of the custom....."Hej Slovane" (Ho ye Slavs!), Czech national anthem, was sung. The ceremony closed with a prayer for victory.

At Resurrection Cemetery

Resurrection Cemetery is the youngest of our cemeteries. Though the celebration

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I G        there was not as imposing as it was elsewhere, still it left the impression of an act pervaded with true national American sentiment. Most of the people had come from the settlement, Town of Lake. As in former years, the arrangements were in the hands of the Czecho-Slav American Veterans, Company No. 2. They gathered at 8 a. m. at the St. Cyrill and St. Methodius Church, 50th Street and Hermitage Avenue, marched through the streets of Town of Lake, and took the surface line cars to the Cemetery.

Mr. J. R. Vojtech, lawyer, opened with a patriotic address, and was followed by Mr. F. J. Brom, well-known citizen of Town of Lake. The latter, too, spoke in a patriotic vein, exhorting his fellow citizens to do all in their power to contribute to victory for our army. Reverend Thomas J. Bobal spoke of the intrinsic beauty of the meaning of Memorial Day. He is parish priest of the St. Cyrill and St. Methodius Church....There was no speaker from out of town this year.

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

#### HONOR CZECH HEROES

Czechoslovak Catholics, Free--Religionists,  
and Socialists, Unite in Celebration

(Summary)

The memorial celebrated last night will be recorded in golden letters in the history of the Czechs' struggle for independence. Czechoslovaks of Chicago remembered their fellow-countrymen who gave their lives on the battlefields in foreign lands in order to help the cause of liberty for Czechoslovak soil. They honored the memory of the men of the Czechoslovak brigade who fought on the Russian side against Austria, and which was annihilated at Tarnopol, a Polish district of Austria, in a recent offensive.

The streets in the neighborhood of Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street began to fill with crowds as early as 7 P. M. The home of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš [gymnastic society] is located there, the rallying point of the Sokols, who





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IV started a parade, led by Doctor A. Mueller, and accompanied by Rubringer's band, went to the pavilion in the Pilsen Brewery Park. Over one thousand persons were in the procession. There were Sokols, members of the Beseda Frič [a patriotic society], and others. They were loudly acclaimed by sympathizing bystanders.

The pavilion was decorated with American, Czech, and Russian flags, also those of the Allied powers. The "Star-Spangled Banner" opened the program, the throng of four thousand men and women joined in the singing with enthusiasm.

Dr. Ludwig Fisher, the first speaker, explained the purpose of the gathering: "We have met here in deepest grief which gripped our hearts when we learned about the fate of our Czechoslovak warriors. You have only recently heard how bravely they fought during the beginning of the offensive, but who, alas, are no more today. Theirs is the lion's share in former successes upon the plains of Tarnopol; their deeds will forever shine brilliantly in our history. All honor to them!



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IV Three Czech regiments stood like rocks, while the Russian armies gathered around them wavered, and began to retreat. They struggled with the enemy who had encircled them through treason, but they did not give up. To be dutiful was their only thought; twelve centuries were looking down upon them, and millions of Czech eyes gazed, imploring them: 'Do not give up!' The fighters answered: 'Let us show to our Czech people here and across the ocean that we are fighting for their liberation and their independence!' .... It is our turn now to unite and work for a happy future of our Czechoslovak nation!"

The ever beautiful anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" [Where my homeland is....], was sung then, accompanied by the orchestra. After this, Mr. Ondrej [Andrew] Šustka took the floor: ".... Painful emotions now, but joyous ones at the same time, are throbbing in our hearts--our Czech and Slovak young men have made the supreme sacrifice. We are asking ourselves whether we, too, are as strong as they were--those who fell in the battle against the Austrians..... Our Sokol gymnastic organization has given our youth the education necessary



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

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IV to accomplish what our men lost at Tarnopol.... Had not the World War started, neither you Czechs nor we Slovaks would have ever had any hope to escape Austrian tyranny. Let everyone of us--sons and daughters of the Czechoslovak nation--work together, for this is the only road to honor and victory!" (Thundering applause--the orchestra plays "Columbia".)

Two choruses, "Věno" [Dedication] by Bedřich [Frederick] Smetana, directed by G. Houdek, and "Úboj" (Forward into the fight!) by Zajc, were rendered by the Dělnicko-Pěvecký Spolek [Workingmen's Singing Society].

The Reverend Fr. Jedlička, one of the most popular speakers and best known patriotic workers, was introduced by Doctor Fisher. He is a native American, but he masters the Czech language perfectly. He spoke in the name of the Czech Catholics, and was warmly acclaimed. "Our foremost efforts must be bent toward working in harmony toward the goal--to liberate our old homeland. Today we are mourning. Figuratively, we are singing a requiem. These are the obsequies in memory of the tragedy of Tarnopol..... We must make a common

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IV cause with our brethren, the Russians. .... All the Slavonic nations must unite.... Let us be loyal to America, but do not let us forget the old homeland. We can be good Americans and at the same time remain sincere children of Mother Bohemia....." "Hej Slované," the other Czech national anthem, was sung at the close of the Reverend Jedlička's address.

Following this speech were two songs by the mixed chorus of the Slovak American Sokol [gymnastic societies], whereupon Mr. Novák, representing the Czech branch of the Social Democrats stepped forth. He said: ".... This is a question of the very existence of the Czechoslovak nation. We are bound to exert our power to the utmost to destroy the militarism of the Kaiser. Let us quit making excuses, but let us consider that at Tarnopol, as well as elsewhere, our comrades have died to be worthy of the name of our forebears. We cannot do anything for our cause on this side of the ocean except help financially. We have decided to send our delegate to Russia with our message, and encourage them to hold out and fight on for the liberation of the small peoples..... Forget your petty quarrels! We shall be with you to the last





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IV man until the Czechoslovaks have won complete liberty."

The mixed chorus of the United Slovak Gymnastic Societies, known by the name, Detvan, presented two songs. These were followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner," played by the orchestra.

Dr. A. Mueller spoke for the Sokol [gymnastic societies], beginning with the declaration that the Sokols [members of the Sokol gymnastic societies] are "soldiers in the service of the nation", and that Sokol discipline has proved its worth upon the battlefield of Tarnopol, which reminds us of the Thermopylae Pass with its three hundred dead Greek heroes.....

Mr. J. Tvrzický, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, followed. He called the battle of Tarnopol one of the most significant events in Czech history; and appealed to his fellow-countrymen to hold out until the independence of the Czech nation is assured.

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1917.

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IV The new Russian anthem, composed by Glinka, was then played for the first time in America, Mr. Rubringer's orchestra performing. Dr. L. Fisher mounted the platform to read the numerous manifestations of sympathy. They came from the following: New York Branch of the Czech National Alliance, Ferdinand Písecký, the Workingmen's American Sokol Organizations, M. Štefaník of the Czech National Council, and others.

Mr. Palandiö then spoke for the Serbians. An unforgettable moment, defying depiction, arrived. Thousands of men and women thronged toward a group which had just entered, and headed by a Sokol guard of honor--they were delegates from the great, free republic of Russia, led by Professor Oronowsky, who is a colonel in the Russian army, and Boris Bachmetëv, the Russian ambassador. The multitude greeted them with frenzied applause..... Several speeches were made.....

.....

The "Star-Spangled Banner" closed the commemoration, which included the dedi-

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IV cation of a flag by Czech-American women to the Czechoslovak army  
fighting abroad with the Allies for the independence of the old  
homeland.



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Denní Klasatel, July 20, 1917.

[BOROVSKÝ MEMORIAL CELEBRATION]

(Editorial)

Each year we have commemorated the anniversary of the death of that great son of our nation, Karel (Charles) Havlíček Borovský. On July 29, sixty-one years will have passed since the undaunted fighter for our Czech state rights died. We shall again pay homage to his name, and we should all be prepared to do our patriotic duty.

The memorial celebration will be held in Douglas Park, where the Czechs of Chicago have erected a statue of this most determined and unyielding defender of our old homeland. There we shall again take an oath of allegiance to his principles. In this way we shall best honor the memory of our immortal son; there we shall renew our promise to follow and to cherish the meaning of his famous defy to the Austrian government: "Promise me what you may, threaten





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Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1917.

me as you will, still I shall not turn traitor!"

Czechs of Chicago! Let us do our duty on July 29!



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Denní Hlasatel, July 17, 1917.

LET US STAND FORTH!

(Summarized editorial)

The 128th anniversary of the storming of the Bastille was commemorated in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park last Saturday, under the auspices of the French-American colony of Chicago, effectively aided by the local Belgian colony. The celebration is held annually, and the Czechs have always participated in it in impressive numbers to show their sympathies, which have always been, and are particularly this year, very pronounced. But we were quite startled by the meager participation on the part of the Czech Chicagoans this year.

We want to be frank, and, therefore, say that the Czechs of this city form a class of people who take to showy celebrations like a duck takes to water..... We like to appear in impressive numbers.....but only on occasions of a Czech nature, where we appear only before ourselves without being noticed

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Denní Hlasatel, July 17, 1917.

by outsiders, by people of other nationalities whose attention we could well draw to our activities.

The fact that last Saturday's celebration was not arranged by us, but by the French colony, supported by Chicago Belgians and Italians, may account for the lack of interest exhibited by us, and, it must be admitted, to our disadvantage. If we know how to arrange social and political affairs for ourselves, we should be able to turn our appearances before strangers to our advantage just as well. This is necessary, not only for the sake of representation itself, but because this same representation often becomes weighty in places where one would least expect it.

The French are a people who have always, and everywhere, demonstrated their highly sympathetic feelings for the Czechs, even before the World War.....

We had a celebration on the Fourth of July to commemorate the Declaration of Independence. This affair was held in the Pilsen Brewery Park; it was

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arranged exclusively by us, and for us. There was a parade which may be called magnificent. Why did we not appear in a parade of our own on July 14, when a nation so sympathetic to us was concerned?



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Denní Hlasatel, July 16, 1917.

CZECHS AT BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATION

(Summary)

In recent years, the celebration of the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille has been the occasion for a large gathering of friends of the French people, in the Pilsen Brewery Park, each July 14. This park is located between the preponderantly Czech districts called "California" and "Plzeň" (Pilsen).....

A group of Sokols stood in the rear of a platform. They were headed by Mr. Paškovský, and they had expected to be called on to perform....."They were not asked to give an exhibition, but we think they themselves should have offered their contribution to the entertainment.....The Sokols want to co-operate; they never forget their friends who are fighting for the independence of their country....."



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Denní Hlasatel, July 16, 1917.

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I G        The arrangements committee, the **representatives** of the Czech  
I C        National Alliance and of the Czech newspapers, and their  
IV        guests had dinner together. There were about five hundred  
          persons in the dining room; a second dinner had to be served  
for the rest of the crowd.....

"We Czechs had a very pleasant conversation with our allies; at our table there were four Czechs, three Frenchmen, two Italians, one Belgian, two Americans, and one Swiss. The World War was the chief topic; French and Italian were chiefly spoken. The instant introductions were over, and our friends learned that we were Czechs, their eyes filled with tears and they grasped our hands--'Czechs? Why, you were the first to come to our aid!' one of them exclaimed in English. One of the Czechs said a few words of thanks in the French language. This evoked an outburst of enthusiastic questioning. Our representative was compelled to give all sorts of detailed information about the Czechs. This animated conversation was carried on, even after we moved to make room for other diners;



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our representatives were then introduced to Mr. Barthelmy, French

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consul in Chicago, and to other members of the local French colony.

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"Night was drawing near when we Czechs, numbering about fifty, sat in the garden, eagerly awaiting the columns of Sokols, who were to assemble at the hall of the Havlíček Tyrš Sokol Gymnastic Society, at Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street, and who were expected to appear here in an impressive parade. We were, alas, disappointed.--Did our people forget? They failed to heed the appeal issued in our daily papers. They did not arrive!

We had anticipated that there would be more of our countrymen than there were last year, when three hundred participated; we thought there would be at least six hundred. On the contrary, there was just a handful."

Those who had assembled at the Sokol Hall joined the others, who were



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I G sitting in the garden, and they marched into the pavilion where  
I C the invited guests, led by the French and the Belgian consuls,  
IV had occupied the platform, and where also Mr. R. Jaroslav Pšenka  
appeared as official representative and speaker for the Czech National Alliance and the Czech-Americans in general. He was introduced by the chairman as follows:

"The Czechs are among the small nations who have suffered most from unjust treatment by the Prussians; their nation has a glorious history, and their volunteers were the first to fight for France, trusting that she would help them win independence for their old homeland." These words drew thunderous applause, and shouts of praise and enthusiasm for the Czechs.

Mr. Pšenka, in a short address, which he delivered in the French language,





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I G defined the political attitude of the Czechs, declaring that  
I C the place of the Czechs is on the Allies' side, and that his  
IV nation has formed an army which is fighting on the battlefields  
in Russia. He solicited the good will of France, entreating  
her to intercede in behalf of Czech liberty....and closed by acclaiming  
France with a mighty 'Vive La France!'" These words were reverberated  
by hundreds of voices throughout the hall.

After several other speeches had been given, the Czechs present rallied, and proceeded to take part as a body in a parade through the dance hall. About two hundred gathered; they hastily procured a red and white flag, the Czech colors, and then succeeded in executing a demonstrative parade which wound up before the French and the Belgian consuls, to the tune of French music, followed by the Czech national anthem "Hej Slované" (Hail, All Ye Slavonic Peoples!). By this manifestation the Czechs were able to testify to their sympathies for the Allies.



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Denní Hlasatel, July 16, 1917.

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The success of the dignified celebration will materially contribute to funds for the relief of wounded French soldiers.

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"We admit having been guilty of an omission which will be marked by France. We should have begun to agitate for a manifestation one month previous to the event, for, just as we do not forget the Fourth of July, we should feel duty-bound to remember the observance of the Fourteenth of July--the Bastille celebration. Let us hope that on the next Fourteenth of July we shall celebrate the defeat of Germany, for it will bring liberty to the Czechs. In that way we shall make amends for our failing."

[Translator's note: This item is an ordinary report interspersed with editorial comment--a "semi-editorial", frequently met with in Bohemian papers.]



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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1917.

IN MEMORIAM

Inspiring Celebrations on Decoration Day

(Summary)

A downpour in the morning and an unpleasant autumnal atmosphere throughout the rest of the day could not mar the programs set for the Memorial Day celebrations which were held on various Czech cemeteries yesterday, nor could the chilly breeze which fanned the drizzling water dampen the patriotic spirit that filled the bosom of every participant. The attendance, however, was visibly affected by the inclement weather, for it could not compare with the multitudes of other years. . . . .

In the Bohemian National Cemetery

The celebration began with the customary parade from the Česko Americká Svobodná Škola (Czech American Liberal School) at 8 A. M. Mr. Frank Stejskal



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was the marshal. After a rearrangement before the Bohemian Orphanage and the Old People's home, the parade arrived at the Bohemian National Cemetery, where flowers were laid upon the monument of the Civil War veterans. Mr. Albert Macháček was the speaker.

He first remembered our recently departed fellow-countryman, the patriot and marshal, Frank Schultz, and other veterans whose ranks are thinning rapidly. Czech-American fathers and mothers were reminded by the speaker of the crucial time in which the liberation of the oppressed nations is being fought, and that young men are necessary to strengthen Uncle Sam's Army . . . . . The speaker emphasized: "Remember my dear fellow-countrymen that those sons of our nation who lend an ear to its voice will be fighting not only for the Allies, but also for the liberation of our poor, oppressed people in the old homeland and for the independence of our dear country. Every nation struggling for freedom must be ready for sacrifices! . . . . You are today a part of this great country, and under a severe obligation to show your gratitude for the friendly reception.



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given you upon your arrival from the old country. Show your patriotism by buying Liberty Bonds, which are absolutely safe. Use the money which you may have placed in doubtful investments. That money will be used for your own good, and for a speedy ending of the War.

"It is mainly up to those who stay at home to contribute to the funds for the alleviation of the untold sufferings which are awaiting our Army in action. Everyone of you, to the last man and woman, should become a member of the Red Cross . . . ."

During the speech, a heavy rain began to pour down, and the greater part of the attendance retired to the Crematory where the celebration was continued, although there was hardly any standing room left. After a piece of incidental music rendered by Mr. Rubringer's band, Mr. Pecha introduced Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court.

Judge Olson's address contained much praise for the Czech people, and, as

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1917.

a matter of course, reflected the spirit of the time of war, which raises the significance of this year's Decoration Day. After a brief review of the incidents which led to the proclamation of Memorial Day, the speaker pointed out that in the Civil War it was a Czech regiment which offered its services first. "At this time, it is again the Czech and Slovak boys who formed the largest contingent for enlistment in the service of "The Star-Spangled Banner." This corresponds with the tradition of the Czechs and other Slavonic peoples, who have always believed in humanitarianism, justice, and liberty, and who have always been ready for great sacrifices. We Americans are not an aggressive nation, and this is the reason why President Wilson hesitated so long before issuing his manifesto, which will be a profoundly significant document in history. We did not want war. Even after 232 American lives had been sacrificed, we still did not want war. But there was no way of evading the issue. Hostility was forced upon us, and we had to take to arms to protect our dignity and the freedom of the seas . . . . . This War has united all strata of the population, the

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poor and the rich. The Czechs and the other Slavonic nations of America have contributed, and in doing so, they are helping to liberate their oppressed countries."

The wards of the Bohemian Orphanage then sang a chorus, and Miss Mary Neboška recited a poem by A. J. Havránek. The American anthem sung by the girls of the Orphanage, under the direction of Mrs. Augustine Dušek, concluded one part of the program.

Bohumil Šimek, professor of botany at the State University of Iowa, took the platform. Although born in this country, he speaks the Czech language impeccably, so that he might very well lecture at a Czech University. He is the prototype of the Czech-American intelligentsia, and we are proud of him. He is a speaker for the people. He has not a trace of the poser on him, he uses no flowery language, he speaks plainly, to the heart. His words breathed simplicity and American patriotism at the same time.



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The professor dwelt upon the history of America's great men who had laid down their lives for the Flag. "There is not one war in American history which has not been justified, none for which we have to be ashamed before the civilized world. The War of Independence for our freedom, the Mexican War to liberate the oppressed people of Texas from the yoke of the blood-thirsty hordes of General Santa Anna, the Civil War for the abolition of slavery, and the Spanish-American War was fought so that the rays of freedom might shine upon the unfortunate people of Cuba, who had been moaning for centuries under Spanish terrorism. America is, however, entering the holiest of all the wars, for the liberation of a large group of subjugated nations, and for the removal of the domineering classes, who looked down upon their subjects as the means for the satisfaction of their greed and lust for power . . . . ."

"Mobilization in the old country is different from ours . . . . . Over there the path to the front is beset by moaning women shedding bloody tears. The soldiers are heading toward slaughter not knowing why. How different





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would it be if the Czech soldiers in Austria were to fight for the liberation of the Czech people! There surely could not be found in Czech lands one mother, wife, or sweetheart, who would see her boy off with a grief-stricken look in her eyes. Only encouragement and enthusiasm would shine in them. We can part now with our boys under these same circumstances exactly. Today, we have a beautiful opportunity to combine our Czech emotions with the patriotic American sentiment; our directions do not diverge, they point to one and the same goal. If we succumb now, it will mean the funeral of all hopes for freedom; a tyranny will gain the upper hand such as this world has never seen, and the worst sufferers will be our fellow-countrymen in the old homeland." Prof. Šimek concluded in a ringing voice that he, himself, would rather see his son dead than see him dodge his duty, thereby branded a coward.

After this address, which left a visibly deep impression upon the audience, little Emma Kunt of the Orphanage recited in English "Unforgotten." The



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multitude followed with the singing of "Kde Domov Můj" (Where Is My Homeland), and the band played "American Patrol."

In St. Adalbert's Cemetery

About six hundred persons took part in the celebration, part of them having gathered at 8 A. M. Among these were members of the Knights of St. Venceslaus and of the Veterans of Baron Filipovič. The parade started out from the Bohemian-American Hall. After a rearrangement of the parade, they took street cars reserved for them, and then boarded the Northwestern train to the cemetery. Because of rain, the participants had to file into an annex of the Cemetery administration building.

The celebration was opened with the singing of the American anthem, played by the Filipovič Veterans' band, under the direction of Mr. Volenec. The Very Reverend Kohlbeck and Reverend F. W. Jedlička delivered appropriate addresses . . . . The latter invited everyone in the gathering to con-

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tribute to the Catholic auxiliary, the Cyril and Methudius Fund, for relief in the old country. "We are Czech Catholics," he said. "We can see how our creed and our maternal language prosper under the government of our new homeland. We wish the same for our old homeland." The speaker assured the gathering that the Czech Catholics have always been sincere Czechs, and law-abiding, loyal American citizens at the same time . . . . . Two great Czech organizations have combined their powers in the work for the liberation of the old homeland. They are: The Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. These two, the Reverend Jedlička urged, deserve the most liberal support . . . . .

Leo J. Doyle, Judge of the Municipal Court, was introduced. . . . . "You Czechs who have come to these shores have mustered many of those who have given their blood for their adopted homeland," the speaker said, "and you are proving your loyalty to this country now."



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In Resurrection Cemetery

Most of the participants in the celebration came from the Town of Lake district. They gathered at 7 A. M. in the Cyril and Methudius settlement, on 50th Street and Hermitage Avenue. Two companies of the Baron Filipovič Veterans, the Sokol Bořivoj gymnastic society, and many other organizations were represented. The parade, led by John R. Vojtěch, moved over Lincoln Avenue [now Wolcott Avenue] to Leavitt Street.

The celebration was opened with the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and the Czech national song, "Hej Slované" [Forward, Slavs!].

Judge Denis E. Sullivan, of the Superior Court of Cook County, was the first speaker . . . . . He assured the gathering that in his opinion the sweet thoughts of the old homeland do not disturb the loyalty toward the adopted country. "The man who loses the love for his native land the minute he steps upon foreign soil is liable to forget his adopted country



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as well . . . . . You Czechs have every reason to be proud. Your country surrounded by the enemy lands has resisted for centuries; it has preserved its strength and its language; . . . . . You stand before the world today as a small nation which has the right to independence from any other nation . . . . . Numbering only six million souls, you have but two per cent analphabets, a percentage smaller than that of any other European country. With your great universities, cloisters, churches, and schools, your educational institutions outrival in ratio the rest of the European countries. America ought to welcome with joy a people so good, devoted, and loyal, such as are the sons and daughters of Bohemia, and appreciate the achievements of the Czechs, which also benefit this country. You have newspapers, colleges, churches, and schools, and you have injected all these progressive elements into American life. You have brought with you assiduousness and loyalty, and incorporated these virtues into our national traits. The United States is now at War with Huns and Vandals, ever enemies of the Czechs, the same race with which the Czechs had to contend during all



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the time of their national life, the Prussian aristocracy, which stakes its future upon one single item--might. . . ."

The address delivered by Mr. Jan Straka is given on page 3 of this issue.

The celebration was concluded by a sermon and prayer. The participants then dispersed to visit individual graves.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1917.

ADDRESS BY JAN STRAKA

Delivered on Decoration Day in Resurrection Cemetery

(Summary)

". . . .Decoration Day does not mean an empty, superficial celebration, an opportunity for flag waving and blabbering about liberty. While we are honoring the dead soldiers, it should inspire us to deeds worthy of the name, "American patriot." The time which calls us under the "Star-Spangled Banner" is greater than other great periods of the past.

"There never was a time more portentous than the present, but there never was an aim more sublime for which to fight. Here we have the old struggle for freedom, only more keen, and loaded with fateful possibilities, and of the greatest import for the future. . . . It is a decisive contest for which we must accumulate and expend all our power and resources. . . .

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I G "Everyone of us should buy Liberty Bonds, and become a member of the Red Cross. We should not hesitate to lay down our lives upon the altar of our new homeland....."

"We Czechs are, however, also under obligations to our motherland, Bohemia. It is up to us to join in the action which is sure to bring freedom to our people. This War fills us with hope that our old homeland will be wrested from the yoke of Hapsburg rule. We have begun to pursue our aims by the activities of two main organizations: the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the Czech National Alliance. It is our duty to do the utmost for the support of the united action....."

[Translator's note: See other article captioned "In Memoriam," May 31, 1931.]



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1917.

### COMMEMORATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

One of the largest and most impressive gatherings in commemoration of the one hundred and eighty-fifth birthday of George Washington was recorded in the Sokol hall on Ashland Avenue last night. The Ladies' section of the Pilsen Sokol held their celebration in the grand style, which has become the standard for these yearly representative and patriotic festivals.

After a musical introduction rendered by the Sokol orchestra, Mrs. Ottilie Splavec, our foremost actress, and head of the Ladies' Sokol organizations, recited a prologue. Following this the well-known pedagogue, Prof. Jar. J. Zmrhal delivered the address of the evening, in which he emphasized the undaunted courage and the vigor with which Washington inspired the colonial army in time of greatest despair for the Yankee cause. He pictured Washington as he really was, and not



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1917.

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in the light of superhuman glory shed upon him by the fancy of historians.

The academic part of the program contained classic dances performed by pupils of Miss Libuse Bartusek, and of Mrs. Helen Hlaus Mikuta. Besides music for the piano, there was a large number of songs and pieces for the violin rendered by artists, and some excellent amateurs. The atmosphere of the brilliant evening was surcharged with American patriotism, so essential for the upkeep of sentiment in these portentous times.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1916.

OSLAVA KOMENSKÉHO V SINI ČESKO-SLOVANSKÝCH  
PODPORUJÍCÍCH SPOLKU

The three hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the great Moravian--teacher of nations--Jan Amos Komensky was remembered by a dignified celebration under the leadership of sokol Komensky with the co-operation of Moravian and Slovak organizations at the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), Eighteenth and May Streets on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

There was a capacity attendance. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Brother Horky who, in a short address, welcomed the audience. He then informed them why this celebration was arranged, and introduced, the speaker of the day, Professor J. J. Zmrhal, who spoke on the theme, "Poselstvi J. A. Komenskeho Pro Nas a Nasi Dobu" (The Message of J. A. Komensky for Us and Our Times).

The second prominent speaker was the Slovak, Dr. Stanislav Osusky, who

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1916.

spoke on the theme "Zivot J. A. Komenskeho," and discussed the time of Komensky's activity and the relations which caused him to take up the profession of teaching.

The addresses of both speakers were interesting and entertaining, but nevertheless we desire to call attention to the fact that the Komensky celebration was given primarily to inform the public who he was, how he lived, where he was born, and where he died.

The rest of the rich program was filled with the recitation of a long poem entitled: "Pamatce Komenskeho" (To the Memory of Komensky) by a pupil of the Saturday Bohemian school, Miss Wittner, and then editor Bittner's poem of the same name by little Miss Cepelak.

There were then songs by the three singing societies: Slovensky Pevecky Sbor (Slovak Singing Society), Pevecky Sbor Lumir (Lumir Singing Society), and Pevecky Odbor Zupy Fuegner-Tyrs (Singing Circuit Fuegner-Tyrs), the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1916.

last of which has a chance of becoming the best singing society in Chicago.

There were two still pictures shown; one with the caption, "Komensky, Ucitel, Vychovatel" (Komensky, the Teacher, Educator), and the very impressive, Komensky Loucise s Vlasti, which was accompanied by a singing quartet composed of Miss Zizka, Mrs. Hess, Mr. Hess, and Mr. Krajcovic.

The rest of the numbers were given by Mr. Kratochvil's twenty piece orchestra, and as this celebration was given for a good cause--for the benefit of [Ceske] Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance)--Brother Kratochvil and the members of his orchestra donated their services.

After a two-hour intermission, there was dancing in the evening.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1915.

### THANKSGIVING DAY PARTIES

While Saturday and Sunday parties suffer from Mayor Thompson's decree concerning the closing of saloons, Thanksgiving parties and dinners, being held Wednesday and Thursday, will be in a position to offer--legally--everything the guest may wish in the way of liquid refreshments, and offer it as long as anybody may feel thirsty.....

The Damsky Odbor Plzenskeho Sokola (Pilsen Sokol Ladies' Auxiliary) will have its annual ball in the Sokol's building on Ashland Avenue Wednesday, the night before Thanksgiving Day.....

Admission fifty cents per person. Music by Mr. Rubringer's orchestra.

The Sbor Cesko-Slovanskych Vojenskych Vyslouzileu Zbrojmistra Filipovice (Bohemian-Slavonic Veterans of Field Marshal Filipovic) will have a great Thanksgiving ball in the Cesko-Slovanska Americka Sin (Bohemian-Slavonic American

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1915.

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Hall) at 1436-40 West 18th Street.....

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Admission twenty five cents; military band.

The Thanksgiving party of the Zabavny Podporujici Spolek Buchlov (Entertaining Benevolent Association Buchlov [name of a castle in Moravia]) will be held in the ballroom of the building of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Association) on 18th and May Streets Wednesday night.....

Admission thirty-five cents, fifty cents a couple.

There are great expectations among the members and friends of Sokol Chicago.... who will celebrate Thanksgiving Day at the great "farmers'" ball to be held in the Sokol's building on Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street.....

Admission fifty cents; music conducted by Mr. Jurena.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1915.

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V A 1 The Thanksgiving Day party of the Zabavny Podporujici Spolek Myto a  
I B 2 Okoli (Entertaining Benevolent Association Myto [name of a town in  
Northeastern Bohemia] and vicinity) will be held this year in the hall  
of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street Wednesday, night.....

Admission thirty-five cents, couples fifty cents. Mr. Zalom's music.....

[Translator's note: Seventeen similar announcements all for Wednesday, admission from twenty-five cents up to fifty cents per person, are omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1915.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARY

[Half-tone, two column-eighth of a page,  
showing the portrait of Karel Havlicek Borovsky.]

Today is the fifty-ninth anniversary of the death of Karel Havlicek Borovsky, one of the best sons of our nation in the last century. The anniversary will probably be remembered by our Sokols and many other organizations by a pilgrimage to Douglas Park where his monument stands.

Karel Havlicek Borovsky was born October 31, 1821, in Borova near Nemecky Brod, and died July 29, 1856, in Prague. In his political and literary writings, he clearly indicated the direction which Bohemian endeavors should take. His views are so realistic that they have remained authoritative and have retained their leadership in the old country until the present time. But his views are exceedingly applicable also to American conditions, conditions of much greater importance to us, and therefore they should be

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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1915.

given much more attention by American Bohemians than has been given them so far.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1915.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE CONSTANCE MARTYR

Yesterday two imposing celebrations commemorating the sad martyred death of John Huss were held in Chicago. These attracted multitudes of visitors to two of Chicago's largest halls, the Auditorium and the Coliseum. The celebration in the Auditorium was arranged by a joint committee of the Bohemian benevolent associations of Chicago, while the affair in the Coliseum was under the auspices of the combined Protestant churches of Chicago. As may be expected, the largest part of the audience in the first celebration was composed of our countrymen, and the non-Bohemian public assembled in the Coliseum, although even there were very many Bohemians present.

The commemoration services in the Auditorium were very well attended, although it cannot be denied that many prospective visitors were kept at home by the inclement weather. Nevertheless, when the program came into full swing, the large hall was almost completely filled. All boxes were sold out; the main

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Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1915.

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IV floor was well filled, and the galleries held a large number of visitors.

The first number on the program was the splendid overture to the opera "Libuse" by Antonin Dvorak, played by a large orchestra composed of our best musicians under the leadership of the well-known conductor, Mr. J. H. Capek. When the last chords of the exquisite composition had died away, the chairman of the committee which arranged the celebration appeared on the stage and presented the speaker of the evening, Professor J. J. Kral, of Washington, D.C. Mr. Kral, in a fine and well-constructed speech, outlined the characteristics of John Huss' era, his efforts for reform and his teachings which finally led to a serious controversy between him and the church, and finally brought about his martyred death. The audience listened with intense attention to the able address and rewarded the speaker with a real storm of applause.

The most outstanding number on the program was a presentation by the Ceska Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Bohemian Singing Society). The Society presented Dr. Loewe's oratorio, "Jan Hus". Conducted by Mr. Stepan

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Ert, it achieved just as huge a success as when it was first presented in Orchestra Hall on May 12. Because of the length of the program, it was necessary to cut out the less important parts of the composition, but the omissions were made so skillfully that the general impression of the presentation did not suffer in the least. Naturally, the many rehearsals of the composition assured an absolutely flawless presentation.....

The Bohemian speaker of the evening was Dr. Frantisek Iska, and it must be admitted that his selection of a topic was most fortunate. Dr. Iska is favored with a sonorous, almost metallic voice, amply strong to fill even as large a hall as the Auditorium. His speech befitted the occasion, and therefore we reproduce below its most important parts.

"Many of us had hoped that it will be possible for us to commemorate the quincentenary of John Huss at the site where a Bohemian man proved by his death at the stake that he knows how to stick to what he recognizes as truth even if he

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is put on a pile of burning wood where he will have to answer for his tenacity and indomitable conviction. We had been looking forward to a trip to the old country after the commemoration. We expected to find the homeland in festive excitement, noticeable even in the most remote villages where, perhaps, we or our fathers might have been born. We had hoped to find Prague in festive garb, welcoming the admirers of John Huss assembling there from all corners of the world.

"The war has spoiled all that for us, and made impossible perhaps all that our old country was preparing for the observance of the anniversary of the death of her greatest son. The war has changed the old country into a house of sorrow in which thousands are bewailing the loss of lives of those who were dear to them, where people walk with heavy hearts thinking of those who are being forced by an alien command to stand with deadly arms in their hands against those whom they would press against their hearts in brotherly embrace. It is for alien interests that the sons of John Huss' nation and descendants of the Taborites have to take their young lives in their hands, men who recognize as justified

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IV and permissible only a war waged for the highest ideals of humanity. The descendants of those Bohemian brothers who had dreamed about a kingdom of eternal peace and friendship between nations, are being forced to shed human blood. The descendants of Komensky (Johann Amos Comenius), who had longed to see the management of her own affairs return to the Bohemian nation, have to fight in the interest of those who robbed their nation of her independence.

"Sad indeed is this commemoration of our Bohemian past, our glorious independence which our forebears in the Hussites' days succeeded in protecting and maintaining against the whole of Europe united against our nation.

"But it avails nothing to lament things that cannot be changed. Life's wisdom is to keep the brightest hopes even in the darkest of times, to fish for pearls even in mud and dirt, not to despair even in days when the sky is covered with the blackest of clouds, when lightning pierces the air and thunder shakes the earth: To know that the time will soon be here when the sun will disperse the night, the lightning will die down, the thunder will cease, and the sun's rays

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Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1915.

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IV will gladden and warm the tired hearts.

"From that point of view shall we consider the distressing times through which our country has to go at present. We want to hope that the coincidence which made the Huss' anniversary fall into these critical days will help in bringing about a better future to our nation.

"Today, the whole of Europe is undergoing reconstruction. There is no doubt whatever that new states, new countries, new nations will be formed. For this reason it is of the most significant and of extreme importance for our nation that the quincentenary of the Bohemian pioneer of freedom and liberty is calling public attention to our Bohemian nation that has given this great man to the world, and, therefore, is of necessity a strong, healthy nation, a nation whose independence, whose unhampered development and progress, will be beneficial not only to the inhabitants of Bohemian lands, but also to the advancement of all humanity. A nation with so great a past deserves to be given an opportunity to show what it is able to do when permitted to develop freely its inherent powers



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IV and talents."

After this lengthy introduction Dr. Iska turned to the discussion of conditions and circumstances that led John Huss to the stake.....

.....

"Hence, the only crime of Huss' followers was that they took their religion seriously; they wanted the gospel of love to rule not only in the church but also in practical, real life.....The chalice was for them a symbol of equality. The communion in both substances, bread and wine, should not be a privilege of the high-born and anointed. 'No privileges!' 'Equal rights to all!' These slogans, inherent in Huss' chalice, have succeeded in keeping their strength until these present times of social struggles."

After Dr. Iska's speech, the orchestra played Dvorak's "Ma Otcina" (My Home Country), and the celebration was concluded by a tableau depicting the death at the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1915.

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IV stake of John Huss.....It was long after eleven o'clock when the audience was leaving the Auditorium.

The John Huss celebration in the Coliseum was worthy of the second largest Bohemian city in the world. Fully twelve thousand people came to pay honor to the memory of the greatest hero of the Bohemian nation. It was evident that most of those present were Americans, but the frenetic applause that rewarded the most important parts of the speech of the Bohemian orator indicated that there were a few thousands of Bohemians.

It was a most impressive sight when the audience rose to listen to the first song of the enormous chorus that filled the platform--the sea of faces, men and women, who came to pay tribute to the Martyr of Constance. Only a few of the back rows in the Coliseum were unoccupied. All over the hall flags of the world's nations were waving, the largest after the starry American standard being ours, the white and red. The platform was decorated with the black Hussite flag, black with the red chalice. A chorus of eighteen hundred singers conducted

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by Professor Augustine Smith sang an aria from Handel's "Messiah" as the first number on the program. It was an entrancing experience, to listen to so many voices whose vibrations filled the huge building to its most distant corners. Then, Dr. Vaclav Vanek read in the Bohemian language the Thirty-first Psalm, the one John Huss repeated on his way to the pile.

After the prayer offered by the president of the worldwide Association of Christian Endeavor, a Bohemian chorus of two hundred voices sang the hymn composed by John Huss, "Jezu Kriste, Stedry Kneze"(Oh, Jesus Christ, Thou Generous Lord), and the hymn of the Hussite warriors, "Kdoz Jste Bozi Bojovnici" (Ye Who Art God's Soldiers). Their presentation was received with still greater applause than was that which rewarded the American chorus' effort.

The temporary chairman of the celebration, Dr. Stone, having been delayed, Dr. Stritter Matthews took the platform as chairman and delivered a short speech in which he pointed to the fact that John Huss was also a university professor, and that the changes for the better which the world has experienced during the

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past five hundred years are largely due to that noble Bohemian's leadership. He was a man who will be remembered by our children's children after another five hundred years. Turning toward the Bohemian children standing on the platform he urged them to remain true to Huss' heritage.

During the speech, Dr. Stone finally arrived, and Dr. Matthews jokingly remarked that he is now going to be introduced by Dr. Stone as the chairman of the celebration. Dr. Stone passed on to the chairman the historical gavel he had received from the Bohemian Reformed Church and spoke with profound feeling about the many sufferings of the Bohemian nation which are in this gavel.

Then the chairman introduced the Bohemian speaker of the day, Reverend Josef Krenek, of Silver Lake, Minnesota. The Reverend spoke as follows:

"My dear Bohemian countrymen, I am to express what Bohemian hearts feel at this moment, and I believe that there is no more fitting word to express that feeling than 'elation'. We are truly elated by the quiet magnificence of this

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festive hour. Bohemians! Do we understand the source of this elation? Do we understand its significance? It speaks, nay, it calls: If the mere memory of a man who perished in flames five hundred years ago has such power to fill with enthusiasm the greatest assembly of Bohemians in America, to make them ready to put forth their strongest efforts to make sure that his memory be properly observed--how great must have been the man himself, how important his purpose!

"Brothers, countrymen! This elation of ours is certainly also caused by our gratitude to God and to this great new country of ours. This solemn moment calls to us from the pile of ashes in Constance: We are a very small nation, one of the smallest ones, but even so, we have not occupied one of the smallest, most insignificant places in the history of ages!

"This memorable day awakens in us the rightful awareness of the fact that as a nation we are entitled to a place in the sun. Not only a physical place, because that belongs to us by the fact that we are here, that we exist, but

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also a moral right. We have been among those who carried the heaviest blocks for the foundation of modern culture, modern ways of thinking, modern life.

"We have given to the world a man who brought ideals that only after the lapse of centuries, here and there, but most perfectly and effectively in this new American homeland of ours, have been finding the beginnings of realization. And thus we have a well deserved place also in this new country of ours, in this land of freedom and liberty.

"The foundation to this Bohemian existence has been laid by John Huss. He has brought out all the elements necessary for individual, national, and human life. It was he who maintained until his very death that the foundation of human life must be a religious and spiritual one. He stressed, so strongly that it shook the whole nation, the fact that all personal and public morality is based on culture and religion. He also proved on himself and on his own nation that nothing else than these two powers, culture and religion, vitally

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IV united, can be the foundation of the ideal human society. For this truth, and for the strengthening of these principles he finally gave his life.

"But today we are elated not only by that what has been, but also by what we see now, what we witness.

"The greatest assembly of medieval Europe, such as was the Council of Constance, had for John Huss nothing but insult, curse, and fire! Who, then, would not be happy in knowing that after five hundred years the members of the Bohemian nation hear nothing but praise and extolment of our great John by the most prominent of American orators? The fact that finally in this new American home of ours we have found justice, we have found hearts big enough to understand and encompass in appreciation even the heart of the greatest of our men, serves to warm our souls. Our great John is finding here his vindication and recognition by all our Protestant brothers of all nationalities.

"After five hundred years we are being led, like he himself, to a pile, the

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pile of the World War. All the horrors of that war are nothing more than wind blowing from ashes. Just in the fires of a war it had to happen that all the spiritual forces be reawakened for which John Huss undertook the martyrdom of fire! Just now the Bohemian nation has united its strength for the last, most powerful effort toward liberation!

"For these reasons, let us make this great Huss anniversary celebration in these all-important times an occasion to light a torch of hope that our nation will be resurrected! Let's raise the torch to the greatest height we can, and let's raise it as effectively as we can! Let's support as much as we can all efforts toward the liberation of our nation which, at the time of John Huss' anniversary is being tortured at the stake! Let us remember the country of John Huss which is passing through the greatest and most critical of times just now! In the name of John Huss, our John Huss, and in this country, our country, that so well understands our John Huss, let us make friends for our effort toward spiritual and national liberation! Thus John Huss will come into his own. After five hundred years he will rise from



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IV his ashes--in a liberated nation! That should be the culmination of the observance of this great anniversary!"

Having ended his Bohemian speech, Reverend Krenek addressed in burning English oratory an appeal to the American people to demand liberty for the liberty-loving Bohemian people when the time of Europe's reconstruction comes. A storm of applause filled the Coliseum as evidence that America sympathizes with the justified demands of the Bohemian nation.

Girls in Bohemian national costumes sang a hymn of Huss' composed on the basis of well-known national airs. Those assembled gave stormy evidence of sympathy on every occasion the Bohemian nation was mentioned or a Bohemian selection presented on the program.

The following speaker, Dr. Ozore S. Davis, tied his speech to the Bell of Liberty just now brought to Chicago. He recognized a close relation between the work of John Huss and the liberality of the American institutions.

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Replying to the appeal of the Bohemian speaker he assured the Bohemian people that the time is near when it will receive its place in the sun.

Dr. Edgar P. Hill based his remarks on the contention that the true spirit of a nation can be seen in the character of its national heroes. The last speaker, Bishop McDowell stressed the clean life John Huss had lived, a life without a single blemish, a single evidence of weakness.

Our national anthem "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home?) was most enthusiastically received. It was sung in Pivoda's arrangement by the Bohemian chorus. The festivities came to an end when the American national anthem was sung by the twelve thousand people in the audience.

Chicago celebrated John Huss' glorious memory most fittingly, and the American people were given a better idea of the noble character of the greatest son of the Bohemian nation.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1915.

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN HUSS

Yesterday Pilsen Park saw the first of the two celebrations arranged by the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Spolku (Association of Freethinkers) of Chicago to commemorate the quincenary of the martyred death of John Huss, the great reformer and staunch defender of truth whom the Bohemian people regard as the most brilliant figure of their glorious history. The free thought group of Bohemian-Chicago proved beyond a doubt that it appreciates the significance of the drama that took place on the shores of Lake Constance. Yesterday's celebration commemorated with solemn dignity one of the most impressive events in the history of the world.

The Pilsen Brewery Park became the gathering place for the pupils of our free thought Saturday and Sunday schools, and the celebration may be justly called a tribute of the Bohemian-American youth to the memory of our giant of Husinec [Huss' birthplace in Southern Bohemia]. Perhaps never before has

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such a multitude of our young people assembled. The children came to the meeting place in streams, accompanied by their teachers, from all directions. They met at the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School) on Homan Avenue, and shortly after two o'clock the march through the streets of Bohemian California started; the parade wound like an endless serpent to the children's destination. Of the two thousand pupils enrolled in the schools more than half participated in the parade. Some of them were dressed in national costumes, but all of them carried little flags in national colors. Particularly colorful were couples of little boys and girls in sokol uniforms, boys in their red shirts, tan coats, and breeches, girls in blue and white. The parade was picturesquely arranged and, accompanied by the music of Mr. Rudolf Rubringer's band, caused a great deal of excitement all along the line of march.

The program of the afternoon festivities was very ably selected. It consisted

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mostly of recitations, singing, and tableaux. The introductory words were pronounced by teacher Ruda Bubenicek whose speech about the significance of John Huss, his teachings, and the scope of his field of endeavor was very well adapted to the mental sphere of his little listeners.....

Pupils and teachers of practically every free thought school in Chicago participated in the afternoon's program.....

All numbers were well presented, and the teachers deserve a full measure of recognition for the carefulness with which they studied the numbers on the program with their little charges. Throughout the duration of the program the spacious pavilion was filled to capacity and many of those who wanted to attend the festival had to stay outside.....Most successful, impressive, and important was the evening celebration which changed the appearance of the park to that of a huge open-air camp--a massmeeting. The site of the program was the open space behind the pavilion, and there the crowd was

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especially thick. The parade that **preceded** the night festivities indicated that the attendance at the celebration would be large beyond all expectations. The parade assembled at six o'clock at the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), **May and 18th** Streets. From there it marched in the following order: the band followed by the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union), the Sokol Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs, the Delnicka Telocvicna Jednota (Workmen's Gymnastic Union), the Cesko-Slovanski Vyslouzilci (Bohemian-Slavonic Veterans), the Jednota Ceskych Vlastenek (Unity of Bohemian Patriotic Women), the Podpuny Spolek Plzenskych Rezniku (Benevolent Association of Pilsen Butchers) with their band, the Social Section [sic], the Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric Club), the Union of Bohemian Building Trades with band, Carpenters Union No. 1786, chapters of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky with band, the Jednota Taboritu (Taborites), the **chapters** of the Cesko-Slovanske Bratrskaa Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Brotherhood), chapters of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici a Lesnice (Bohemian-American Men and Women Foresters), the Cesko-Americka Jednota

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(Bohemian-American Unity) with music, and various delegations. A large number of banners and flags were carried by the marchers. The impressive parade attracted a great deal of attention, particularly when marching through the streets of Bohemian California whose curbs were crowded with people. The length of the parade may be estimated by the fact that it took almost twenty minutes between the front and rear of it to pass the wide gate of Pilsen Park.

The celebration was the finest ever. The program consisted of speeches, vocal and instrumental selections, and tableaux, which were particularly successful..... The public was really appreciative. The evening was not over until about eleven o'clock when the people gradually started for home. The success of the evening was complete in every respect, and its organizers may feel fully satisfied with the result of their efforts. Our public supported the affair to the utmost. The commemoration of our Martyr of Constance was fully satisfactory.

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THE JOHN HUSS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

by

The Press Committee of the Ustredni Sdruzeni Svobodomysl'nych  
Spolku Pro Oslavy Husovy Roku 1915 (Central Committee of Bohemian  
Free Thought Associations for the John Huss Celebrations in the year 1915)

Our Pamphlets

Half-tone one column-one sixty-fourth of a page, view of John Huss

As previously announced, the Bohemian pamphlet has already appeared. Today we take pleasure in announcing that the English pamphlet also is now available. Both are by Professor Josef Jiri Kral of Washington, D. C.

The publication of these pamphlets is perhaps the chief individual accomplishment in the effort to perpetuate the world's appreciation of that great man and great Bohemian, John Huss, whose five hundredth anniversary is being celebrated this year.



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We are leaving to persons better qualified than we are the task of passing judgment on the merit of these pamphlets; but one thing is certain: The pamphlets are the only **John** Huss literature of this type printed in the United States. The price is very low,--five cents a copy for either edition, Bohemian or English.

Our Free Thought associations have been circularized during the last week or so with invitations to send in their orders for these pamphlets. Perhaps we should not have mentioned this matter at all were it not for the big disappointment which we have experienced in these first few days after mailing our letters. The orders have been few and small.

Now our request to our associations to buy these pamphlets for their membership is simply one among the many appeals which have swamped these organizations for months. It frequently happens that our associations, in order to save money and to avoid argument as to which appeals for support shall be answered,

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and which shall not, simply table the whole lot, a procedure which would at this time also table our attempt to provide members with educational and patriotic reading. How easy it would be to arrange it so that every member would have his copy of the pamphlet! Every association could order as many pamphlets as it has members; the cashier would have them in readiness when the members came to pay their dues and could either add the price of the pamphlet to the member's bill or ask him to buy a copy. We are certain that nobody would refuse; everybody would buy. With just a little co-operation everything can easily be arranged. An action of that kind would prove that we are not liberal on paper only.

The combined committees in rural towns making preparations for the John Huss anniversary celebration should be using our pamphlets also and should order them in larger quantities. Lots of one thousand copies and more are sold at a large discount.

Will the membership of our Free Thought organizations do their duty?

(Signed) The Secretary

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Manifestation Parade July 5

Within a few days the following letter will be mailed to all associations recognized as belonging to the Free Thought group:

"Dear Brothers and Sisters,

"As you no doubt know, the Free Thought organizations of Chicago are getting ready for the solemn celebration of the anniversary of John Huss's martyrdom.

"In addition to the publication of picture post cards, pictures, and pamphlets and the organization of the ceremonies to be held in the Auditorium on July 5, the Ustredni Sdruzeni has decided to prepare a demonstration in the form of a huge parade.

"In order to make this demonstration a success, we request your association to

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participate in the parade with all its membership. Arrange, please, to have every one of your members present.

"The parade will take place on Monday, July 5, at 6 P.M. and will march from the Anglicka Svobodomyslna Skola (English Free Thought School) on 18th Street, near May Street, to the park of the Pilsen Brewery.

"May we request you to tell us your decision concerning your participation in the parade, particularly if you have any suggestions to offer or expect to make any special arrangements to increase the impressiveness and the success of the demonstration?

"We ask you to do all that you can to promote our attempt to assemble all free-thinking Bohemian people in the parade of July 5, 1915, and in that way to help make the commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the martyr's death of John Huss a truly imposing and successful event. Na Zdar! (To success!)

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"For the Ustredni Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Spolku Pro Oslavy Husovy Roku 1915 in Chicago, Illinois,

"Frantisek Strunc, secretary, 1504 West 19th Street, Chicago, Illinois."

This letter should be brought up for discussion in the meetings of each association which receives it, and each association should make preparations to attend with its entire membership.

#### Who Has The Right To Participate In The John Huss Festivities?

To answer the question asked by the Ustredni Sdruzeni as to who has the right to participate in this year's festivities is not so easy as it may seem. To the average freethinking person the answer may seem obvious. Who else may claim the right to celebrate John Huss's Anniversary but freethinking men and women? But a deeper analysis leads to the conclusion that no single nation

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nor any single party, sect, class, or spiritual or moral conviction has that right exclusively. If we consider the burning of John Huss five hundred years ago as a five-hundred-year-old wrong as yet unrighted, which just men seem to hear calling aloud for rectification on this rare and great occasion, we shall not be satisfied with so superficial an answer.

Let us first consider who all those are who claim the right to celebrate the anniversary of John Huss. Among them are all the patriotic Bohemians who consider John Huss the greatest Bohemian of the Middle Ages. Born in southern Bohemia of very plain parents, he did not have a drop of foreign blood in his veins. His Bohemian heart and soul were not tainted by any foreign influence. His Bohemian nationality was as pure and as natural as the Bohemian mountain air which he breathed as a child in the foothills of the Bohemian Forest. He did not need any artificial impregnation with his country's spirit or any formal training to become a good Bohemian. He was Bohemian, purely Bohemian, by his

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very nature, just as a rose is a rose by its own nature and cannot be anything else. He was Bohemian to the root and to the core of his being.

When he learned how to use his Bohemian brain, when his heart began to burn with Bohemian fire, his thoughts and his feelings were as naturally and as spontaneously Bohemian as the murmur and the rustle of the wind over Bohemian meadows and through Bohemian forests, or the light spread by the full moon over the thatched roofs of a Bohemian village. Natural and spontaneous was his love of the Bohemian countryside, of Bohemian life, of the Bohemian language that his mother taught him to speak, a mother who neither knew nor cared to know any other tongue.

Such was his youth, the youth of which were derived his Bohemian manner of thinking and his Bohemian impulses.

When he came to Prague to get his education, he found that in the Kingdom of

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Bohemia, in its capital of ancient glory, in its schools of high learning, founded after the Parisian model which allows precedence to the native students and gives first consideration to the spiritual and intellectual progress of the home folks, foreign elements and foreign currents had been usurping the control. Huss's Bohemian nature revolted against this injustice. He began to defend the rights of Bohemians and did not stop until their victory was assured, and the administration of the University was returned to the Bohemians. His later activities, especially his preaching in the Bethlehem Chapel and his efforts at reform, resulted in the removal of the reactionary German aldermen from the Prague city hall. These two deeds had an important repercussion throughout the Kingdom. All through the country the aggressiveness of the imported German element was checked.

John Huss preached in the Bohemian language and no doubt used it as well as Latin in his classes and his lectures at the university. He wrote many books and pamphlets in Bohemian in order to give to the Bohemian people good wholesome



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reading for their better education. He corresponded in the Bohemian language with many masters and doctors at the University, with many prominent citizens, and with many members of the foremost noble families of the land, thus reinstating the Bohemian language in the highest walks of life and among scholars and sages; and all this he did without any noisy pretense of nationalistic endeavor, quite as naturally as he lived his spontaneously Bohemian life.

Thus the Germanization of many a town was halted, and the administration was put back into the hands of the natural owners of the land. The immigrant Germans had either to retire or to become Bohemian, and the result was that the Bohemian nation flourished and grew strong.

These are the reasons why all Bohemian patriots claim the right to commemorate John Huss.

However, were not Huss's noble ambition to elevate his nation and his activities aimed at this result derived both of his untainted Bohemian nature and of

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his keen sense of justice, opposed to all violence and oppression? There are few men in history in whom that sense was so powerfully developed as in the character of John Huss.

Next after the patriots, those men who are interested in the cultivation and the purification of the Bohemian language and those who follow literary pursuits or at least are lovers of literature claim their specific right to a place in the official commemoration of John Huss. Huss not only greatly improved the Bohemian language by introducing a simplified spelling, using č, ě, ň, ř, š, ž to represent soft consonants, much easier than the Polish method of employing diphthongs as cz, rz, and sz; he also translated some parts of the Holy Bible into Bohemian and edited and rearranged the text of parts that had been translated before him, thus giving to the Bohemians most of the Scriptures in their native tongue before some other nations, greater and more powerful, had the Scriptures translated into theirs. He wrote and published a large number of tracts, thus providing good reading on the subject of ethics and books

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of religious character for his countrymen to meditate upon. Most of his works were written when he had been exiled from Prague and was living at Kozi Hradek (Kozi Castle) near Bechyne [town in southern Bohemia] and at the Castle of Krakovec near Rakovnik [also a town in southern Bohemia]. These writings were in great demand. Of course, Tomas Ze Stitneho (Thomas of Stitny) had written greater works than Huss; he was also a greater master of the Bohemian language and used a better and more subtle style. But Huss's writings could be read and understood by a simple man of no special education. Huss enriched the Bohemian religious and philosophical literature very considerably, and he awakened the love of good reading in the Bohemian people, so that later on, in the time of the Hussite Wars, Pope Eneas Sylvius found occasion publicly to praise the Bohemian country folk for their education. The linguistic and literary merits of John Huss are most fully appreciated by literary men, grammarians, and lexicographers; hence their esteem of Huss, and this esteem is not lessened when it happens that his admirers are of another religious persuasion than that of Huss. Among those active in literature in Bohemia

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there were especially at the time of our national renaissance, many Catholic clergymen of higher or lower rank, and they were always glad to give to John Huss full credit for his linguistic and literary achievements.

(To be continued,)

WPA H.L. (H.L.) PM 1 3077

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Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1915.

DECORATION DAY IN OUR CATHOLIC CEMETERIES  
St. Adalbert Cemetery

Early in the morning of Decoration Day the Northwestern Depot on Clybourn Avenue was filled with huge crowds of people, some in civilian clothes and some in uniforms, who arrived in a procession and boarded the train to Norwood Park. From there, our Catholic countrymen walked under a bright, shining sun to the St. Adalbert Cemetery, where the yearly ceremonies of Decoration Day were to be performed.

The celebration was participated in by the united associations of Bohemian Catholic Cadets, the Veterans of Field Marshall Filipovic (First Company), and Camp No. 30 of the Bohemian-American Veterans of the Spanish-American War. These started out from the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall) on 18th Street at 8:00 A. M. and, accompanied by the music of the Veterans' Band, marched in a parade through the Bohemian Pilsen district.

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While the members of the associations were boarding the train at the Depot, where they were joined by large numbers of unattached countrymen, quite as large a number of our countrymen and of Poles took streetcars to the end of the Milwaukee Avenue line, where they transferred to cars standing there ready to take them almost to the gates of the Cemetery. All the roads leading to the Cemetery were crowded by other visitors who came in automobiles and in horse-drawn vehicles of all descriptions. All of them were being accosted by ladies who had taken upon themselves the disagreeable duty of soliciting contributions for three different organizations: The Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), which held there its usual "Tag Day," the organization of Polish Pani A Dívka (Married and Single Women), which collected contributions for the war-devastated parts of Poland, and the united Bohemian Catholic Cadets organizations, who were collecting for the fund to finish Jurecek's splendid monument of Sv. Václav (St. Wenceslaus), which it is expected will grace the St. Adalbert Cemetery next year. There was, then, no lack of opportunity to do a good deed for those who, in addition to good will,

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had well-filled pocketbooks.

The ways to the Cemetery were lined with stands where the passers-by could purchase flowers, bouquets, flags, and other items for use at the Cemetery, in addition to the indispensable refreshments of various kinds.

Finally, after eleven o'clock, the roads became less crowded. The multitude had spread throughout the Cemetery, stopping at monumental mausoleums, beautiful statues, and simple crosses adorning the graves along the lanes, walking singly and in colorful groups, so that the whole cemetery gave the impression of a field full of blossoms over which, at short intervals, salvos were being fired in honor of those who died while fighting for the liberty of their new country.....

Finally, the whole Cemetery resounded with a funeral march played by the

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Veterans' Band at the main gate to the Cemetery, an indication that the parade had started marching from the old to the new part of the Cemetery, and to the speakers' platform erected upon the elevation directly in front of the Chapel.

The uniformed associations took their stand in the rear of the platform, posting their flags and standards on the sides, while the multitude stood in front. When the dignitaries had mounted the platform, the celebration proper began with a musical selection, after which the Right Reverend Val. Kohlbeck addressed the audience. He discussed the significance of the celebration, and said that, while it is sweet and proper to die for one's country, it is also proper for the country not to forget those who have given their lives for her. This, he said, is the reason why it is customary in all great nations to honor the memory of their heroes. This was done by the Romans, by the Greeks, by nations that followed them as leaders in civilization, and it is being done by present-day nations, who honor not only their generals, but also their private soldiers



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who have given their lives for the liberty and prestige of their country. America, too, has set aside a day to honor her fallen warriors. It is Decoration Day, a day on which good Americans assemble in parks of eternal peace in order to honor the memory of their dead--especially soldiers who have lost their lives in the service of the country--and to decorate their graves with flowers. Remarking that the religious and the civic significance of the day will be discussed by other speakers, he introduced, as the first speaker, the Right Reverend Innocent Kestl, vicar of the parish of Blahoslavena Anezka Ceska (Blessed Agnes the Bohemian).

After remarking that Decoration Day is principally a civic holiday, but that the Church and God had an important part in it, Right Reverend Kestl pointed to the fact that in this cemetery we are standing at the graves of members of three great armies of warriors. One of them is the army of our ancestors, who came into these parts when the country was wild, inhospitable, uninhabited prairies and morasses, where life consisted of one constant struggle with

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nature, the climate, and various local perils. They came here because of love of liberty and freedom, and waged these struggles in order to prepare the ground for a better, more peaceful and contented life for their descendants. All these first settlers are already in their graves. They were valiant fighters and the first to whom goes our appreciative remembrance. Quiet and peace cannot be had without preceding struggle, and even the most peaceful ones among them had to engage occasionally in a fight, because they lived among fighters who considered it their business to provoke fighting. Next to the Jews it was particularly the Slavs who never sought a fight. History tells us about Sv. Vaclav (St. Wenceslaus), against whom a war was declared by Radslav, the Duke of Zlicko. But St. Wenceslaus, in an endeavor to save the blood of his people, offered Radslav a duel which Radslav accepted and in which Radslav was defeated. This example should be emulated by all of us, because it implies that we should love others enough to protect them, to suffer for them. America, too, had to undertake many a struggle, but most of

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America's struggles were for liberty, for freedom, and many a noble, gallant soldier lost his life in these struggles. Among these were our countrymen, and they constitute the second army whose members fill the graves of this Cemetery. It is to them that our appreciative remembrance goes in the second place. The third army is composed of all others, all soldiers of Christ who fought their fights with their physical bodies, with the devil, and with the world. They also have found here their eternal peace. They have preceded us in order to serve us as an example. May they be blessed....

He concluded his speech by calling attention to the statue of St. Wenceslaus which will grace this beautiful Cemetery next year.

After another salvo, the Right Reverend Kohlbeck introduced Judge John Courtney, who spoke in English. Judge Courtney was substituting for the former Judge Owens, who had sent an excuse. Judge Courtney remarked that it was his particular pleasure to express his congratulations to the Slavs, and particularly to the

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Bohemians, on the wonderful progress they have made in their new homeland. This progress is due mainly to their love of God, of home, of family, and of education, all of which is apparent in their churches, beautiful dwellings, schools, and many civic and humanitarian institutions. If the Bohemian people will go on as they have so far, they will have a most beautiful future in America, for which the speaker gave them his very best wishes.

He was followed by the last speaker, Assistant State's Attorney Vaclav Vavra. He selected for his speech the following topic" Silence in a cemetery is golden, for more eloquent are the lives of those who rest therein than any words can be, because their death was nothing more than a transition from the earthly life into eternal glory". He discussed the significance of Decoration Day as a civic and national holiday, and said that the Catholics have an especially important reason to celebrate this American holiday because America was discovered by Catholics--such men as Columbus, Erickson, Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, Duluth, Hennepin, and others are witnesses to that fact. He finished by an

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appeal to all those present to give substantial contributions to the fund for the completion of the monument of St. Wenceslaus. In this monument the saint will not be shown with a sword in his hand, but as a prince of peace, with his right arm outstretched as in blessing, and the blessing is to his nation, the nation of St. Wenceslaus.

After another salvo, a community prayer was offered, led by the Right Reverend Innocent Kestl, and a musical selection gave the signal for disbandment.

Thus ended the beautiful and successful celebration of Decoration Day at St. Adalbert Cemetery. Many participants left for Chicago soon after. But many lingered in the vicinity of the graves in order to visit them again in the afternoon, and spend the beautiful day in the open, with nature, close to the silent, eternal peace....

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At Resurrection Cemetery

Most impressive and stately were the Decoration Day ceremonies at this Cemetery, where so many of our countrymen sleep the sleep from which there is no awakening. This usually so quiet and melancholy necropolis was teeming with a sea of visitors from early morning on, and their numbers increased by every car arriving from Chicago. The ideal weather which prevailed this Decoration Day was the reason that more visitors passed through the Cemetery gates than in any other year.

The ceremonies were preceded by a parade which started at the parish church of St. Cyril and Methodius at West 50th Street and Hermitage Avenue at 9:30 A.M., and was led by Mr. Jos. R. Vojtech as marshal. The paraders included uniformed members of the Veterans of Field Marshal Baron Filipovic, the Slovak Veterans of Crown Prince Rudolph, led by Mr. Jos. Kovac, a police squad, and the bands

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bands of Mr. Ferd. Lhotak and Mr. Cerny. The parade marched through Town of Lake and 47th Street to Western Avenue, where streetcars were boarded which took the paraders to the Cemetery. Here the parade was awaited by a great multitude of people, who marched with it to the platform erected in the center of the Cemetery. There the ceremonies opened with the playing of the Bohemian National Anthem.

The multitude was welcomed by Mr. Jos. R. Vojtech, who was the principal Bohemian speaker. Mr. Vojtech is known as an accomplished orator, and his speech was excellent, indeed. Said he:

"Reverend Father, Judge McGoorty, dear friends! I welcome you in the name of all those who rest here in the Lord, and thank you for having come here in such large numbers to honor our departed friends. It seems that the attendance

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at this celebration is growing from year to year. We Bohemians and Slovaks celebrate Decoration Day, as good Americans, in the American manner. Our great Republic celebrates Decoration Day, the thirtieth day of May, in commemoration of the end of the Civil War, when, in 1868, the Commander in Chief of the American Armies, General Logan, issued an order by which the thirtieth of May was dedicated to the memory of heroes who had lost their lives in that war. Two years ago, from this platform, I talked about our brother Slavs, the gallant Serbs, Montenegrins, and Bulgarians, who fought so valiantly with their archenemy, the Turk, defeated him completely, and chased him almost entirely out of Europe, leaving him only a small piece of land from Chatalja to his Capital, Constantinople. What happened next? Through intrigue and misrepresentations, German diplomacy instigated a war between the former allies, Serbia and Bulgaria, with the result that the Turk has taken back almost everything he had previously lost to them. This year we have a war which is almost universal and every one of us follows eagerly the gigantic struggle between the nations of the world. One single ruler is waging a war for supremacy with

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practically the whole of Europe, and may be waging it with the whole world in the near future. And again the small Serbian nation is involved, solely because it is not willing to become destroyed and annihilated by a much stronger foe. If that aggressor should win this war, it would have most terrible results for our dear old country--for the people in beautiful Bohemia, rich Moravia and Silesia, as well as Slovakia. They would not be permitted to use their--our own--native language in the streets, would not be able to send their children to schools where their language is used, and so our nation would disappear.

"Hence, we again express the wish that our Slavic brothers may come victorious out of this terrible war. Here I should like to ask one thing, that next year, and all years thereafter, this may be a common celebration, participated in both by the Bohemians and the Slovaks. The way it is now is not the proper way, and the celebration loses a great deal of its dignity--in fact, it is

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being spoiled. The reason is that the Bohemian and the Slovak platforms are too close to each other. After a Slovak speech, the band may start playing, drowning the voice of the Bohemian speaker, or vice versa. It is still worse when things happen as they did last year. The Slovak celebration was through before the Bohemian one, and the Slovak parade marched with music right close by the Bohemian platform where the Reverend Thomas J. Bobal was just delivering his sermon. He had to stop and wait--a really unpleasant occurrence....

"I should like to ask our clergymen to help us bring this about. I should also ask all our Bohemian Catholic, uniformed and non-uniformed, men's organizations to participate, as bodies, in this celebration next year, and always in the future.

"Now, I thank you, our dear comrades--veterans, for visiting every year on this day the graves of our brothers. There are fourteen of them buried in this Cemetery. Decorate their last abodes with American flags! Now you will hear our

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English speaker, Judge McGoorty, and after him our Reverend Bobal will preach a sermon and offer prayers for all those who rest here in peace."

Mr. Vojtech's speech was listened to most attentively and made a deep impression on the whole audience. After the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Judge McGoorty was introduced. His selection as speaker was a most fortunate one. Judge McGoorty is a very strong and sympathetic speaker, his talks are always profound, and all his thoughts well presented. His speech was marked with a great deal of patriotic enthusiasm, and was very flattering to us, the Bohemians. Therefore it is given here in full.

"The remembering of the dead is a beautiful custom. Today we have gathered together to honor the heroes who have given their lives for their country. This is a moment when patriotism is being awakened, when the love of one's country is being strengthened, when the atmosphere of American liberty inspires deeds of patriotism.

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"Many times the question has been asked why the Bohemian people have migrated from their beautiful country, away from her lovely mountains, valleys, and rivers--a country rich in glorious history, a country whose literature entrances the whole world.

"There is only one answer to this question: On the western shores of the Atlantic Ocean a government has been created in which the people alone have the ultimate decision--this Western Republic, with a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Since its very beginning, our country has beckoned to the people of all lands, telling them that this United States is a country of hope, a country of freedom, a country of opportunity. And thus, with people of other lands, the Bohemian people also have come to us. First the great Herman and Filip came, and hundreds and thousands have followed.

"There are today over 150,000 Bohemians in Chicago, and they have become a most important factor in our municipal life. The Bohemian people have been,

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and are doing a great civilizing work. They are building churches, schools, and colleges; have their own important newspapers printed in the Bohemian language; have their own music festivals. I have been many times entranced by their folk songs, the rich melodies of their music, the culture and civility of their people when gathered together to celebrate one of our American, or one of their own Bohemian, national holidays.

"This wonderful city of ours, with its cosmopolitan population composed of all nations of Europe, is the soul of the United States. No citizens of ours have been more loyal, and more gladly willing to defend this country when her Star-Spangled Banner was in danger than those whose cradle stood abroad. A few months ago I, as chief judge of the Superior Court, was presented by our veterans with a beautiful silk flag. It is one of my duties as a judge of the Superior Court to issue citizenship papers to our immigrants. It is an inspiring moment when the applicant for citizenship grasps the pole of that beautiful flag and, in the overcrowded courtroom, swears, with his right hand

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raised to the sky, allegiance to his new country.

"Today, our Bohemians, hand in hand and heart to heart with their American fellow citizens, celebrate the memory of our dead. Let us honor those dead for the sacrifices they have made, for the bravery they have proved, and may glory be to their memory. Inspired by their devotion we thank God that peace and happiness is supreme in this country at a time when the great countries of Europe are covered with a shroud of death. We are happy to enjoy friendly relations with our neighbors and with the whole world. May God strengthen the hand of our President in this most serious period in the history of the whole world, so that he may make the United States shine as an example for the whole world, that the blessings of peace may be always ours, that we may always remain loyal to the principles of liberty which we have inherited from our forebears, and which our constitution guarantees."

The inspiring talk of Judge McGorty was followed by a choral rendition of the

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Slavic hymn presented by the group of singers led by Mr. F. B. Broma. The formal sermon of the celebration was preached by the Right Reverend Thomas J. Bobal of the Bohemian parish of St. Cyril and Methodius, one of our patriotic priests who never misses an opportunity to show his love of everything that is Bohemian. He gave a most excellent sermon, which was followed by prayers for the deceased who have found their last resting place in the Resurrection Cemetery.

The program on the platform was concluded by a musical selection played by Mr. Lhotak's band, and the multitude dispersed to visit the graves. The Bohemian veterans decorated the fourteen graves of their deceased comrades with flags in the American national colors, all others with flowers. They all, however, stopped in silence and remembered their departed friends with a kind, prayerful thought.

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NATIONAL FESTIVALS SUCCEED

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Memorable Celebrations of the Narodni Hrbitov  
and the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec Draws Thousands

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Yesterday was a day of surprises. It brought a change in the weather,

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and this was not the least of reasons for the really great success of

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the annual Memorial Day festivities which took place at the Cesky

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Narodni Hrbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery).....

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The celebration started at 8:30 A. M. with a parade led by Marshall

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F. Schultz through the streets of our Bohemian Pilsen district to the

Cesko-Anglicka Svobodna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School),

18th and Robey Streets. There the marchers boarded the streetcars and proceeded to the cemetery. At the head of the parade marched the Civil War veterans, followed by the band of Mr. Brousek, members of the board of representatives of the Narodni Hrbitov, Bohemian-American veterans of the Spanish-American War,

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the Sharpshooters, and the Bohemian-Slavonic veterans. The parade excelled in orderliness and was acclaimed along the entire line of march.

The first part of the celebrations at the Cemetery was another parade, one section of which arrived from the Ceska Svobodna Skola F. Zdrubek (F. Zdrubek Bohemian Free-Thought School) on Crawford Avenue, and was joined on the way by the section marching from the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). The section marching from the Zdrubek School consisted of the Cesko-Americky Sokol (Bohemian-American Sokol) with its ladies' auxiliary and its drum and bugle corps, and the Sokol "Rozvoj" with its drum and bugle corps. On the way to the Utulna it was joined by the Sokol Cechie, and at the Utulna it was joined by the main section that had formed there. To the music of Mr. Brousek's band, the several groups marched to the Cemetery and stopped at the monument erected to the memory of Bohemian soldiers fallen in the Civil War. The participants aligned around the monument and witnessed a short ceremonial drill in honor of the Bohemians who died during

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that internecine period. The ceremony ended in a salvo fired by the Bohemian-American veterans. The paraders disbanded and made a tour of the Cemetery, decorating the graves of the soldiers. In the meantime, the ceremonies at the speakers' platform were going on. The platform was reserved for the members of the board of representatives of the Hrbítov, the speakers, the inmates of the Utulna a Sirotcinec, and invited guests.

The chairman of the board, Mr. J. Hladovec, explained in a brief address the reason for the celebration of Memorial Day. He welcomed those assembled, and called their attention to the picture post cards showing the crematorium which were being sold for the benefit of Bohemian Free Thought schools. His address was followed by a musical selection, and little Barbora Klecka, an inmate of the Sirotcinec, presented A. Zeman's poem, "Ku Oti Zdobeni Hrobu" (To the Decoration Day). Her splendid declamation, ending in the line, "love to the living, honor to the dead," was most impressive. The poem was followed by the Bohemian national anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home), sung by the inmates of

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the Sirotcinec. Mr. Hladovec then introduced the English-language speaker of the day, the Speaker of the House of the Illinois General Assembly, Mr. David A. Shanahan. Because of its length, we do not reproduce his speech verbatim, but the following will give an adequate idea of his address:

.....Among these heroes there is a large number of sons of Cechie [“Cechie” is a personification of the Bohemian nation.] who, together with the rest of the American soldiers, fought for Liberty.....The speaker mentioned the first Bohemian immigrants who came to Chicago more than fifty years ago, at a time when Chicago was a village on the lake front. Now Chicago is the third largest Bohemian city, having more than two-hundred and fifty thousand Bohemian-Americans in its population. He compared the area of the Kingdom of Bohemia to the size of some of the states of the Union, and explained the reasons for the emigration of Bohemians from the old country to America in 1848, a year which marks the abolition of serfdom in Austria. The first Bohemians to arrive in this country brought with them a hatred of serfdom and slavery, and for this reason

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they sided with the North in the Civil War.

When, in 1867, the Bohemians were given permission for unlimited immigration, they made good use of it. Many of them came to America and joined their countrymen who were already settled here, and that year marks the beginning of mass Bohemian immigration to this country. History tells, however, of a number of prominent American Bohemians long before that date. Komensky (Johann Amos Comenius), Augustin Herman, and others have played important roles in the public life of this country and thus made their contributions to the development of this great, free, happy nation. A Bohemian, William Paka, was present at the most significant moment in the history of the United States, the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The Bohemians' contribution to the world's culture are their efforts toward personal and religious liberty, and John Huss, through his efforts in just this respect, has become one of the foremost representatives of the Bohemian nation in world history. In the field of arts the Bohemians are in front with their Dvorak, Smetana, Fibich, Kubelik, Svoboda, Manes, and others.

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Bohemian literature is one of the oldest forms; Bohemian poetry is of the most beautiful; Bohemian history is one of the richest on heroes and great men of whom it has a very great number. The Bohemians gave Kopernik (Copernicus) to the world before the birth of Newton. John Huss was burned at the stake for his convictions before the appearance of Luther, and Komensky (Comenius), one of the greatest pedagogues, lived and worked before Froebel and Pestalozzi. The beloved Bohemian patriot, Vojta Naprstek, lived for a while in America, and having returned to the old country, made important contributions to the national self-esteem and conception of liberty from his American experiences.

What the Bohemians did for their new country during the great Civil War is proudly commemorated by the monument that graces the center of the Cesky Narodni Hrbtov. They were among the first to recognize the danger threatening the country, the first to offer their services and everything they had to protect it. In the first regiments organized in Chicago in 1861, there were Bohemians, although, at the time, there were very few Bohemians in the United States. But

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all this has not made the Bohemians forget their old country. When, in 1902, Antonin Dvorak's sixtieth birthday was celebrated in the National Theater in Prague, and all Slavic nations were represented in the ballet by their national costumes and flags, and while a storm of applause was raging in the audience, the last to complete the picture was a man from abroad with the Star-Spangled Banner. He was welcomed by Cechie as her own beloved son; it was this scene that received the greatest ovation of the evening and has remained in the memory of all those present. The scene was symbolic of the Bohemian heart, the Bohemian-American heart, true to its old country and loyal to its new country. Because of their diligence, their adaptability, their thriftiness, and other excellent qualities, the Bohemians make very desirable citizens of this country. Among the results of the application of these qualities is the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov, founded in 1877, where we now observe Memorial Day. The celebration is a matter of moment, not only from the Bohemian, but also from the American point of view, because a nation cannot do better than show herself proud and appreciative of her dead by decorating their graves.

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At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. David E. Shanahan recited the text of the Bohemian National anthem, "Kde Domov Muj," in its English translation. We are happy to say that his was one of the best English speeches ever delivered as part of the Memorial Day celebrations at the Narodni Hrbítov. Accordingly, it was received by the huge audience with long applause. In spite of its length and use of statistical and historic data, the speech was a lively one, a sincere one, proving that the speaker felt exactly as he talked. His sincerity in giving the Bohemians their due has a rather interesting explanation. As Mr. E. Smejkal has told some of the members of the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov, Mr. Shanahan's wife is Bohemian, the former Miss Eva Mares.

The Bohemian speaker of the day, introduced by Mr. Hladovec, after the presentation of another musical selection, was Dr. A. Mueller. Because of lack of space in today's edition, the full text of his address will be published tomorrow. His speech, fully appreciated and applauded by the audience, was followed by the

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recitation of the English poem, "The Burial of the Soldier," by an inmate of the Sirotcinec, little Viktorka Kaspar, who is well known for her talents. She recited the poem with such feeling that many an eye in the audience was moist with tears before she ended. The singing of the national anthem by the inmates of the Utulna a Sirotcinec was very successful. The program was concluded by a medley of Bohemian folk songs played by Mr. Brousek's sixteen-piece band. The entire program was quite flawless.

As we previously stated, the bright sun, after a long period of poor weather, attracted many of our countrymen to the cemetery, and the attendance at the ceremonies was unusually large. The celebration proper, and the whole day at the cemetery, passed without an untoward incident; its dignity was fully in keeping with the character of the purpose--the decoration of the graves of those who have been called to eternal rest, and who have left fond memories in the hearts of their dear ones. Every grave--the grave of the wealthy and the grave of him who had to struggle to keep body and soul together--was dressed in a



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gown of flbwers. But the graves of those who had lost their lives in the Civil War had an added distinction. These were decorated with small American flags, a token of honor which has become a tradition at the Cesky Narodni Hrbitov.

Yesterday was doubly significant for two of our national institutions, the Cesky Narodni Hrbitov and the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). While those who have departed forever were honored at the Hrbitov, the second celebration manifested the importance of those who are with us, living among us. The main part of this celebration was laying of the cornerstone for the new building of the Sirotcinec (Orphanage). Our Sirotcinec is justly pointed to as an institution where those of our children who became orphans at an early age get the best substitute for their morther's love and their father's care. Therefore it is only proper that our associations should be constantly reminded to make contributions and keep building this, the finest monument of progressiveness and love of neighbor. The Utulna a Sirotcinec has

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grown from small and difficult beginnings, under the diligent and unselfish care of our national workers, into an outstanding national institution, an institution where a number of our future men and women citizens of Bohemian origin are given an opportunity to enjoy in their youth, if not maternal love itself, then at least its best substitute--the love of one human being for another--and to grow up to be fine men and women who will go out into the world with the proud knowledge that they had been raised in a Bohemian free-thinking institution, in an institution founded and maintained by the sons and daughters of a branch of the Bohemian nation for the purpose of educating other sons and daughters of that branch to become good and loyal citizens of this great country, the free United States of America.

The ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone for the new building of the Orphanage started at two o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the grounds around the Orphanage were crowded with groups of our countrymen who eager to give their approval of the step which the board of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec had taken after thorough study and deliberation of all important conditions.

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The board has taken upon itself a great responsibility, but after yesterday's success it will be encouraged to continue in the work that has been so propitiously started. The large attendance showed that the public approved of the idea of enlarging the Orphanage, and it was an assurance that our public and our national bodies will see to it that the board will be provided with the means of bringing their work to a successful conclusion.

The ceremonies were opened by the chairman of the board, Mr. V. Suchy. He opened in his own characteristic way, briefly and with a sincerity which reflected the fact that he has been giving all his time and all his thoughts to the institution. He spoke from a platform erected in a corner of the building for which the cornerstone was being laid. He introduced the contractors, members of the board whose duty it is to supervise the building activities, Mr. Charvat and Mr. Rezny, the building committee with its chairman, Mr. Jan. L. Novak, and a number of invited guests.

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Mr. Novak was next to speak, and he addressed the audience as follows:

"Dear friends and esteemed patrons of the Utulna a Sirotcinec: On behalf of the building committee, I welcome you most cordially to today's ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone for this stately building. This building will serve a noble end, because it will, in many respects, replace the parental care and the lost home of many a Bohemian orphan.

"It is in the halls of this building where they will be educated for their future vocations, where they will be taught and given such foundations as will prevent them from becoming renegades, where they will be prepared to grow into good Bohemian-Americans and useful citizens of the world.

"Today's celebration is a very important one, and it will be entered in red letters into the annals of Bohemian-Chicago. Our founding of charitable institutions proves that we are trying to take good care of our less fortunate, lonely

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countrymen and orphaned children. It proves that the Bohemian people are progressive, unselfish, and endeavor to do what is noble, right, and inspiring.

"I hope it will not be considered out of place if I mention briefly a few facts in connection with the origin of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, because this day carries us back to years long passed. A number of enthusiasts founded the Sbor (board) of the Utulna a Sirotcinec, July 22, 1894. I was elected treasurer, and I am the one who receipted the first contributions toward the realization of our aim. At that time, of course, I did not have any idea that I should be privileged to participate in a celebration such as the one we have today. The Sbor had to overcome many obstacles before it succeeded in the realization of its plans. It took many years of hard work, but its members knew that they were working on an enterprise of merit, and have been doing their duties with diligence, gladly and unselfishly. And, lo and behold! as the result of their work, not only the Old People's Home was erected, but an orphanage was also founded. Carefulness and thriftiness in management of these institutions have

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made it possible to lay the foundation of a new building for the Orphanage, and in that way prepare for the acceptance of many who apply but who cannot be taken in because of lack of necessary space. Now, this building will serve exclusively as an orphanage, while all the rest will be adapted for the use of our aged men and women.

"The completion of the new building and all the changes made necessary by the new plan will necessitate a great deal of work and money, but the members of the board of representatives are glad to undertake it, knowing that they can rely upon the good will of the patrons of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec who are sure to provide the necessary means for the completion of the work that has been so auspiciously started, and which will be just as auspiciously finished.

"I am now using this opportunity to address the inmates of our Orphanage, asking them to mind carefully their duties, to show themselves obedient to their

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teachers, and to remember, when they grow up, that this institution had been their home where they were taught to do justice to their obligations and remain faithful and loyal to their Bohemian language and Bohemian nationality. If, at some time in the future, any of you, our young inmates, should come to a position where you will have a surplus to be used for doing good, do not forget the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec.

"My dear friends, I thank you for your kind attention, and I wish the institution a full measure of success! Na Zdar! (To Success)."

Another speaker, introduced by Mr. Novak, was Mr. R. J. Psenka, editor of Svornost, who addressed those present as follows:

"As the golden rays of the cheery sun penetrate the heavy clouds of anxiety and darkness, so gladness and bright hopes have been let into these difficult, fateful times by this celebration of ours. These difficult times have come to mark

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the quincentenary of the martyred death of the greatest Bohemian, John Huss. This year the Bohemian nation is undergoing one of the most difficult tests of its whole existence, and its American branch is called upon to prove that it has a right to be called a living part of Huss' nation, and to disprove--as it is occasionally believed--that it is a dead limb of the nation, separated from the main body and of no good use at all.

"If there is anybody in this year of Huss to give account of his work and derive inspiration for future activities, it is principally that part of the Bohemian-American public that calls itself 'freethinking,' that claims John Huss as one of its own men, and esteems him as its model, as its spiritual leader. This year, the John Huss year, should once and for all dispose of the frequently heard reproach that our freedom of thought is a negative quality, that it is not positive, that it wrecks without knowing how to build, that it is destructive instead of being constructive, as it should.

"Those who have been active on this project, those who have today their red-



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letter day, are fully entitled to say that they have forged their link in the chain of deeds which, let us hope, will deprive the mentioned reproach of all justification. Here, there are no empty words, no shining phrases, no passionate and useless speeches, no dead walls. Here, there are deeds that speak. If it is necessary to convince someone who is sceptical of the liveliness, constructiveness, and initiative of our freethinking element, we could take this one by the hand and lead him to Bohemian Chicago, to the Prague of Bohemian-America, to the many Sokol halls, the headquarters buildings of various of our associations and lodges, to our Free Thoughtschools, and tell him how proud we are of all this. Then, we certainly would not forget to take him to this green corner of our city, to this beautiful Narodni Hrbítov, to this splendid crematorium, the first Bohemian crematorium in the whole world. And, above all this, the principal point to which we shall introduce our sceptic is this isle of pure love and charitableness, an island of mercy in the sea of the cool American world of intensive work, the proverbial chase after the dollar, the impersonal calculative American business world.

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"These two buildings standing here (the third is now being built), these shelters which make a home for our aged men and women who have nothing but a bit of love from their countrymen, and, principally, a home for our Bohemian children who are not fortunate enough to have a home of their own and a mother to lead them by their soft, fine hands, these buildings are the most valuable, the most outstanding documents of the constructiveness of our Free Thought, our liberal principles. If there were nothing to show but this island, it would be enough to prove wrong everybody who maintains that our freethinking, liberal element is incapable of constructive activities, that all it does is wreck.

"Of course, seeing as how there are many among us who claim that they are liberals, or freethinkers, or that they belong to this or that organization, there should be many more of such documents, several of such islands. The fact that there are not is just a proof of our human weakness, our insufficient development in following the principles of free thought living, a proof that many of us are freethinkers only by name, that our service of freethinking

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principles is nothing but lip service, which stops short of the pocketbook or checkbook. It is not an indication of a lack of the lofty ideals of liberalism and freedom of thought founded five hundred years ago by John Huss through its opposition of the antiquated, outlived, and putrid order of things; nor does it indicate a lack of the liberalism and freedom of thought cultivated here, in our new country, by Klacel and Zdrubek. The proof that our freedom of thought is not dead, soulless, or destructive, is right here before our eyes. May it become just one link in a chain of great, noble deeds of Bohemian America!

"In these stirring times, during the horrible war which has spilled a sea of blood over Europe and spread a blanket of suffering, need, and death over millions of people, when eerie echoes of it are reverberating also in this country and signs are rife pointing to the danger of this new homeland of ours being likewise pulled into the dance of death, a new slogan, 'Away with all "hyphenated" Americans,' has been issued. 'There should be no Anglo-Americans, no German-Americans, no Polish-Americans, Bohemian-Americans among us. Let us be nothing

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but whole Americans!'

"If we approve of this slogan, we have to ask ourselves some questions: What right have we, then, to call ourselves 'Bohemian-Americans?' What right have we to found new units of our great Sokol organizations, to form Bohemian associations, publish Bohemian newspapers, build Bohemian schools? What right have we to take these orphans away from the stream of American life and put them into this Bohemian institution, teach them the Bohemian language, make them acquainted with Bohemian history, cultivate in them the Bohemian spirit, Bohemian ways of thinking? What right have we to try and make of them Bohemian-Americans, not only-Americans?

"The answer to this question shall be put in the form of other questions: Is a Bohemian-American only a fifty-per-cent American? What does Americanism consist of? What is the substance of 'being an American'? What does the citizenship of this country mean, a country which had not yet been touched by the foot

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of a white settler in times when our great John Huss was burning at a stake for his convictions? If 'being an American' depends on a long line of ancestors settled in this country, then we, immigrants and children of immigrants, can never become Americans. But if 'being an American' consists of appreciating the precious heritage of personal and spiritual liberty left to us by the great founders of this nation, such as Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington, of maintaining the American principles of equality and progressiveness, then it may be said that the average Bohemian-American is a much better American than the majority of Americans who were born in this country and have a long line of ancestors who lived in this country, and who only too often let the immigrants defend the principles of American liberty against those who are trying to abolish it.

"Among those who most love the Star-Spangled Banner, a banner composed of the same colors as our old country's flag, who think most of American liberty, who offer the most strenuous opposition to subversive elements endeavoring to

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1915.

abrogate that liberty and reinstate a medieval order of things, are primarily, the Bohemian-Americans. In the long, and still only partly won, fight for personal liberty, in the fight against those who would make Sunday not a day of rest and pleasure and recreation, but a day of sobbing and gloom, against those who are dragging religion into public life, in the fight for keeping the influence of churches excluded from our public schools--in all these fights in which the true, long-settled Americans should be the leaders, **it is the Bohemian-Americans** who have usually assumed the leadership. We do not need to go far in order to find examples of this. Not so long ago, the Catholic teachers in our public schools, by instigation of Catholic priests, **conducted a wild** propaganda in almost all schools, trying to herd the children into churches and confessionals. Who was it that declared a war against such teachers and the would-be captors of children's souls who were backing them, and who finally succeeded in causing the superintendent of schools to issue a strict order to the teachers prohibiting any such activity? It was the Bohemian-Americans, and only the Bohemian-Americans, quite alone, without any help whatever, who conducted

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1915.

this fight from the beginning to the end, a fight, the result of which is of extraordinary importance. More than 350,000 children will be protected against the influence of sly papists and will enjoy the protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution of this great country which prohibits any church influence in the public schools.

"Therefore, if anybody should imply that, being Bohemian-Americans, we are not full Americans, we may proudly tell him that a bit of Bohemian blood in the veins of every American would be a mighty good thing, that it would be of great benefit to this country because as a result of it the people of this country would come closer to the ideal of liberty set out for them by the founders of this nation. Three hundred years of political, religious, and economic persecution have taught the Bohemians to value liberty above everything else. A wide-awake Bohemian is in a position to give a lesson in democracy and republican principles to many an enthusiastic admirer of the starry flag who delivers tirades against 'hyphenated' Americans, fifty-per-cent Americans, and while

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doing so, permits the enemies of American liberty, rights, and progressiveness to conduct a subversive, anti-American propaganda campaign.

"Well then, you, children, you inmates of the institution, we are building here for you; try to be always good Americans by remaining good Bohemians. A wide-awake, **liberal-minded**, true Bohemian cannot become a traitor of the great principles of liberty, equality, and justice which are the foundation of true Americanism. Be always admirers of Paine, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln, but at the same time value above all the heritage of John Huss, Komensky (Johann Amos Comenius), and Havlicek.

"And now a word to you who have come to attend these ceremonies, you workers and members of the board of this Utulna a Sirotcinec--you, representatives of lodges and various associations to whom credit belongs for the progress of this institution and for making possible this new expansion of it--to you, individual contributors.. Please, go on, continue in this great work. Do not look for any

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other compensation for your work, your sacrifices, your monies, than the knowledge of having done a good deed, the pleasure of seeing the fine results of your co-operation. Do not permit yourself to discontinue your support.

"Let there not be one single person among us who would try to find an excuse for discontinuing his contributions in pointing to the fact that there are so many other collections at this time which call for his contributions. If times are such that unusual sacrifices are required, it is necessary to redouble every effort, to give more than usual. It would be a sad evidence of moral weakness to donate to one cause what has been taken away from the usual contribution to another cause. May there be no people among us who would stoop to such an action!

"If we are true, real freethinking Bohemians, if we care to merit the name of a John Huss nation, let us not permit this beautiful institution of which we are so justly proud to have any lack of funds. Let us supply it with enough for

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1915.

both, for a continuous existence and for continuous expansion.

"Let us be proud of being able to commemorate the John Huss anniversary in this most beautiful way, by a great deed; and let this Orphanage, this institution, be a constant reminder that for us, every year should be a John Huss year!"

Mr. Psenka's speech was frequently interrupted by spirited applause which broke out spontaneously when he concluded. There followed addresses by men and women representatives of the several associations and lodges interested in the Utulna a Sirotcinec. The first among them was Mrs. Klara Klaus, representing the central committee of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity).

.....

The laying of the cornerstone was performed by Mrs. Klara Klaus, after which the children sang the Bohemian national anthem "Kde Domov Muj" (Where is My Home).

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1915.

The festivities were concluded by an address of thanks by Mr. Novak who expressed his appreciation to all those present. The children presented another song or two and Mr. Dusek, superintendent of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, announced that documents from fifty associations, newspapers, and other organizations had been enclosed in the cornerstone, and that \$1,541 was received in donations during the ceremonies. The names of organizations who had documents enclosed into the stone, and a detailed receipt of contributions will be published in the Bohemian newspapers in the near future.

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1915.

THROUGH FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO  
OUR OWN COUNTRY'S HEART

We have been waiting for a very long time to give our readers and the whole Bohemian public the good news that Bohemian-America, and in particular our Bohemian-American metropolis on the shores of Lake Michigan, our own Chicago, will be the recipient of an unusual honor. It is all the more significant that this honor will be ours this year, the year which should be a year of special significance to all Bohemians no matter in what part of the world--this year marks the quincentenary of John Huss' martyrdom. During the year we shall be the first to hear the introductory performance of a great, beautiful Bohemian composition, a three-part oratorio entitled "Huss". It originated in the severely persecuted Bohemian minority of Imperial Vienna; it came to America, and here it has penetrated into the hearts of our people. We have been waiting a long time to make this announcement, and at last we are free to do so. We did not publish it earlier out of consideration for the

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II B 1 a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1915.

Cesky Pevecký Spolek Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society) which had devotedly undertaken to honor the memory of the great martyr by the presentation of an oratorio which, while beautiful, and depicting some of the phases of John Huss' life.... is and will remain a German composition.....

Now, once Loewe's oratorio has been performed, we can inform our public that it will hear an extremely artistic composition, one which fully evaluates the life work of John Huss and by which his memory will be honored in a most appropriate way. It is Rudolf Vohanka's oratorio "Huss," the words of which were also written by a Bohemian, Ferdinand Havelka..... Our Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) was first to take cognizance of the existence of this work and....got in touch with the author who....has given the Federation permission to perform it.....

.....

The Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota is already working on preparations for the oratorio's rehearsals.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1914.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES

Even if labor and business conditions are not as we should like to have them, we have many good reasons to celebrate the American Thanksgiving Day, the day set aside to give thought to the blessings we have received during the year. This year the celebration should be more sincere and more joyful than ever, because we shall give thanks for the fact that we live in this free, happy country, happy many times over now since it has been spared the folly and horrors of war. It may therefore be expected that our countrymen and their women folk will participate in largest numbers in the dinners, banquets, theatrical performances, concerts, socials, and other forms of entertainment which our lodges, orders, societies, and unions have arranged for their members and friends.....

[Translator's note: Announcements of fourteen such entertainments are omitted in translation. The sponsors include Sokols, Catholic organizations, and Free-thought groups.]

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III C

I G

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD

Celebration at the Český Národní Hřbitov

The Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery), under whose emerald lawn over thirty thousand of our countrymen dream dreams from which there is no awakening, was literally flooded yesterday with billows of surging throngs throughout the day. Thousands and thousands of our countrymen passed through the Cemetery's gates to decorate the graves of their departed friends; to offer to them, and to the valiant citizens who lost their lives in battle under the starry flag, a quiet and dignified tribute. The huge city of the dead was transformed, as by a magic wand, into a sea of blossoms, and you could hardly find a grave which did not show evidence of the pious regard of the living to those who with arms crossed over rigid bosoms, made their last pilgrimage through the gates to eternal rest.

As in previous years, the solemn celebration, an event staged in the frame

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G of fresh verdure and azure skies, was held at the foot of the  
I J veterans' monument. Yesterday's celebration was the most beautiful  
IV one we have ever been privileged to witness. It was half past ten  
o'clock in the morning when the gates of the Cemetery let in the  
cortege, which was formed more than two hours earlier at the Česko-Anglická  
Svobodomyslná Škola (Bohemian-English Free-Thought School) on 18th Street,  
and which later re-formed, after a long journey, at the Česká Útulna a  
Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), right close to the  
Cemetery. It consisted of a military band under the baton of Mr. Konopásek,  
members of the board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov, veterans  
of the Civil War, veterans of the Spanish-American War, and a body of Sharp-  
shooters. These uniformed groups gathered around the monument where the  
usual rites in honor of these men who gave their lives in service to the Union  
were performed. The rites consisted of speeches, funeral ceremonies and a  
triple salvo fired by the Sharpshooters. The celebration proper took place  
on an improvised platform in the immediate vicinity of the monument.

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G The platform was occupied by members of the Cemetery board, inmates of the Orphanage, and invited guests. The celebration started  
I J after the ceremonies at the monument by a short, informal, but sincere address by President Jan Pecha. The band then played Šafránek's  
IV "Zvuky České" (Bohemian Airs) which are based on Bohemian folk songs; and Mr. Pecha introduced the English speaker of the day, Mr. John R. Newcomer.

Mr. Newcomer, a former Assistant State's attorney and at present a judge of the municipal court, presented an excellent, patriotic speech in which he paid due tribute to the Bohemians for their success in industry and in professional endeavors, and for their deep understanding of American patriotism which is so well manifested on all proper occasions. He considered it a great honor to have the opportunity of speaking to them at such an important event as the celebration of Decoration Day. To make this an official holiday was a beautiful idea, he said.

"There is something infinitely elevating in seeing that all leave their usual

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G work and daily cares in order to spend a day in quiet commemoration  
I J of those who gave their lives for their country, and, incidentally, in  
IV contemplation of the great problems with which we have to grapple  
today. But, apart from the patriotic demonstration, this day has far-reaching significance in another way. It generates and promotes the feelings of true friendship and mutual helpfulness. We talk so much about money in our everyday life that these times are justly called materialistic. Another topic of conversation which is just as frequent is politics. But in spite of all that, friendship reaches much deeper than any financial matters, and soars much higher than all political sentiment. There is nothing in this whole wide world that could be compared to the true, clean, and unselfish friendship that a day like this causes to surge so strongly in human hearts. And if today's celebration had no other meaning, it would be of greatest importance as an occasion for meeting friends and strengthening the ties which bind us together.

"It is a wonderful thing to live under the American flag and enjoy its protection. It would seem that it took the full 1,776 years after the birth

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G of Christ to prepare the ground for a nation as great as ours.

I J Apparently it was necessary for Plato to write his philosophy, for

IV Justinian to create his laws, for Luther to lead a movement of reformation, for the first Christian martyrs to stir the surface of the Tiber River; it was necessary for Rome, Greece, and other great nations to grow, flourish, and disappear, in order that from their experiences, and the beautiful examples which they have given humanity to follow, a new, great nation might be founded. For almost fifteen hundred years this enormous western continent had to remain unknown to civilized man, and for fully two hundred years the Old World had to send here its bravest and strongest men in order that this great continent might be colonized.

"For many hundred years the genius of invention and scientific research slept a deep sleep, as did this great western continent, in order to yield its rich fruit under the powerful impact of the human spirit. And thus, when the history of the world had prepared the ground, on the fourth day of July, 1776, a new, great nation was born on earth. The mere birth in itself

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G of a new nation, however, is not an event of very great importance.

I J Many nations were born, lived, grew strong, became decadent, and

IV perished. We find their epitaphs in that huge cemetery of the past.

But the nation born on the Fourth of July, 1776, was different from all those that had ever been born before. On the Fourth of July a nation came into being which was dedicated to freedom, founded on the broadest ideas --ideas that were new in the history of the world; a nation whose government derived its powers exclusively from the people, and which ruled with the consent of those whom it ruled. That day marks the beginning of our marvelous growth in population, finance, and territories. From a narrow strip along the coast this country has grown until it reaches from sea to sea, and it may be almost said that the sun never sets on the American soil.

"But the real power of a nation is neither in the land it occupies nor in the size of its population. If this were the case, there would be no nation more powerful than Russia or China. The real power of a nation is in the physical, spiritual, and moral state of its people. The test of a nation is what it

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G has done to make its people happier, better, and more nearly perfect.  
I J In other words, a nation aspiring to real strength and greatness must  
IV develop physically, spiritually, and morally. Therefore, today, while  
we gratefully commemorate those who fought and gave their lives for our  
country, we must not forget that it is the duty of the living to live for  
their country and give it all that is best in them. Dying for one's father-  
land is not the only greatness. It is just as great to live for it. Let us  
bear in mind that we who are living face just as great problems as those who  
sacrificed their lives on the altar of the country, and that a satisfactory  
solution of our problems requires just as devoted a patriotism as was theirs.  
The bodies of those who fell have long since turned to ashes and dust, but  
the spirit that led them to glorious deeds is still with us.

"Life under The Star-Spangled Banner, this symbol of human liberty, is a  
great privilege. But it carries with it certain duties which we, as true  
Americans, are obliged to take upon ourselves. The life of an individual is  
like the life of a nation. It never can stand still. It must either rise to

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G new heights or sink; either progress and grow or deteriorate and  
I J shrink. Here lies our responsibility. To live for a principle is  
IV just as difficult and sacred as to die for it; and if those living now  
will do their duty just as heroically and nobly as the heroes of 1776,  
1861, and 1896, there is not the least doubt that the American nation will  
grow and get stronger and stronger, until it acquires a decisive influence  
upon all other nations of the world. Already the influence of the principle  
put into practice July 4, 1776, that no government has any other power than  
that which it derives from the consent of the people, is indelibly impressed  
upon humanity the world over; and its influence will keep on growing until  
the time comes when the young American government is considered the political  
savior of all humanity."

The judge's speech, frequently interrupted by spirited applause, was followed  
by the recitation of the poem, very appropriate for the occasion, "Padlým  
Hrdinům" (To the Heroes That Fell), by Barbora Klečka, a little inmate of the  
Orphanage. Her recitation was excellent and gained for her the sympathies

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G

of the entire audience. Dvořák's "Humoresque," now so popular as

I J

to be included on the program of almost every concert, was played

IV

by the band of Mr. Konopásek. Following this the Bohemian speaker of the day was presented to the audience. For this year's celebra-

tion the managers secured the services of Mr. Josef Měkota, a lawyer from Cedar Rapids, and a well-known speaker endowed not only with brilliant ideas but also with a sonorous, sympathetic voice. His speech, in brief, ran as follows:

"Our great Republic is not rich in national holidays. But those that we have are inseparably tied with the halo of heroic deeds, and live by the memory of great sacrifices. One of the American holidays carrying the most sentimental connotations is Decoration Day. This day stirs in us an immense flow of sacred memories, beautiful sentiments, and deep gratitude. To honor the memory of the dead is an age-old custom. Since gray antiquity, people of various civilizations, creeds, and customs have been manifesting in many different ways their reverence for the memory of their dead. This day has a particular significance

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G in our country. In 1868, General Logan, the commander in chief of  
I J the Army of the Republic, issued a proclamation by which May 30  
IV was dedicated to the memory of heroes who fell in the Civil War. He  
selected May 30 because, at the end of that war, the Army of the North  
was disbanded on that day. No words can describe the compassion which the  
heroes of that War have for the unification of our Republic. No language is  
rich enough for that purpose. There are no words which would adequately  
express the horrible sacrifices of life and property of those who took part  
in the great tragedy of our nation. But the principle which was involved  
required such sacrifices. Destiny has decreed that in the evolution of human  
government the principle of democracy must be bought by the sacrifice of  
millions of lives. The seeds of discord which threatened to destroy the best  
government under the sun were sown during the birth of the colonies on  
American shores. The rift which, in 1861, grew into an abyss of destruction,  
had its beginning in the rise of Massachusetts and Virginia. The differences  
between the character, the principles, and the conditions of these two were  
deep, obvious and natural."

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G This part of the speech was followed by a clear description of condi-  
I J tions prevailing immediately before the start of the fratricidal war  
IV of the North against the South, and an explanation of reasons leading  
to the break. It was not, in the first place, for the liberation of  
Negroes, as is commonly believed. According to the speaker, the sword was to  
decide whether this country was to be ruled by the whole people, or by an  
arrogant, selfish oligarchy. It was a cruel test which was to prove beyond  
doubt that free democracy is possible in this world. To fight for such a  
high and sacred principle was as great a duty and a privilege as a man can  
possibly be heir to. Immortal, therefore, is the memory of heroes who fell  
or died in this significant struggle. May our infinite gratitude make happy  
those who are still among us. It is our greatest privilege to honor the  
memory of the departed and be grateful to the living heroes, liberators of  
our country.

In every state of our active and complicated life there are heroes and heroines  
whose memory deserves recognition and veneration. Here, under the green lawn,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G rests a good, thoughtful mother who tirelessly exercised her mental  
I J and physical powers to educate her children properly and to make her  
IV family happy. She is one who deserves loving remembrance not only  
once a year, but every day. And over there rests the body of a father  
who, throughout his life, made sacrifices with the utmost loyalty for the  
good of his dear ones. His memory ought to be kept as fresh as the flowers  
that adorn his grave. There are thousands of men and women whose deeds will  
never become a part of world history, but who have made by their common sense,  
their work, their generosity, definite contributions to the welfare of mankind.  
Great scientists, deep thinkers, prominent poets and famous statesmen have all  
contributed in their own way to the happiness and progress of humanity. All  
these have left us, as a beautiful heritage, their memories.

"My Chicago countrymen," continued the speaker, "ought to be congratulated  
upon the way they celebrate this holiday. They are deserving of recognition  
and appreciation of the American public and the American press."

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

III B 3 a

- 13 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G In his further remarks the speaker paid tribute to the growth and  
I J success of benevolent societies whose membership in the United States  
IV is close to eight million. The Bohemians may be justly proud of the  
fact that they were the first in this country to engage in benevolent  
organization activities--the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-  
Slavonic Benevolent Societies) are pioneers in the development of the present  
principles and activities of benevolent brotherhood. The Česko-Slovanské  
Podporující Spolky celebrate this year their sixtieth anniversary. During  
this time they succeeded in making their way through a maze of prejudice,  
enmity and spite; it is, therefore, only proper that we should remember their  
founders today.

"There is a great deal we can learn from those who have died," continued the  
speaker. "Their virtues and their achievements form an excellent example for  
us to emulate. The sweet memories of their noble traits enrich and deepen  
our lives. There is nothing that can so fill our hearts with humility and  
strengthen our ideals as a quiet hour in the city of the dead. Here they

WPA (71) PROJ. 36275

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G rest in eternal peace, free of all cares and sorrows, worries and  
I J troubles of our complicated, strenuous life. No insatiable ambi-  
IV tions, no chasing after the almighty dollar, no vain fancies dis-  
turb the dreams of those who have crossed the invisible, mysterious  
barrier between life and death. No race after the will-o'-the wisp of worldly  
power, no complaints of the unhappy, no sobs of the suffering mar their peace.  
In our memories they are not subject to any changes. We see them just as  
they left us, be it yesterday or fifty years ago; and thus we shall see them  
to the very end of our earthly pilgrimage.

"Today's celebration would be incomplete for us Bohemian-Americans if we did not pay tribute to the memory of the greatest of Bohemian-Americans, the immortal Karel Jonáš. His work and his unselfish activities in behalf of Bohemians in their new country cannot be fully appreciated. He was the Bohemian Horace Greeley. He was the one who urged Bohemians to go West and turn the prairies into a beautiful paradise. The first of our pioneers had hard beginnings, but their children must bless the foresight of Karel Jonáš.

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIA

III B 2

II D 1

Domní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G On such occasions as this, be it in a beautiful, great cemetery, such  
I J as the one here, or in a modest little village burial ground, we should  
IV always pay our homage to the leadership of Karel Jonáš.

"Further it should be mentioned that in the month of May, there are the anniversaries of two of the greatest of Bohemian composers. Thirty years ago, Bedřich Smetana ended his useful and prolific life, and ten years ago he was followed by his successor, Antonín Dvořák. Smetana and Dvořák--what a team! The charm of their music will eternally entrance millions of people. They are the ones whom the world admires and to whose musical genius, the fruits of which they have given us, the world bows."

The speaker gave due praise to the Cemetery and its exemplary management. "Our Národní Hřbitov is one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the entire United States. The organization which runs it is well known throughout the country for its efficiency. It generously supports many noble and humane institutions. Its distinguished way of commemorating this American national

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G holiday makes it deserving of commendation by the American public."

I J

IV The speaker concluded his beautiful address with another tribute to our departed friends, whose memory will not wither like the mortal flowers--no matter how perfect they may be--with which we decorate their graves, but will shine forever in our hearts.....

After Mr. Měkota's speech the band played several selections, and Victoria Kašpar, another little inmate of the Orphanage, recited in English the poem entitled "The Graves of the Household." All inmates sang together "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Bohemian national anthem "Kde Domov můj" (Where Is My Home).....

Those in attendance dispersed throughout the Cemetery, stopping at the graves of their dear ones, devoting a few more moments to quiet meditation.....The birds sang their song of peace. A mild breeze carried the fragrance of flowers and seemed to whisper through the trees a sweet, soothing "Requiescat".....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G

Celebration at St. Adalbert Cemetery

I J

IV The members of Catholic veterans' organizations began assembling in previously designated spots before seven o'clock yesterday morning. Accompanied by veterans' bands playing gay marches, they boarded street-cars which took them to Norwood, Illinois. From the station they marched in a parade to the near-by Cemetery. By that time, all roads and side streets leading to the Cemetery were crowded with people. Small wonder--the weather was ideal for a Decoration Day celebration. The sun in its full brightness shone from early morning, and thanks to the storm and rain of two days previous the air was comparatively cool and little dust was left on the highways.

The Decoration Day celebration was held both in the new and in the old cemeteries both of which belong to us [Bohemians] and the Poles. The parade disbanded and the several uniformed groups assembled around the platform which was conveniently erected upon the elevation near the Cemetery chapel. The

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G

celebration proper started with the singing of the American national

I J

anthem. Thereafter, Father Valentin Kohlbeck mounted the platform and

IV

briefly explained the twofold reason for the celebration of Decoration

Day.....He introduced the speaker of the day, Father K. Veselý, a

professor of the College of St. Procopius at Lisle, Illinois, who enlarged

on the origin of Decoration Day which dates back to the time of General Logan.

He spoke about the "garden of the dead" and compared human life to nature:

"Just as the seed must first disintegrate in the soil in order to sprout into

a new, beautiful flower, so will man, after a time in the grave, be resurrected

to new, splendid, eternal life".....In response to his eulogy of those who lost

their lives in American wars, the cadets of the several uniformed organizations

fired a salvo.....

The English speaker of the day was Judge Kickham Scanlan of Superior Court.....

.....

After his speech, a musical selection and another salvo, came the main Bohe-  
mian address of the celebration. It was presented by Mr. J. Peklo, president

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G

of army veterans, and ran as follows:

I J

IV

"Dear brothers and comrades! Our famous poet Václav Kollár, in his immortal 'Slávy Dcera (Daughter of Glory), speaks about the fatherland and proclaims with enthusiasm....'half of my heart to my country, half to the girl I love....' It was with just such sentiments as these that American solders went to war....to protect our country from its enemies....

"Today we stand on this soil to commemorate those who lost their lives in service to the country. They repose in this ground after having done their sacred duty: 'Their bodies to interment, their souls to God's judgment....' Everybody who belongs to the military estate has a right to say: 'I am proud to have fought.' Spartan mothers used to send their sons to war. They presented them with a shield saying: 'Either with the shield, or on the shield.' This means that they should return as victors or lose their lives in service to the country. And these were pagan mothers...."

.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G The speaker ended as follows: "It is God who directs the destinies  
I J of men and nations. He permits wars, distress and misery, but He  
IV helps His faithful. Constantine the Great saw in the sky a cross  
with the inscription: 'In this sign thou shalt conquer.' And he  
won a glorious victory. These friends of ours have also won a victory.  
They suffered, and now they rest under the sign of the cross, sleeping the  
sleep of the just. They fought a good fight, kept faith, and no doubt now  
they wear the crown of glory."

This speech was followed by the band's playing "Kde Domov Muj," another salvo,  
and a community prayer led by Father Kohlbeck, after which the celebrants  
scattered in the Cemetery, and the veterans decorated the graves of their  
comrades with little American flags.

All in all, this year's celebration at St. Adalbert Cemetery was successful,  
not only in regard to the weather, but also in regard to the program and all  
arrangements. It should be mentioned that a number of our ladies stood

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D-1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G before the gates of the Cemetery and as the people were leaving,  
I J collected ("tagged") contributions for the Česka Dobročinná Společ-  
IV nost (Bohemian Charitable Society). What will be the result of their  
work is impossible to say now. But it will be hardly as good as last  
year, because they had competition with the Polish ladies yesterday, who  
"tagged" for their own orphanage.

#### At Resurrection Cemetery

Our countrymen assembled yesterday in immense numbers at Resurrection Cemetery in order to honor the soldiers of the Civil War who were commemorated throughout the country yesterday, and to decorate with flowers and flags the graves of their friends who rest in the Cemetery's consecrated soil.

The celebration was very dignified in every respect, and our military organizations and other bodies showed the keenest interest in keeping strict order in the parade, thus making it a worthy part of the festivities.

WPA (LL) 11.11.11

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G The parade assembled at 8:00 A. M. in the church community of  
I J St. Cyrill and Methodius in our Town of Lake and was composed as  
IV follows: first marched the Second Company of Bohemian-Slavonic

Veterans of Field Marshal Filipovič; then Slovak veterans; Veterans of Crown Prince Rudolph; and other organizations of the community which cared to join. The parade was led by Captain J. R. Vojtěch, who was followed by a troop of policemen and the excellent band of Mr. F. Lhoták. The parade proceeded on 50th Street to Honoré Street, from there to 47th Street where the participants in the parade took streetcars, standing there ready for that purpose, and rode to the Cemetery.

By the time the paraders reached their destination huge crowds had assembled in the Cemetery. The parade reassembled at 11:00 A. M. in order to march, with band accompaniment, to the speakers' platform. Here the program proper started with an address by the commander of the Second Veterans' Company of Field Marshal Filipovič, Captain J. R. Vojtěch, which ran somewhat as follows:

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G "First permit me to thank you on behalf of those who rest here in  
I J peace, and on behalf of the Veterans of Field Marshal Filipovič, for  
IV having come here in such large numbers. The attendance at this  
celebration has been growing from year to year, indicating our in-  
creasing desire to honor our dead.

"The day of decorating graves is considered a holiday by all nations, even if each of them may meet it in its own particular way. We Bohemian veterans, as good Americans, have been celebrating this day of May 30 for thirty-two years. All nations of the world honor their war heroes by magnificent monuments and other tokens of esteem. It is to be regretted, however, that bravery is so seldom properly recognized during a man's life. In fact, there are people who scorn men brave and willing enough to risk their lives in war. As long as there is no danger of war, people are apt to abuse, mock, and deride a military man. But when war comes, they are full of enthusiasm for the armed force, and when the soldiers return, they are praised and loved as heroes. Our first president, George Washington, with his brave soldiers liberated

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G this country from exploiters and returned it to the people more than  
I J a hundred years ago. Do you think he could have done it without  
IV soldiers? At present we have a war in Mexico. Why? Because the poor  
people could no longer stand abuse and oppression by their own govern-  
ment, by American and British capitalists who own practically all of Mexico  
and keep the common people there in poverty, almost in slavery. Some crack-  
pots would like President Wilson and his Secretary of State to start a war  
with Mexico, but our President's sympathies are with those who deserve them.  
He will not be induced to war against oppressed, destitute people. On the  
contrary, he has warned Dictator Huerta, and will not stop until Huerta is  
deprived of his office and the Mexican people are assured of liberty and  
their human rights."

Next Mr. Vojtěch introduced Mr. Salák, one of the founders of our veterans' organizations, who remembered the fallen warriors in a brief but sincere speech. He expressed his pleasure at seeing that they are being appreciated throughout the country. The Second Company of Field Marshal Filipovič has

WFO (V.L.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G twelve comrades buried in these God's acres, and we pay them particu-  
I J lar homage on this day.

IV

The speaker of the day was Father F. J. Jedlička. His address was a masterpiece of oratory and made a deep impression on all those present. He enlarged upon the significance of this national holiday, upon the bravery of soldiers who had bled for the unity of our country on countless battlefields. Decoration Day celebrations are being held all over the country and we, as good Americans, good Bohemians, and good Catholics, honor the memory of the dead today in our own way. This celebration proves that we are loyal citizens of this new fatherland of ours, and that we are grateful to men who lost their lives for the unity of our country. The celebration also proves that we are good Catholics, because the constitution of this country is based upon Christian principles.

Decoration Day is not only a national holiday; it is also a Church holiday; and the Bohemian Catholics are performing a deed of charity and true Christian love by commemorating those who bled to death for the country, and those

WPA (ALL) PROC. 300/11

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1914.

III C

I G      dear ones who dream their eternal dreams in this Cemetery. There-  
I J      fore, this celebration has not only a worldly significance, but also  
IV      a religious significance. To remember the dead is a meritorious act  
         which should never be neglected.

Father Jedlička's speech was followed by a prayer in which he was joined by all those present.

It was one of the finest celebrations ever held in the Resurrection Cemetery. Quiet and dignified, it will leave the happiest recollections in all those who took part in it.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3C275



III B 3 a

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1913.

A SOCIAL OF THE ČESKÁ ÚSTŘEDNÍ PĚVECKÁ JEDNOTA

Our singers, now united in the Česká Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) again made a public appearance, after a period of comparative inactivity. The occasion was the celebration of the Posvíceni [a fall festival in Bohemian lands comparable to the celebration of Thanksgiving Day in America] held in the hall of Sokol Plzeň, yesterday afternoon.

The Jednota prepared for this celebration a rich, we may say a splendid and very ambitious program, whose artistic value alone should have been enough of an attraction to fill the largest of our halls, to say nothing of such attendance as should have gathered to show appreciation due our singing societies for their unselfish cultural and artistic work. However, our singers did not get that satisfaction.....The gallery was almost empty, and the main floor could have accommodated at least twice as many people. Those who were present were mostly singers or members of various singing societies. The complaint voiced some time ago and directed at the general public seems to

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Those, however, who by their presence showed appreciation for the conductor and choir masters, came in for an afternoon of keen enjoyment.

.....

The afternoon was most successful--morally. What a pity that the singers best intentions had to meet with such an indifferent reception. The evening was devoted to dancing.

1975

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1913.

THANKSGIVING DAY CELEBRATION

(Summary)

A full-page drawing, showing a mother and two children in front of a counter in a butcher shop in the act of buying a turkey, heads this issue. The caption says: "A Happy and Merry Posviceni" /a fall festival in Bohemia, comparable in some respects, particularly in plentiful eating and drinking, to the American Thanksgiving Day7.

The issue contains almost two full pages of notices of various lodges, clubs, societies, etc., giving time and place of their celebrations of the Posviceni, mostly in restaurants; but the larger ones are to be held in various halls in Chicago's Bohemian districts. In some instances there is a reference to the menu--either turkey, or goose, or chickens and ducks with "all the trimmings" are promised to the participants, to say nothing of Posvicenske Kolace (open fruit, cottage-cheese, poppy-seed, or other kinds of open tarts most popular at any Posviceni).

III B 3 a

II B 3

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1913.

### KAREL HAVLIČEK COMMEMORATION

In order to avoid painful repetition, we shall not elaborate again on the flightiness of our public's national enthusiasm. It is here today, gone tomorrow.....

Yesterday's commemoration of Karel Havliček [an early national worker] was not attended as it could and should have been, and it was not like the celebration last year..... Suffice it to say that it was Sokol--sponsored, announced by the Sokolska Župa Havliček-Tyrš (Sokol district Havliček-Tyrš)--which alone has several hundred members in Chicago--and that there were twenty uniformed Sokols in the parade..... Therefore, is it necessary to speculate on what kind of an impression the celebration made on the principal speaker and our national guest, Mr. Vaclav J. Klofač?....

If it had not been for the Slavonic national feelings of Park Sergeant Pianowski, the celebration could not even have taken place, because the Park Commission had not been notified. But Sergeant Pianowski, a Pole, knowing

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III B 3 a

II B 3

I C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1913.

how he himself would feel if something similar had happened to his co-patriots, took the responsibility upon himself and permitted the celebration.

[Translator's note: The rest of the article is a condensed report on the patriotic speeches presented by Mr. Klofač and two Sokol leaders.]

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

III C

III D

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

DECORATION DAY CELEBRATIONS

Cesky Narodni Hrbítov

Although the weather in the early morning hours was not reassuring and at times the sky was covered with definitely threatening clouds, life on the streets of Bohemian districts in Chicago yesterday showed extraordinary activity. Throngs of people, eager to get on to their destinations, boarded the streetcars bound for our cemeteries. The line going to the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was particularly crowded.

Many people were well on their way even before the parade started. The parade assembled under the leadership of the marshal, Mr. Fr. Schultz, and started at West 18th and May Streets. Brousek's Military Band led the group which marched through the streets of our Pilsen District to Robey Street, where cars were waiting to take the marchers to the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). The parade was composed of Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans, the Sharpshooters, and Bohemian-American veterans.

WPA (ILL.) PHOTO 3478

III B 3 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D At the Utulna the parade reassembled and was joined by the board of  
IV representatives and the board of directors of the Cesky Narodni  
Hrbitov and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Spanish-American War veterans.

While Brousek's Band played funereal marches, the parade resumed its march to the Cemetery. It was headed by Mayor Carter Harrison, Mr. Jos. O. Kostner, and Alderman J. Toman, and was joined later by Alderman H. Pitte and the Bohemian speaker of the day, Mr. E. St. Vraz. The members of the board of directors conducted these men to the speakers' platform which was surrounded by huge crowds of people by that time. All representatives and guests on the platform were presented to Mayor Harrison.

The program proper started with the well-known "Funeral March" by Chopin, after which came short addresses presented at the monument of the Civil War veterans by outstanding members of veterans' organizations.

After the wreaths and other floral offerings had been placed at the monument,

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III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D a three-shot salvo was fired to the honor of fallen Bohemian soldiers, IV whereupon the veterans, escorted by ladies, made a tour of their comrades' graves on which wreaths were placed. A grand potpourri of American melodies was played by way of introduction to the talk by the president of the board of representatives, who spoke briefly about the significance of the day's celebration and introduced Mayor Harrison. The former mentioned the interesting coincidence that just twenty-three years ago at this same cemetery, the Mayor's father spoke before the same monument. Mr. Harrison was greeted with thunderous applause, which ceased when he started his speech by saying that as mayor of the City of Chicago, he considered it a great honor to spend such a beautiful afternoon among the Bohemians. This opportunity was so much more appreciated because he knew that among them there were many who did not hesitate a single moment when their new homeland was in danger and sacrificed even their lives for freedom, humanity, and right.

The standing army of the United States, he said, is not large, because America is not a country which believes in militarism. It relies on those

WPA 411.3 PROJ. 30275



III B 3 a

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D who voluntarily enlist in the hour of need. Each such hour is a test

IV of the degree of a nation's civilization. Because our nation is composed of members of the most civilized nations of the world, it is

most successful and most progressive. Just as he who always loves peace would not hesitate, now or in the future, to take to arms if it should become necessary to defend his rights and his citizenship over which the flag of freedom waves, so have the Bohemians acted in the past, and they will do the same in the future, because they are men who have found their new home in America and are always ready to defend it.

After the applause following this speech had died down, an inmate of the Sirotcinec (Orphanage), little Viktora Kaspar, recited Mach's poem, "Padlemu Vojinu" (To the Soldier Who Fell), and Brousek's Band played Tobian's march, "Hearts and Flowers".

The time came for the president of the Board of Representatives, Mr. J. Pecha, to introduce the Bohemian speaker of the day, the well-known author

III B 3 a

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D and world traveler, Mr. E. St. Vraz. After an enthusiastic greeting

IV by the audience, he delivered the following speech:

"Since time immemorial, the living have been in the habit of calling on the dead. The living have made pilgrimages to the graves of the dead, to the heaps of soil they imagined were the abodes of their posthumous entities. The living came for counsel and for help, believing that the dead still took part in the affairs of the living--for good or for bad. With offerings and sacrifices they sought to assuage those who had lived malicious and bad lives, those who had been inclined to vengeance and to repayment of evil with evil.....

"But the dawn of maturing humanity began to disperse the darkness of superstition, and when the rays of knowledge enlightened man's mind, he made it a habit to visit graves for the sake of fond memories, for consolation--because of love, because of esteem. One comes with a heavy heart and a tearful eye, another out of curiosity, still another to follow an old custom or to fulfill a church-imposed obligation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D "But all alike bring floral offerings. Do they all realize, or at  
IV least dimly feel, that in offering blossoms they grace the graves  
with the most beautiful and most eloquent, poetic symbol of human  
life? The flower comes from the seed. Is it not so that one seed resembles  
another both in shape and size? Is it not so with the human seed--our little  
children--that like seeds they will be scattered by the wind, one where it  
is to prosper, another to be destroyed? Is it not so that in the same soil  
one will live, another perish; one will grow up as weed, another as grain;  
one a giant tree, another just a tiny plant? Will not sunshine bless one  
and scorch the other? And when it grows up, will it be for good or will it  
be for evil--for virtue or for sin? And when the bud is ready to open, or  
the fruit almost ripe, may it not find sudden death? How many of these are  
here under the sod?

"Now we have come here to bring all of them flowers--flowers of love, flowers  
of esteem, flowers of pity, flowers of sorrow--flowers of sorrow because not  
all of them had been given a chance to blossom and bear fruit. By our presence  
we pay respect to all who are buried here. Our memories go to those of them

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III B 3 a

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D who were near and dear to our hearts. But we also want to honor  
IV those who have died but are not dead. For he is not dead who has  
performed good and noble deeds. He is not dead of whom we think  
with love, whose memory lives and will live on in our grateful hearts.

"The American nation commemorates today those who did not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice in the Civil War; who gave their lives for their country, for the common good, for such ideals as were brought forth by circumstances and necessities of the age. Today the American nation observes a great holiday, the next greatest after Independence Day. Today it celebrates its unification, its progress, its power. It gives thanks to those who went into the battle to suffer and die in order to save their country from decay and in behalf of humanity to liberate the colored race from slavery. They succeeded, and we, good and loyal citizens of this great Republic, respectfully bow in memory of those to whom honor is due for this great achievement.

"But we who are assembled here are not Americans, only. Our hearts burn with ardent love for two countries, and thus we think with pride of those

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II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D Bohemians who, in going to the war, followed their patriotism as

IV Americans, their American conviction. With the sense of justice

and the feeling of pity for the weak and enslaved which is inborn in Bohemians, they fought valiantly and died with the satisfaction of having done their manly duty toward their new country. Honor to their memory--and may there be no more wars! But should the day be still far distant when the human race is delivered from this evil, should this beautiful country of ours again get into war, should it again be in peril, then may there be more such monuments as the one we see before us in every Bohemian cemetery. Let the world learn that the Bohemians know how to fight for justice and truth overseas, just as they ever fought in Bohemia. Let America learn that she has taken into her great family members of an honorable nation --a nation whose sons are always ready to seal with blood their pledge of love and devotion to the land of their choice and to its liberty.

"But we have not come here to remember only those who defended with arms the integrity of the United States and human rights. We Freethinkers also gratefully remember those who fought with a mere pen for our spiritual progress,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

III B 3 a

- 9 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D for our right to think freely, to think as we believe it proper.

IV They also knew how to suffer; they also knew the strain of a struggle; and their names are also in our devoted memory. This day is therefore a double holiday for us--may they never be forgotten!

"In full appreciation we turn our thoughts to those who dream their eternal dreams here in the shade of trees and flowers, and who, when living among us, taught us never to forget our old home, to love and esteem our native tongue. Let us honor today the memory of all those who did and taught what is good; all good Bohemian fathers and mothers. Let us grieve for those whom fate has taken prematurely. Here in the grandeur of beautiful nature, under the arching skies where thousands of us have assembled--thousands of humanly imperfect men and women--let us remember nobody's faults; let us recall only their virtues and their talents. For how many are there here under the sod whose hearts used to beat in fear, who had too hard a struggle? Yet they fought, and this is also their day of celebration--celebration of a fight that was fought, of a suffering that was suffered. These, also, we have come here to visit.

WPA (ALL) 1-401-3027

III B 3 a

- 10 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D "We who are living call on the dead in order to meditate about life.

IV We do not agree with the ascetic monks of the dark Middle Ages whose teaching was, Memento mori! Here in the beauty of rejuvenated nature we think of life, not of death. We have come to the dead to learn how to live in order not to die, not to die in the memory of those who will come to our fresh graves. We have come to remind one another of our duty of mutual helpfulness, our duty of working for everything great and noble, for the good of mankind, so that there may be none among us whose grave they would pass without saying, 'Lo, here lies a good man!'

"This beautiful park with all its flowers, nesting birds, fragrance, and songs, we call our National Cemetery. Let us recall another great national cemetery--the one far over the seas--our old country with all those graves and mounds which now exist only in the memory of the Bohemian nation. Let us recall all the ashes that hatred has swept to the winds, those graves trodden down by mercenaries, those leveled down by the plough, those which passing centuries made disappear. Let us recall how many warriors lie there

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 11 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D in the thousand-year-old cemetery of Bohemia, warriors to whose shining, resplendent memory we--expatriates far away overseas--now bow our heads. Their memory is in the heart of every good Bohemian.

Huge indeed is the national cemetery of the Bohemian people! It is filled with monuments which I hope will never wither in our hearts, monuments of those who fought and suffered for everything good, everything great, everything Bohemian!"

Mr. Vraz's speech left a most profound impression with all who heard it. We are certainly not wrong in maintaining that it was the best speech of any delivered on a similar occasion in many a year. At several points it was interrupted by applause, which alone was a most eloquent testimony that Vraz once again talked like Vraz--straight from the heart.

After this speech the inmates of the Orphanage, under the direction of their vocal teacher, Mrs. Dusek, sang the Bohemian national anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home), and little Marie Dvorak, also an inmate of the institution,



III B 3 a

- 12 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D recited a poem in English suited to the occasion. This was followed

IV by an American song sung in chorus by all pupils of the Orphanage,  
and a grand medley of Bohemian folk songs played by Brousek's Band,  
whose performance again proved that the band fully deserves its good reputation.

The medley concluded the formal part of the day's program, and the guests and dignitaries scattered in groups for an inspection tour of the Cemetery. Full recognition is due to its administration for the continuous and thorough care it devotes to the park, and especially for the splendid condition which it was in yesterday.

As early as noon, the attendance at the Cemetery was enormous; and we are not making an overstatement when we say that it doubled during the afternoon. This is definite proof of the popularity enjoyed by this national property of ours, a property of which not only the Bohemians of Chicago, but also all of Bohemian-America may justly be proud. Many graves had been beautifully decorated prior to the celebration itself, but more and more visitors were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 13 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D arriving and putting flowers on the graves of their dear ones.....

IV

At St. Adalbert Cemetery

(Summary)

....At just 11 A.M. the Bohemian parade reached the Bohemian-Polish cemetery of St. Adalbert, by which time hardly a grave was without a floral decoration. The parade included members of the Veterans of Baron Filipovic, the cadets' organizations, and the Sv. Vaclav (St. Wenceslaus) Company No. 131 of the Prvni Ustredni Jednota (First National Union/Catholic), buglers, band and standards, and nonuniformed members of several other companies of the Jednota. The marchers, together with others who assembled at the Cemetery, surrounded the speakers' platform. Soon the strains of "America," played by the band, were heard. The cadets discharged a salvo, and the speaker of the day, Reverend Kohlbeck, addressed the meeting....urging those present to pray for the salvation of their departed friends....and all those who sacrificed their

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III B 3 a

- 14 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D lives in the Civil War.

IV

Reverend Frantisek Jedlicka of the Parish of St. Ludmila talked about the significance of the day from the Bohemian point of view. After another salvo, Judge Joseph Rafferty of the municipal court presented a talk in English, complimenting the Bohemians of Chicago on their achievements and loyalty to the United States.....After his speech the band played "America," buglers gave the funereal signal, and Mr. J. J. Peklo, commander of the Company of Baron Filipovic, addressed the audience on the subject of independence and liberty.....

At Resurrection Cemetery

(Summary)

There were two ceremonies at the Resurrection Cemetery: one by the Company of Baron Filipovic No. 2, and the other by Slovak organizations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 15 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1913.

III C

III D Speakers at the Bohemian ceremonies were: the Right Reverend Tomas J.

IV Bobal of the Bohemian Parish of St. Cyril and Methodius, and Mr.

Josef Sladek.

The Slovak ceremonies, held in another part of the Cemetery, were attended by uniformed members of the Veterans of Crown Prince Rudolph (with their own band), Knights of St. Michael, Cadets of St. Aloysius, Artillerists of St. Martin, and Sokols of St. Vincent. The speakers were Reverend Max Relic; Mr. Ladislav Hruban, organist of St. Michael's Church; and the Right Reverend Bartolomej Kvitek of the Parish of Archangel Michael.....

III B 3 a

II B 2 g

II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1913.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION

(Summary)

The Damsky Odbor Plzenskeho Sokola (Sokol Pilsen Ladies' Auxiliary), well-aware of the duties of the Bohemian people both to their old homeland and to their chosen new homeland, arranged a splendid celebration of George Washington's birthday in the Pilsen Sokol hall last night. There was a rich musical program, a number of dance exhibitions, and several short addresses. The principal part of the program was given to a speech presented by Judge John C. Karel of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who spoke in English. Starting with an analogy between America's struggle for freedom in pre-Washingtonian days and the present efforts of Bohemian people for liberation from Austrian domination, he continued with a tribute to Washington's mother, enlarging upon the great merits of all good and worthy mothers. He then eulogized women in general as mothers, sweethearts, and wives, stressing their influence on the life of a nation. The second part of the speech was devoted



III B 3 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 g

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1913.

to the person of George Washington, ending in an appeal to the Bohemian people always to keep George Washington in their memory.



III B 3 a

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 g

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1913.

### LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Tomorrow at 8:00 P.M. a celebration of Lincoln's birthday will take place in Ant. Dvořák Park at May and 20th Streets. A lecture by Professor J. Zmrhal on the life of President Lincoln, accompanied by the projection of stereopticon slides, will compose the main part of the program. Admission is free. All those in attendance will be presented with a linen-bound booklet, the contents of which will be of interest to everybody. Its author is Professor Zmrhal, and it contains chapters on the development of the American colonies, their struggle for independence, the Civil War, the foundation of the American nation, the rights and duties of American citizenship, and other information of particular value to immigrants. The booklets have been donated by the Colonial Dames of Illinois.



III B 3 a

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1912.

NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATIONS

Rad Rip, No. 41, Cesko-Slovenske Podporujici Spolky (Lodge Rip, Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies)....will hold a dance and banquet in the hall of the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodomyslna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) on 18th Street tonight.....The admission is \$3 per couple, \$1 for ladies, \$2 for men.....

Dvur Sv. Klimenta (St. Clement's Court) No. 768 of the Catholic Foresters.... will hold its fifteenth annual dance at the Pilsen Sokol hall on Ashland Avenue near 18th Street.....Couples will be admitted for fifty cents; additional ladies, thirty-five cents.

Dvur Karel Havlicek (Karel Havlicek Court), of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici A Lesnice (Bohemian-American [men and women] Foresters), is giving a Sylvester (New Year's Eve) entertainment in Pilsen Park on 26th Street and Albany Avenue.....Couples 50¢, single persons 35¢, midnight supper.

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III B 3 a  
III B 2

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1912.

The Catholic Sokol "Klatovy"....banquet at Ladimir Kacel hall at 19th and Leavitt Streets....Couples \$3, single ladies \$1, single men \$2.

Dvur Sv. Sylvestra, (St. Sylvester Court) No. 860, Catholic Foresters,....will hold its thirteenth annual ball at the Cesko-Slovanska Americka Sin (Bohemian-Slavonic American Hall) on 18th Street....Couples \$1, single persons 75¢....tasty lunch at midnight.

Sokol Crawford....first Sylvester entertainment after its foundation six months ago....at premises of Brother Princu, 27th Street and 43rd Avenue....Couples 35¢.

Sylvester entertainment at Sokol Chicago....for all Sokols, their friends and all countrymen....Couples 50¢, single persons 35¢.

[The above notices are compiled from various parts of the issue in which they do not form one single article.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

III B 3 a

III C

II C

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1912.

#### A HAVLIČEK CELEBRATION

The festive commemoration of Karel Havlíček [an early Bohemian writer and patriot] was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Družstvo Havlíčkova Pomníku (Havlíček Monument Society). It was organized by the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol V Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools in Chicago). The original celebration was held some time ago on the anniversary day of Havlíček's death. Because at that time our children had their vacation, the celebration was split, and the second part was reserved for school children only.

Thus, the children assembled in their respective schools yesterday, and from there they marched with their teachers to the Česká Svobodomyslná Škola Vojta Náprstek (Bohemian Free Thought School Vojta Náprstek) at West 26th Street and Roman Avenue. When the pupils of all our schools were assembled, a column of fours was formed, at the head of which were members of the Sdružení. These were followed by a band of youthful musicians who played gay and snappy

WETA (C.L.) FEB 11 1913

III B 3 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III C

II C

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1912.

IV

marches, and behind them marched the school children under the supervision of their teachers. Each class had a standard with the name of the school and the class, to which a wreath, bought with contributions, was attached.

The parade started shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon and marched through the principal streets of Bohemian "California" to Havlíček's monument, where a large group had already gathered. There the standard-bearers formed a semicircle around the festively decorated monument, and all of the other children assembled before the terrace.

The ceremony proper was inaugurated by the president of the Družstvo, Mr. Sedláček, who presented a short address of welcome to the children. Then Dr. J. E. Roberts delivered a speech in English about Havlíček.....

The youthful group sang the American national anthem, and Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan presented a Bohemian lecture on Havlíček's work and his significance. Then the children sang the Bohemian national anthem, "Kde Domov Můj" (Where

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

III B 3 a

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III C

II C

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1912.

IV

Is My Home), and Mr. O'Donnell, a member of the West Park Commission, spoke on the Commission's behalf.....

More than twenty schools and over six hundred children participated in the celebration.....

.....

WPA (H. 170)

III B 3 a

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II A 1

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1912.

II D 1

III A

DECORATION DAY CEREMONIES AT THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

Thousands of people, young and old, were attracted to the beautiful Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) yesterday. Perhaps never before was the celebration so charming as yesterday, when the weather was so pleasantly cool, so ideal for awakening spring. The massive crowd of people could hear the speakers and the entire program of this phenomenal celebration without fatigue. Surely no other nationality could hold such a wonderful celebration. People began to gather at the cemetery early in the morning, and before the time set for the beginning of the ceremonies the spacious grounds of the cemetery were packed with people. They came to pay tribute to those lying there in perpetual sleep; to dedicate a grateful memory to those who laid down their lives for the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union.

When the flower-laden parade arrived at the cemetery, Mr. John Pecha, president of the cemetery association, greeted the gathering with a sincere talk,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II A 1

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1912.

II D 1

III A explaining the purpose of the celebration.

Mr. Brousek's band then played a medley of Bohemian and American national airs, after which the first of the speakers, Judge A. Petit, was introduced. Judge Petit spoke as follows:....

Mr. Pecha then introduced the next speaker, Dr. Frantisek Iska.

.....

The speeches were received with great enthusiasm.....

Mr. Pecha thanked the gathering for its participation, and the celebration was concluded.

The managing committee then entertained the speakers and press representatives at dinner.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1911.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CZECH COMMITTEE FOR THE  
CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

(Summary)

The report gives a list of names of the contributors with the amount each person contributed.

total receipts,	\$829.09;
total disbursements,	\$829.09.

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

II D 10

II B 3

I C

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

A FESTIVE FOURTH

Yesterday's Parade Witnessed by About Two  
Hundred Thousand People

The Bohemian Section Was One of the Most Colorful

The second sane celebration of the Fourth of July in Chicago belongs to history. Notwithstanding the intense heat, large numbers of people appeared on Michigan Avenue, and the streets through which the parade moved were so crowded that the most conservative estimates place the number of spectators at two hundred thousand. Seventeen nationalities were represented in the parade, which was estimated at three miles in length and moved along Michigan Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street, portraying the patriotism of people who have chosen this country as their new homeland. Five thousand persons, Sokols, Germans, and other turners, musicians, women, and children, marched in the parade. Naturally, the allegorical floats aroused the greatest interest, and even though today's



III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

I C

IV

English newspapers did not mention it, as for example the Record-Herald, which did not mention the Bohemian section of the parade at all, the spectators recognized the Bohemian float as one of the most beautiful.

It was 10:30 A. M. when the parade began to move down Michigan Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street. It was received with stormy applause from the people crowded on the walks along the entire course. Leading the parade was Judge Michael Girtten, as chief marshal, surrounded by a magnificent staff. Following behind the band was another no less resplendent group. It was the marshal of the Bohemian section, Mr. John Cervenka with his staff. The Bohemian float aroused general admiration. It was greeted noisily, as were also the mounted Sokols and the ambulant section of the parade. We regret very much that because of lack of space we cannot describe everything in such a manner as the parade deserves, but we must say that it was a fortunate idea to outfit the Bohemian float in the way it was outfitted.

III B 3 a

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

I C

IV

Then followed the other floats and groups in accordance with the program which was previously published, and we gladly admit that this year all of the floats were magnificently arranged, and more suitable to the idea than

they were last year.

Our ladies "tagging" for the Bohemian Charitable Association, energetically and tirelessly followed the parade, heroically braving sunstroke, decorated hundreds upon hundreds of the spectators the Tag Day emblem, a red heart. Since we saw the same sort of activity on the streets of Bohemian communities and in the parks, we expect that the Fourth of July this year was a generous day financially for the Bohemian Charitable Association, and we wish it that such should be the case, for the Association is deserving of support.

III B 3 a

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

In Douglas Park

I C

IV

Never before, perhaps, has such a multitude of Czech people assembled in Douglas Park as the one gathered there yesterday for the celebration of the Fourth of July. It is to be pitied that on account of diverse small accidents, the program could not be presented in its entirety. The simple drills, for instance, had to be omitted for lack of time. The beginning of the festivities was scheduled for 4 P. M., but many had arrived at 2 P. M., already supposing that this was the time for the start. They crowded in and filled the pavilion to its capacity. The musicians, under Mr. Rubringer's direction, were on time at 4 P. M. sharp, and began with some exquisite pieces: Amedley of National airs, selections from "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride), and opera by B. Smetana; "Poet and Peasant" by Suppe, etc.

Former alderman Mr. Derpa in his oration, proclaimed the day's festivities

III B 3 a

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

I C

IV

to be the beginning of a new era of the Fourth of July celebrations in the very spirit of the founders of this republic. He made mention of the splendid showing of the Czechs in the great festival parade. "Their group," he said, "was the most colorful and, the most interesting section. It presented a gratifying example of the Czech populations' love for this new fatherland."

Mr. Jar. Psenka, editor of the Denni Hlasatel, in his address, urged the Czech part of the audience to continue to celebrate Independence Day for the further growth of the glory of the American banner, which in its colors so closely resembles our own Czech flag. The speaker impressed upon the audience the importance of the duties they owed as citizens to the republic which has given them privileges and liberty.

Both orators during their addresses were exposed to the penetrating rays

III B 3 a

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

of the sun, which shone upon the platform mercilessly.

I C

Reason enough for having reduced their speeches to a

IV

necessary minimum.

There were to have followed several national dances. But not a trace could be seen of the dancers, and not a word heard. This caused considerable embarrassment to Mr. Charles Vopicka, a member of the committee, who found himself alone. The musicians, as it is known, keep strictly to their union hours, they never play ~~one~~ minute longer. One hour of suspense passed before the dancers arrived. It was as late as 5:30 P. M. before the group was ready to begin with the ballet from "The Bartered Bride," but the crowd was amply rewarded for their patience. The graceful movements of the dancers combined with the colorful costumes were a treat for sore eyes. At six o'clock, the national dance, "Beseda," was to be danced, but the musicians refused to play on. Finally, Mr. Rubringer and his first cornet player were

III B 3 a

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Donni Khasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

I C

IV

persuaded to play the "Beseda," which was danced in two columns only. The Americans in the audience gave repeated expression of their delight over the melodious music, and the resiliency of the young bodies of the dancing girls and boys who so perfectly timed their motions to the music. Meantime, thirty members of the Sokol, assigned to the performance of the gymnastic exhibition had arrived. The musicians, however, declined any request for further playing, so there was no drill exhibition. This closed the Festivities, at which Congressman Blatch was one of the most enthusiastic visitors.

### In Svatoopluk Cech Park

In park number three, or as we have become accustomed to say Svatoopluk Cech Park, the afternoon festivities were carried on by a large number of participants, and it was our novelty with their drills and the program

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

I D 2 a (4)

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1911.

II D 10

II B 3

interesting. Men and women sokols from Sokol Slavske and

I C

pupils of the same Unity, together with members of the

IV

Fuegner-Tyrs Circuit, performed joint exercises. Needless

to say that the Sokols received a great deal of applause for each of their beautiful and smoothly executed performances. Not the least interesting were the lantern pictures showing the spectators the various happenings in the history of this country.

An ingenious festive speech, having reference to the significance of the Fourth of July to the American people and setting forth the significance of a quiet, dignified celebration of the Declaration of Independence, was delivered in Bohemian by Mr. William Kolacek, president of the West Parks Commissioners. He also read the constitution of the United States.

A band under the direction of Mr. Jech participated in the celebration and played a number of famous compositions.

III B 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, June 30, 1911.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY  
CELEBRATION ALMOST COMPLETED

A meeting of the Bohemian committee for the safe and sane celebration of Independence Day was held Tuesday evening in the office of the Pilsen Brewing Company. Mr. Cervenka presided at the meeting, and Mr. Ort acted as secretary.

It was announced in committee reports that the management of Svatopluk Cech Park hire a band other than the one which had been agreed upon with the Sokols. The sokols of the Fuegner-Tyrs group expected to have the band with which they had rehearsed their program. For a while, this change threatened the whole program, because the sokols thought that they would have to withdraw certain numbers from the program. The matter was finally adjusted by deciding that the numbers which could not be performed in this park, because of the change in arrangements, would





III B 3 a  
IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1911.

be taken to Douglas Park.

Mr. Cervenka announced the names of the men and women selected to portray the various personages and figures on the Bohemian allegorical float. The chairman reported that the horses for the mounted sokol company would probably be secured free, but he could not say so definitely, because the commander of the State Militia, whose permission is necessary, is out of town at present.

In regard to the question whether the float should be held over for the unveiling of the Havlicek monument, Mr. Cervenka was informed it would cost seventy-five dollars. It was, therefore, left to the Arts committee to decide after an inspection of the float whether this sum should be expended on it.

Alderman Anton J. Cermak, who was present, was asked to make arrangements for street cars to transport the sokol youth from Svatopluk Cech Park to



III B 3 a  
IV

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1911.

Twenty-sixth Street and Wabash Avenue, the point of assembly for the parade. All preparatory work has been completed, and there only remains that the various activities outlined by the committees be carried out, so that this year's participation by the Bohemians may be most dignified.



Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1911.

BOHEMIAN PARTICIPATION IN FOURTH OF JULY CEREMONIES

(Editorial)

Bohemians will lead the Fourth of July parade. For that reason, we should see to it that we are not last in public opinion. It is of importance to us that the public should have a favorable opinion about us in everything, everywhere, and here once again we are offered an opportunity to accomplish this end. The arrangements committee should see to it that our section should not only equal those of other nationalities, but far surpass them. It is true that it will cost money, much money, but what of it? That can always be gotten. Our businessmen and our more well-to-do countrymen, will help us, and to be sure those who more frequently come into contact with other nationalities will gladly contribute suitable amounts, for they know that it is not good to economize where our dignified appearance is concerned.



III B 3 a

II D 1

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1911.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOURTH OF JULY FOR THE BOHEMIANS

(Editorial)

The Fourth of July, Independence Day of the United States of North America, will have a triple significance for us Bohemians this year. First, as citizens of this country, which we adopted as our new country, and whose laws and government, as well as its memorable occasions, we are pleased to honor and preserve, we will celebrate the memory of the Declaration of Independence. Second, it is for us to prove to the other nationalities of this country that we lead all others in deeds, in the display of ability to prepare our various affairs, and general interest in the matter. Finally, on that day, a Tag Day will be held for the benefit of the Bohemian Charitable Association, and even if we bring it in the last place, we consider it, in so far as our domestic life is concerned, as the most important. The Fourth of July will have been celebrated by us



III B 3 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 1

I C

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1911.

in a dignified manner only when and if we turn over to the Bohemian Charitable Association several thousand dollars. We will do so, for we all know how great is the task which the Association has taken upon itself and how well it is being fulfilled.



III B 3 a

I C

IV

ECHE LIA

Denni Khasatel, June 14, 1911.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE TO BE LED BY ECHET LIA'S  
THEY WILL PROBABLY BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE SLOVANS

Mr. Karel Vopicka, the chairman of the central committee of the Association for a sane Fourth of July celebration, announced at yesterday's meeting that it had been decided that the nationalities participating in the parade would march in alphabetical order. Because in the English alphabet Bohemians come before British, we Bohemians find ourselves in first position in the order of the parade. The Arabs and Austrians who, under this order, would come ahead of the Bohemians are not participating. However, even if it were only through circumstance that this honor is bestowed upon us, we can still be proud of it. We should make every effort to use this excellent opportunity to make the best showing possible before the public.

The meeting was brought to order by the chairman of the Association, Mr.



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CONFIDENTIAL

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Denni Khasatel, June 14, 1911.

John A. Jervenka, who briefly explained the situation. The committees then reported on what had been accomplished. Since success is dependant primarily on the financial means, the treasurer of the finance committee, Mr. Hajicek, took the floor and made the reassuring report that a total of 377 already had been raised for the celebration. To be sure, this is far from enough, so in order that we might represent ourselves in the manner that we would wish, and we would be proper as we have been allotted first place, it is expected that at least twice the amount already in hand will be raised before the next meeting. There is no doubt that our leaders will act as wisely when our dignified representation is concerned.

Mr. Vopicka announced that the central organization would furnish music for all parks, so that local branches will have no expenses in that respect. For the parade, each nationality will provide its own band.



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Denni Mlasatel, June 11, 1911.

Mr. Anton Dolozal announced that several School Drill exhibitions could be given in various parts, also that folk dances could be given. It was left to Mr. Dolozal to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Cervenka announced that bids had been received from three firms which engage in the construction of all original designs, for the construction of a Bohemian allegorical design. The Industrial and Historical Pageant Corporation made the most satisfactory bid for the building of a representative Bohemian design, according to the specifications of the artists, Horbel and Kosar. They will build the design for 380, whereas the other firms ask 500 or more. In addition, the firm gives the delegates the opportunity to oversee the work, and agree to heed their wishes, even if it should be necessary to make changes. This is surely an advantageous proposal, and it was accepted.

Mr. Vopicka then brought up for discussion the question of Slovak





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participation. He expressed fear that perhaps many of them would go into the parade with the Hungarians, and asked that agitation be started among them to ascertain if they wish to take part in the celebration, to either march with the Bohemians, or independantly. There is no doubt that brother Slovaks will give preference to the company of Bohemians over that of the Hungarians. It would not be dignified for any Slovak to be seen in the company of his greatest enemy, the Hungarian. He would be sincerely joyful if the Slovak societies and newspapers took this matter up, and began to work as quickly as possible. Mr. Vopicka will see to it, although it is somewhat late, that a place is provided for them in the parade.

The parade will be made up of uniformed societies only. No one will be allowed to parade in civilian clothes.

Dr. Jaroslav Vojan complained that the Chicago Tribune did not mention



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Denni Masatel, June 14, 1911.

that Bohemians are to take part in the parade, and that he will start agitation to induce all English newspapers to write about Bohemian participation.

Mr. Ort reports that he has circularized all sokol and singing societies, asking them to take part in the celebration, but thus far has not received any replies, because the societies have not held meetings. The matter of speakers for the various parks was left up to Mr. Vogicka.

The main Bohemian celebration will be held in Douglas Park. A celebration will also be held in Svatopluk Cech Park, and a suitable program will be given in the playground at Twenty-eight Street, and Sawyer Avenue, where Mr. Dibelka will speak for the Bohemians.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1911.

### DECORATION DAY

Dignified Ceremonies Held On All Chicago Cemeteries. Those  
Held On The Bohemian Cemeteries Were Most Beautiful

The celebration held yesterday, Decoration Day, can be called the biggest affair of its kind ever to be held at the Bohemian National Cemetery.

A pleasant spring day, and refreshing cool breezes tempted thousands of Bohemian settlers, from all parts of the city and countryside, to come to the National Cemetery.

From 8 A.M. until evening, street cars packed with people kept arriving at the cemetery gates. Great throngs of people crowded through the main entrance to the cemetery, which gave the appearance of a human ant-hill.

The parade assembled before the C. S. P. S. (Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society)

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I C on 18th Street at 8 A.M., and extended from the hall to beyond

IV Center (Racine) Avenue.

Numerous societies took part in the parade, and then the journey to the cemetery, by street cars, was begun. The participants arrived at the cemetery at about 11 A.M.

At the Soldiers' monument, a platform was built for the speakers. The cemetery committee, with its chairman, Mr. John Pech, and secretary, Mr. Halik, took their places upon the platform, followed by the speakers. The Bohemian-Workingmen's Singing Society and guests were seated there also.

Mr. Pech inaugurated the ceremonies, speaking reminiscently about the speaker of the occasion, Mr. Joseph Cermak, author of "Dejin Obcanske Valky" (History of the Civil War). Mr. Pech also spoke about the liberal-minded speaker and reformer, M. M. Mangasarian; and the veteran of the Spanish American War, L. A. Gaslie, adding that the reputation of these men was an assurance of the fullest

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instruction about the significance of this celebration, and an explanation of the bloody Civil War in this country.

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Following this introduction, Brousek's Band played a medley of American national and military airs. Mr. Pech then introduced the speaker for the occasion, Mr. M. M. Mangasarian. The speaker spoke concerning the significant sacrifice made by those immigrants who fought in the ranks of the northern army, saying that they were people of distinguished, moral character. The chief reason for this War was the existing slavery in the South, and the slave trade as practiced by southern aristocracy. For that reason, the struggle of the Sixties was a fight for humanity and civilization, where the white men faced the bullets of the enemy in order to liberate the black race, defending in that way the fundamental law of this great republic, "that all people are born equal."

Every citizen of this country has the right to enjoy all rights of citizenship, but he must recognize the deep significance of liberty. No one can be a free citizen politically, if, on the other hand, he is a slave to religion. Only a

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I C free soul in all respects can understand. Freedom suffers no  
IV contradiction, it resists all opposition, and revenges itself  
as it did against the seditious South. The speaker added that  
it should be remembered from historical records of the city of Chicago  
that the first contingent to leave for the field of battle in 1861 was  
a regiment composed almost entirely of Czecho-Slavs, who chose this land  
as their country, and took up arms for humanity and civilization.

To them, as well as the others, who slumber here in everlasting dreams, this monument was built by this great Bohemian community, indicating that the Bohemian people know how to appreciate the merits of those who left everything that was near and dear to them, and went to the field of battle in defense of the Union, in that way to protect the country against disastrous separation. They are deserving of credit for all the growth and progress that America has made since then.

It is mainly due to the merits of the immigrants that America has become a great and powerful country. Europe sent to our country young, enthusiastic,

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industrious, and energetic people of robust blood and healthy minds, and all this intelligence and strength united in one whole, raised this country to an unforeseen degree of industrial and social progress. In that way, America received healthy, powerful, material raised in Europe at no cost. The older people remained by their hearths, in their homeland. It was the youth only which gave its energy to the amazing prosperity of the United States.

In conclusion, the speaker once more admonished the public to appreciate its freedom in every respect, both politically and religiously, and to turn it over to their descendants intact.

At the conclusion of his talk, the band played a melodic concert selection. Following this number, Mr. Pech introduced Mr. L. A. Gaslie, a young veteran of the Spanish-American War, who lost one arm, and had the other permanently crippled upon the battlefield.

The speaker, a greatly sympathetic young man, addressed the gathering with a

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well prepared and enthusiastic speech. He was dressed in the uniform of a sergeant, and well deserved the medal of honor worn on his breast. He said, in substance, that he did not have any merits as a veteran of the Sixties, but that he is proud of the fact that when the United States took up arms against despotic Spain, he helped in his feeble way to cut the chains which bound the "Pearl of the Antilles," Cuba, to the Hidalgo Empire. It also was a War of humanity and civilization. He called attention to the luxurious castles of European Royalty, especially the **magnificent** dwellings of the Bourbons in France, where the heroism of kings is related, whereas every monument erected to the veterans of this country, proclaims patriotism and humanity.

Then the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Societies sang a festive choral by Bendl. Mr. Pech introduced the Bohemian speaker, Mr. Joseph Cermak, who was greeted with a storm of applause.

Our readers surely know the remarkable innate **oratorical** delivery of this



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IV speaker, of his unusual knowledge of the history of this country, and of his cheerful character, with which, from the days of his youth, he was always able to enrapture his listeners. The speaker squandered no unnecessary words, but proceeded to the gist of the whole celebration. He called the attention of the gathering to the main motive of the Civil War, that is, to the long seditious preparation of the southern aristocracy to create a large, independent slave state, and in that way, to divide the United States.

The sons of those who signed the Declaration of Independence degenerated to such a degree that out of plain selfishness, and deviation from fundamental national principles, they brought on a bloody Civil War in this land. People born on the same soil, nourished on one maternal milk, breathing the same air, met in a fratricidal conflict. It is our duty, when we read the history of national heroes, to think about them, and not merely to satisfy our curiosity. The Civil War furnished us with many such great men. They preserved freedom

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for us, prevented the division of the country, and from their noble deeds, we should draw instruction and follow their examples. The

Civil War originated as a result of the fact that the American people deviated from their principles, from their great ideals, and every nation which fails to take such a course, must suffer the consequences. The fact took an ugly revenge upon the Southerners, who impudently, and without regard for consequences, violated the Constitution, violated the fundamentals of freedom and humanity, founded by their forefathers, and handed down to them as a sacred heritage. It is up to us now to guard these liberties, because impudent hands are again reaching out, suppressing and striking at the freedom of speech, as has been noted in many instances of late. It is only a spark, which can at some time flare into a powerful flame, and again lead to the crossing of swords between those, who would abridge the liberty guaranteed to every citizen by the memorable Declaration of Independence, and those who place themselves in its defense. The past must be the teacher of the future, and we must not limit ourselves to transitory celebrations, but labor earnestly and wisely for the preservation of American freedom, civilization, and humanity.

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The Bohemian Workmen's Chorus then sang a beautiful composition

IV "Bojovnici V Nocí," (Warriors in the night). Following this, the

band played a medley of Bohemian national airs, with which the program ended.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1911.

### DECORATION DAY

#### Enormous Attendance At St. Adalbert Cemetery

Never before were there so many visitors at St. Adalbert Cemetery as was on Decoration Day. They came to do honor to the departed soldiers who bled and gave their lives for the freedom of this country. They enlivened, in the true sense of the word, this city of the dead, because there were crowds of people everywhere.

The ceremonial rites were held before the crypt, where a Speaker's platform had been built, and around which were assembled the Catholic Cadets, and members of the Veteran's society, "Baron Filipovic." The ceremony was inaugurated by the Rev. Frantisek Bobal. Other speakers were: former Judge and Mayor, Mr. Edward F. Dunne, Mr. Jan Peklo, and Rev. Vaclav Stepan.

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#### DECORATION DAY CEREMONIES AT RESURRECTION CEMETERY

A dignified Memorial Day celebration was held yesterday at the newest Bohemian cemetery, the Resurrection Catholic Cemetery, near Summit. Enormous crowds of Bohemians, Slovaks, and Poles, gathered there to do homage to the soldiers buried there, and to decorate the graves of their departed loved ones. Although this was only the fifth time that Decoration Day has been observed at this cemetery, still, according to the words of the Rev. Thomas F. Bobal, almost nine hundred bodies have been buried there in the short period of the existence of the cemetery. Bohemian lodges participated in the ceremonies, and numerous individuals met at about 8 A.M. at 50th Street and Hermitage Avenue, from whence they marched to 47th & Damen Avenue to board street cars, which carried them to the city limits. There inter-urban cars were boarded, and the trip to the cemetery was continued.

Arriving at the cemetery, the participants rested a while. They formed a column, and to the tune of a funeral march, proceeded to the Speakers' platform, around

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1911.

which they grouped themselves. Mr. Joseph E. Vojtech welcomed those who were present, and expressed his pleasure over the large attendance of countrymen, and brother Slovaks. He thanked the lodges for their participation, and introduced the other speakers. Mr. Frank Jilek gave a short talk, comparing the American holiday with the Bohemian holiday, during which children decorate the graves of their parents and parents decorate the graves of children from whom they have been separated by death. At present, there rests in the Resurrection cemetery six comrades, who were buried there in a short period of time, and it is possible that in a year's time their ranks will be increased by several of us.

Mr. Frank E. Brom, commander of Sokol Borivoj, recollected the immeasurable sacrifices soldiers make to their country, in leaving their families and occupations to go to battle. Then followed the speech of the Rev. Thomas F. Bobal of Saints Cyril and Methodius church, in Town of Lake. The Rev. Bobal, after the conclusion of his talk, said a prayer, such as is used on All Soul's Day in the old country. The parade then moved on to the grave of veteran Vaclav Kolar. This grave was decorated with many flags, and the Societies returned to the place of assembly, in order to disband. With that the program was ended.

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MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES FOR A QUIET CELEBRATION OF THE  
FOURTH OF JULY

A meeting of the committees for Bohemian participation in the international celebration of the Fourth of July was held in one of the bowers of the Pilsen Brewery Park, Tuesday evening. The meeting was quite largely attended, especially by members of the active committees. Mr. John Cervenka presided. Messrs. Hajicek and Lonek gave a report on the meeting held Saturday of the societies for a safe and sane celebration of the national holiday, at which Bohemians were accorded public recognition for their active participation in this significant movement. It was agreed at that meeting that each nationality would work out its program independently, but would make reports of its activity to the central committee. Participation in the morning parade will be limited. Only allegorical floats, marchers in historical or national costumes, and societies in uniform, will be permitted. From all indications, Czechs will be at the head of the parade, and here will be an opportunity for our national guard, the Sokols, to show how progressive the Bohemians are in



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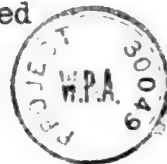
purposeful organizations and physical training.

It is desirable that the afternoon celebration in the Parks be participated in by our Sokols, and singers, and that trained children take part in dances, songs, and special plays.

To secure this participation will be the task of a special entertainment committee, which was appointed at the last meeting.

After hearing this report, the discussion turned to whether or not Bohemians should provide some kind of allegorical float. Something is sought which would at once gain the attention of all spectators, entertain them, and make a favorable impression upon them. Several suggestions were made, but no definite action was taken. It was finally left up to a committee to prepare two or three ideas which could be decided upon at the next meeting.

A report which was not so pleasing was brought by Sokol Dolezal. He informed





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the meeting that the National Sokol Unity was holding an excursion to Cedar Rapids on July 4, and that many active Sokols were participating. In the discussion of this situation, it was found that the excursion will be participated in by about one hundred Sokols, but that several hundred more will remain here in addition to the entire Fuegner-Tyrs group, so that, with good will, the participation of the remaining Sokols can be impressive.

In regards to participation in the afternoon ceremonies in parks and woods, it was decided that the Bohemians should provide for the arrangement of elaborate programs in Douglas Park and Svatopluk Cech Park, but in addition to that, during the course of the afternoon, the best numbers on the program to be brought to other parks, such as Garfield, Lincoln, Washington, and etc., and there be re-enacted before the spectators of other nationalities.

Further, the publicity committee was ordered to publish a proclamation in the Sunday newspapers, asking for the support of individuals and societies.



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BOHEMIAN

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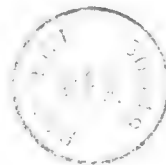
The financial committee was instructed to begin activity to secure the necessary funds.

The next meeting of the entire committee will take place Wednesday, May 24, at 8 P.M. in the Pilsen Brewery Park.



Denni Masatel, May 3, 1911.

BOHEMIANS WILL AGAIN TAKE PART IN THE  
FOURTH OF JULY PARADE



The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of North America will be celebrated again this year, though in a quiet manner.

Once again, there will be held a grand parade in Michigan Avenue, and once more will the various nationalities living in Chicago be represented in the parade. The parade will be held in the forenoon, and celebrations will be held in the afternoon in parks, and in all places suitable to the free gathering of people. The arrangement of these celebrations will be left to the representatives of the largest nationalities living in the neighborhood of the gathering place. For instance, the Bohemians will hold celebrations in Douglas Park, Svatopluk Czech Park, Grant Park, and other places. These celebrations will be characteristic of our own nationality. There will be Bohemian speakers, our national dances, and plays will be performed, and there will be a grand fireworks display in the evening. Naturally, the speakers will speak of the meaning and significance of the day being celebrated.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, May 3, 1911.

That is the way Mr. John A. Cervenka explained it at the meeting of the Bohemian Association for a sane Fourth of July celebration.

The meeting was held in the office of the Wilson Frewing Company on Albany and 26th Streets, and was participated in by many prominent countrymen. Messrs. Cervenka, Hajicek, Vopicka, and Cermak, who are members of the central committee of all nationalities took part in yesterday's meeting, and for them Mr. Cervenka explained what had been done, and could yet be done for a quiet celebration. This year, there is no concern over a big parade, insofar as the number of participants is concerned, but it is to be all the more picturesque. It will again be a parade of all nationalities, and each nationality is to prepare one allegorical float having historical significance to it. After Mr. Cervenka's explanation, the body proceeded to elect officers. The following were elected: J. A. Cervenka, chairman; J. Ort, secretary; and F. G. Hajicek, treasurer.

The next point discussed was whether the action was to be carried out by the body just organized, or whether it should be left up to our lodges. After a

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1911.

lengthy debate, it was finally resolved to leave it in the hands of the new organization, because of the shortness of time.

Various committees were then selected, and the chairmen of these committees were authorized to name further committees as necessity dictated. The next meeting will also be held in the same place one week from last Tuesday. Those present yesterday took up a collection which netted \$120. In that way the financial foundation was laid for the participation of Bohemians in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1909.

BOHEMIANS PARTICIPATE IN LINCOLN CELEBRATION

Yesterday throughout the country the American people joined in the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of one of its greatest sons, Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was outstanding in his deeds, his sufferings, his warmheartedness, his noble character, and in every trait of his personality. This is why he secured for himself an everlasting place in the hearts of the American people, nay, in the hearts of mankind. It is only natural, therefore, that the citizens of the state of Illinois, particularly those of the city of Chicago, should manifest, in a solemn, sincere manner, their love for a great President and a great man. For a long time Lincoln was a citizen of our state, and within these borders he matured and established himself. It was Chicago where he was nominated for the presidency, and it was Chicago to which he felt attached and for which he foresaw a great future.

Yesterday there was a general holiday in our city, and the many flags spoke of devotion in every home.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb, 13, 1909.

All of the various nationality groups held joint or separate celebrations. That the Chicago Bohemians did not falter in this respect was to be expected. They held numerous patriotic meetings, and among these the especially large gathering of the ladies of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen gymnastic society) in the hall on Ashland Avenue deserves mention for the splendid program offered to the participants.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1906.

#### CHICAGO BOHEMIANS HONOR THE MEMORY OF KAREL HAVLICEK

At last the day came when Bohemian-American people were able to pay homage to the great Brixen martyr, and commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karel Havlicek Borovsky. Even nature was kind to this celebration, and although the early morning did not indicate that the day would be clear, it turned out to be very suitable for the occasion, and instilled a festive mood into the hearts of sincere Bohemian inhabitants of our district.

From early morning on, there was unusual activity on the streets of our Bohemian "Pilsen," which indicated that something out of the ordinary was taking place, something which was beyond humdrum life. The Bohemians, stimulated by some mysterious elixir, showed more life, more enthusiasm, no longer appearing to be the people of whom it could be said that they could not become interested or enthusiastic about anything.

Our Bohemian settlement was elaborately decorated with national emblems,





Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1906.

especially in places through which the festive parade was to proceed. Those who had not decorated their places of business or their windows on Saturday did so hurriedly today.

Our people awakened yesterday feeling that it was their duty to pay homage to the memory of their fearless fighter, Karel Havlicek Borovsky, for otherwise they would have been shamed by our countrymen in the old country, where the memory of Havlicek is celebrated by a great national holiday.

It was a feeling of sincere enthusiasm which governed everyone yesterday, for the participants in the celebration gathered, not by force of any command, but out of reverence for a great man, to show their respect and at the same time express their joy over the fact that from the midst of our people there came a man so energetic and of such a distinguished character, who in the righteous battle for the national heritage of his people was scornful not only of his own liberty but of the happiness of his family, being concerned only to preparing a better future for his people.



Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1906.

At 2:00 o'clock sharp the ringing strains of the band were heard, and the picturesque procession moved from the starting point down 18th Street. At the Bohemian-American School the parade was joined by the Sokol groups associated with the Miroslav Tyrs circuit; at the Sokol Pilsen Hall the rest of the Sokol societies fell in line.

The parade, which was made especially picturesque by the varicolored uniforms of the Sokols, arrived at the ceremonial grounds at 4:00 P.M. Hundreds of people greeted the parade along the line of march, and such a great throng accompanied the marchers to the Pilsen Brewing Company's grove that the place was almost immediately filled to capacity.

An atmosphere of reverence seemed to reign over one at the time. A feeling of inexpressible pride filled the hearts of all those present, when the masses of our Bohemian people were seen, for truly it was the flower of our Bohemian-American nation, which was not ashamed of its language, which sincerely felt Bohemian. Many were absent whose duty it was to attend the



Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1906.

celebration, but let them settle that with their own conscience.

The flag-bearers grouped themselves around the statue of Havlicek, and the rest of the participants gathered about the speakers' platform. The chairman of the arrangements committee welcomed those present and declared that the celebration had begun. The Central Singing Society then sang a festive hymn by Kalas. Professor Zmrhal then appeared on the speakers' platform and addressed the public with a characteristic speech, which, although unaffected, was ornamented with new ideas and impressed itself indelibly upon the minds of the listeners. The festive mood was greatly enhanced by the rendition of the song "Spi Havlicku!" by the Daughters of the Czechoslovak Benevolent Society. Enthusiasm was at its height when the Pilsen Sokol band, under the direction of bandmaster Rubringer, played our national hymn, "Kde Domov Muj?". After Professor J. J. Kral's speech the band played Mach's overture "Karel Havlicek Borovsky," and then Miss Ella Jesenska recited Muzik's poem "Za Havlickem" delightfully. The multitude listened to the young lady's words so attentively that we believe not a single word was



Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1906.

missed by anyone. Miss Jesenska proved in this instance that not only is she a true and sincere Bohemian, who feels in her heart every word of this patriotic poem, but that she is a remarkable artist as well. Mrs. Karolina Janecek addressed the audience on behalf of Czech women. After the conclusion of Mrs. Janecek's speech, the band played selections from "The Bartered Bride." Dr. L. Wistein, well known for her activities in Czech circles, was then presented to the public. She spoke in English on the significance of Havlicek's influence.

The evening program consisted of a concert, and recitations by several well-known actors. An informal dance was held at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Those were impressive moments that we spent amid that mass of enthusiastic countrymen of ours. We felt ourselves to be one powerful family, of one Czech mother. A smoldering feeling of love for a sacred national cause was awakened within us. This feeling burst into great enthusiasm, it overwhelmed the great multitude, it inspired us to noble effort, and acquainted us to a



Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1906.

considerable measure with the spiritual life of one of our great leaders, who sacrificed for the Czech people his life and everything that was dear to him.

Let the near future bless the results of our united efforts.



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1906.

WHY WE HONOR HAVLICEK

P. 4 - Col. 2 - After Jan Hus and Ziska, there is not another man to whom we feel more attached than to Karel Havlicek. We have Procopius the Great; George of Podebrad, King of Bohemia; John Comenius, Peter Chelcicky and Palacky, master historian, all of whom excelled Havlicek in greatness, but none of whom became so dear to our hearts as our Karel Havlicek Borovsky. There may be many causes for this, but foremost among these is that he possessed a quality which the others possessed in lesser measure: a strong incorruptible character. "Go on making promises to me, threaten me - but a traitor I shall never be." This rallying cry of Havlicek enlightens us best about his entire life, his entire person. For us, Havlicek was the model of which a replica is rarely found. We have many men, but none who could stand comparison with our Brixen martyr. For this reason Havlicek is beloved by our people. He accomplished very much for his nation during the short period of his youth, before he was cut down by the Reaper.

Reviewing his activities, from his first journalistic deeds in the year 1846, we see that up to the hour of his death which overtook him in 1856, at the age of thirty-five, his struggle had lasted barely ten years. His

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1906.

work during this time was nothing short of monumental. Still a youth, he built up a political program for his nation, such, as there has been none better offered, and which has been serving as a guide for all political leaders up to the present time. There was no man in Bohemian politics greater than Havlicek, save perhaps Palacky, who had more leisure and opportunity to work for his people. What Havlicek wrote fifty years ago in his paper Narodni Novinny (National Bulletin) has not aged and shall never become obsolete. Though very young, Havlicek stood out above mature men with his brilliant mind. It would be faulty reasoning to think of Havlicek as a rash person who could do no better than shout: "You can't keep us down!" as Reiger did in his young years - the same Reiger who proved to be a slacker in bad times. His principle was to tame ill passion in his nation, to hold the people in check when stampeded and battle the elements he considered detrimental. He would never compromise. In the stormy year of 1848, Havlicek was proclaimed a reactionary and a henchman of the government, because he warned against precipitate action as practiced by Sabina, Liblinsky, Arnold, Faster and other lights of those

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times whose names have sunk into oblivion. When persecution began there was not a trace to be found of these people, whereas Havlicek steadfastly remained true to his ideals, combating the government. He had not changed a whit; conditions only had changed, and with them his environment.

Havlicek was the greatest Czech journalist. In the year 1848 he became, upon recommendation by Palacky, the editor of the Vladni Novinny (Government News) which at that time appeared still under government censorship, but which within a short time he transformed into the most perfect Czech paper that could possibly be kept alive in those times. In the revolutionary year of 1848, he began to publish his own newspaper, Narodny Novinny. He then was persecuted by the government, driven from place to place, and the publication of his paper was prohibited, whereupon Havlicek started publishing a new paper, Slovan (The Slav), but he soon became aware of the futility of all this. The government put a stop to his activity as a journalist. Havlicek was given an enforced abode in Kutna Hora, but soon even this did not satisfy his enemies. One night his house was raided by the police who took him to the town of Brixen in Tyrol into



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1906.

exile, where within four years he became a martyr. He contracted a deadly disease, tuberculosis, and was not released until his life hung on a thread. Ultimately he passed away in his homeland where his wife had preceded him in death.

The last days of his life were embittered by viewing the pitiful condition of his native land. "People are shunning me as they would a brigand," he confided to his friend Pinkas. "No one wants to know me." This was said in those times, when to adhere to one's Czech nationality was dangerous; when Reiger fled to foreign lands; when Trojan took care of his law office; when several men genuinely principled, as for instance, Sladkovsky, were in prison either in the fortress of Olomouc or Komara, when even Palacky avoided journalistic activities. It is not to be wondered at that Havlicek, who had never changed his convictions, could not recognize his native land. Havlicek's principal merit consists in having taught the Bohemian people to read and think. Never have the Czech people had a journalist who was capable of writing more on the most serious subjects and at the same time in such an entertaining way that everyone eagerly awaited the appearance of his paper. His Narodny Novinny was read by peasants, people who had hardly

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the education of a grammar school, who through his paper took a liking to Czech literature, finally becoming patriots. Although in those times the circulation of Czech books did not exceed a few hundred copies, Havlicek's newspaper spread all over the country. As a resurrector of national consciousness, Havlicek has no equal. Others have written and thought, but no one heeded their word or read their books, but Havlicek's words became common goods among the Czech people.

No wonder, that all Czech claim Havlicek as their own nowadays. All the political parties in Bohemia lay claim to him; every one of them knows how to select from his political writings something akin to its own political program. But not on good grounds. All Bohemian parties, regardless of conviction, are lacking too much, in order to justify them in identifying their programs with the one Havlicek stood for. His program demanded in the first place, truthfulness, sincerity and readiness for any sacrifice, such as adorned his own character. In view of what Havlicek has done for his nation in so short a time, we ask ourselves the question: How much might he have accomplished, if his enemies had not hastened his death?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

DECORATION DAY.

It was a melancholy, unfriendly day that greeted us yesterday morning while we made preparations to be on the way to our National Cemetery, there to perform the time-honored rite of decorating the place of rest of our dead. The morning, that had held out scant promise of fair weather, had mercy on us, however, and glided smoothly into a bright day which turned gloom into solemnly festive feelings. Society after society began to arrive at the C. S. P. S. (Liberal School), the point of rallying, and shortly after 9 a. m. the tunes sounded by Rubringer's band soared into the air, bidding the gathering to begin their march. The procession was led by Mr. F. Stejskal, marshal, and accompanied, besides the band, by the bugle and drum corps of the "Plzensky" Sokol (gymnastic society).

After 10 a. m. the parade reassembled before the Orphan Asylum, near the cemetery, from where it wended its way directly to the monument of the Czech veterans. Among those on the speakers' platform were O. H. Carter, judge of the circuit court, who delivered the commemorating speech in the American language, and Attorney John J. Vlach from Milwaukee, who spoke in the Czech language.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

The president of the National Cemetery Association began the celebration by welcoming the multitude of participants and then introduced the marshal of the festival, Mr. Stejskal, upon whose signal the band played the touching composition "Bugle Call in Camp of the Grand Army."

The pupils of the Bohemian-American Liberal School then sang "Brave Heart Sleep On"; the rendering of this tender melody was rewarded by sincere applause. Judge Carter then rose. He thanked for the opportunity given to him for a heart to heart talk with his fellow-countrymen of Czech extraction. After reviewing the momentous events of the last forty-six years, recalling to our minds the one thousand bloody battles fought in the Civil War; the preservation and the liberation of four million Negro slaves, he paused, then proceeded: "And the results of those bloody fights, my esteemed friends? Peace reigned again, former enemies became friends, they clasped hands, and from that moment we were one country, one nation under one Star Spangled Flag."

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

I know there are from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand of your nationality in Chicago. Many of **you** were born over the ocean in your dear fatherland. But surely one half of you were born here. This fact however does not make you different, for, even while you are Americans, it is Czech blood that flows in your veins; you love the old homeland, the native land of your fathers and mothers, and you must love and keep it in your heart. And, believe me my friends, it would fill me with fear if you proclaimed yourselves to be good citizens of this country without at the same time loving your old homeland. You, parents, all of you, should teach your children to love the old country, for she is as deserving as your new country, our great North American United States. In our public schools your children will learn to love the Star Spangled Banner and to honor this country that has hospitably received you and that you yourselves have sworn allegiance to."

Then Judge Carter, after reviewing several occurrences of political and historical import, pointed out that we really should have no need for generals and armies; what we need are men and women, who by intelligent voting will decide the issues and the future of their new homeland.

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

"Let us indeed, make honesty become our policy, and the ballot our throne. Lo and behold the flag! What does it mean? Liberty, a peaceful home and enlightenment!"

The oration was received with whole hearted applause.

The judge was leaving the cemetery with evident reluctance, when he was asked by the press how he liked the cemetery.

"I have not seen a cemetery more beautiful in the vicinity of Chicago, I assure you. I admire these most beautiful trees; I like this sod, and above all I am enchanted by these gorgeous floral ornaments upon the graves that shelter your dead."

Judge Carter is known as a man who does not talk lightly.

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

In view of his appreciative words we do not know what more could be said about our National Cemetery. The American jurist's utterance also implies praise for the National Cemetery Association and for all of those who have devoted their honest endeavor to the building up of the institution.

After Judge Carter had left, the band played "Soldier's Dream," and then Attorney J. J. Vlach of Milwaukee mounted the platform amidst reverent silence. This oration was long, and yet, when he ended it, there ran a feeling through those present that he should have continued. From the speech, which was rich in content and masterful in rendition, we point to the following remarkable passages.

"Just as in the life of the individual there are moments of happiness and times of distress, there are historic occasions to which posterity points with pride, and others that cause it to turn away in deepest grief.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

"The history of our United States is a short one compared with the history of the nations of the Old World, yet it contains many moments that command the respect, aye, the admiration of the reviewer; it has moments that are truly monumental.

"Whenever I ponder over the history of this country my thoughts wander almost unconsciously over the ocean to the cradle of my youth, to our beautiful Bohemian country and then, with a sigh, I always remember how our Bohemian nation, which once had inflamed all Europe with its cry for freedom and enlightenment, now lies on the Bila Hora (White Mountain), defeated, humiliated, shoved aside and forgotten by the whole world. At this memory my eyes are filled with tears. My heart throbs with grief, and my lips whisper: Why, O Fate, why hast thou chosen my nation for such bloody sacrifice?

"Yonder, in Europe, our nation is dying and here in the American plains across the stormy Atlantic a new nation is being born.



Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

"The torch of liberty and enlightenment was wrested from the hands of the Czechs, but never could the mighty flame be stilled. Fanned over the sea to these shores it rises magnificently to the skies anew, proclaiming to the whole world that the will of the people is the supreme law.

"Here the republic of the United States was created; it grew; it prospered; it flourished. The American people lived in liberty and happiness, no one predicted the imminent storm which threatened to destroy the Union.

"The fateful year of 1860 arrived and with it the election of Abraham Lincoln, publicly known as a sworn enemy of slavery. The ensuing Civil War was a long and a bloody one. O Friends, let us divert our gaze from the horrible spectacle!. The eyes of the humanitarian must fill with tears at the memory of the bloody fight. But the Union was saved, and the Star Spangled Banner waves mightily over the reunited brethren.

Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1906.

"America commemorates the day of its heroes today who had given their lives in the fratricidal strife. It is our sacred duty to join, not only as American citizens, but as Czechs as well. For Czechs also have died in the battles for the preservation of the Union. Many a Czech, whose cradle had stood on the banks of the silvery river, Vitava, has fought for our Union and now lies here. Many an old father, many a mother, longingly expected the return of their son to the old country--in vain. He died on the field of honor, they were to see him no more. Every Czech can proudly proclaim himself as such today and it is to be regretted that some of our kind are seemingly afraid to betray their origin."

Miss George Fiala, pupil of the Czech Liberal School, created emotional sensation by reciting "Remember the Main" and "Silent Guns," whereupon the band played a medley of Czech folk songs.

This year's celebration was perhaps the best attended in years. And, last but not least, the transportation was excellent, the Street Car Company having timed the cars only four minutes apart.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1905.

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EXCERPT FROM JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF

3.1--"It is an uplifting and beautiful experience to see the representatives of so great a people congregated under these boughs and surrounded by these splendid flowers in the presence of the shades of our beloved dead, assembled to honor them in the name of this country of ours. It seems to me that this huge gathering has at least a two-fold significance. You are honoring this country of ours, and you are honoring the old country.

"Do not think for a moment, my friends, that you are standing here alone. Do not think that our dead do not hear us. No; out of this multitude of graves rise the spirits of those who are dear to us, and they stand by your sides participating in your memorial ceremony. I say that you are honoring your country. What a beautiful heritage for us on this day, my friends! Remember the history of your own country, of your own people, and **you** will have a picture of this country, of the mightiest nation on earth.

"Let us consider for a moment the reasons which gave rise to this commemoration. It is known to you how the armies of the North met the armies of

WPA (Lb.) :KJ 302.5

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1905.

the South for the preservation of the Union. This great war was fought about forty years ago, and the men who took part in it are daily departing from this world; but the memory of their deeds will never die. It is hard to understand that this country was in great danger so short a time ago, that liberty was in danger of being lost to its ardent supporters, that the great battle of Gettysburg had just been fought, and that a terrible war was still going on.

"We have among us a mighty race which has always stood at the head of the Slavonic nations, which has a great task before it, and of which I am glad to report that it is fulfilling its promises. The Czech gives ample return for what he receives from his new country. He is independent."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, May 31, 1905.

DECORATION DAY CELEBRATION AT THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

P.1--Yesterday's grave decorating celebration at the Bohemian National Cemetery was one of those events which touches the heart-strings of human feelings. For that reason there was not a single participant, who did not show signs of sadness, enthusiasm, indeed, even exultation. The speakers, who addressed the thousands of Czech people gathered there, were able to arouse memories, that echoed the sentiments of the hearers. A great mass of people gathered around a flower covered mound, where stands the dignified monument to a Civil War soldier, to listen to the words of the speakers who spoke of the history of our new country, describing the merits of the soldiers whose memories were being observed. The Bohemian speaker remarked that the Bohemian people could also celebrate on this 30th day of May an important happening in their own history, the battle of Lipan not far from "Ceskeho Brodu." This was a battle for humanity, freedom, and equality. Our nation fought for liberty and justice almost 500 years ago, when other nationalities were still suffering in the fetters of serfdom.

The celebration was attended, in addition to the veterans of the Civil War, by the Bohemian Sharpshooters Society, which has eighty members, who stood

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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1905.

guard at the monument to the fallen soldiers of the Civil War; they were joined by about thirty Bohemian veterans of the Spanish-American war.

The parade which took place before the celebration formed at half past ten in the morning in front of the property of the "Old People's Home and Orphanage," from where it moved toward the cemetery with Governor Benson and Judge McEwen in the lead. In the parade were trumpeters and musician veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, sharpshooters and the public.

The attendance was very large, the parade extending beyond the "Old Peoples Home." The celebration was attended by over 5,000 persons, however, the entire attendance may readily be estimated at 15,000. Honor belongs to our heroes whom we shall always remember sincerely.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1902.

HUS CELEBRATION  
THE MEMORY OF THE CHARNEL-HOUSE  
MARTYR WAS CELEBRATED WITH DIGNITY  
THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE BOHEMIAN CHICAGO.

p. 2 - Saturday evening showed that liberal-minded Bohemians are not asleep, and that they are working industriously to introduce the principles for which they stand to our public. Also, it was shown that the public recognizes their efforts.

The celebrations which were arranged for the anniversary of the burning of the Master Jan Hus, were successful in every respect, in spite of the dreadful heat which prevailed and made remaining in closed halls unbearable.

Hus celebrations were held Saturday in the following places: The Bohemian English Liberal School on 18th Street; Sokol Chicago Hall on Kedzie Avenue; Loula's Hall at 48th and Paulina Streets; in the Town of Lake; Atlas Hall, on Emma Street, on the North Side. The celebration held in the school on 18th Street was notably successful. The hall was entirely filled and all present followed the program so arranged as to afford the audience a great deal of

Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1902.

refined entertainment and education - with interest and enthusiasm.

The address by R. Bittner, editor of Sotek, was brilliant, and the applause with which it was received was proof of its quality.

Remarkably good speakers appeared at the other halls. In Sokol Chicago Hall the speaker for the occasion was Jos. J. Kral; Vil. Krouzilka also spoke. In the Town of Lake, J. Stybr of Coal City, proved that he had lost none of his eloquence, wit and satire. In Atlas hall, on the Northwest side, Alois M. Zanorik, proved to be an excellent speaker.

Sokol Slavsky, together with Straz Osvojenych (Guard of the Masters) arranged a Hus celebration in Grand Crossing yesterday. This celebration was well attended and its program satisfied in full all who attended.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902.



BOHEMIAN

DECORATION OF GRAVES

IMPRESSIVE SPEECH OF LEO PALDA AT THE BOHEMIAN  
NATIONAL CEMETERY

The celebration held yesterday at the Bohemian National Cemetery by the Bohemian National Cemetery Association was, without doubt, a most impressive affair. The principal reason for this, aside from a carefully arranged program with excellent speakers, was the good weather. It lured everyone out, and certainly, not many of our fellow countrymen remained in the city. All were hastening to the cemetery, eager to honor there the memory of the heroic soldiers who fell in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and to render solemn tribute to the memory of departed relatives and friends. Street car lines leading to the National Cemetery conveyed many, and at some points people were forced to wait several hours before it was possible to get aboard.

The people gathered around the speakers' platform near the Soldiers' Monument



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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902.

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in the National Cemetery, which appears like a beautiful garden. They

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formed a mighty mass and followed the course of the program with close attention.

After having marched in Pilsen, shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning the parade arrived at the cemetery, accompanied by the managing committee of the cemetery. It was composed of Bohemian veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, led by the veterans' Marshal Radeky.

On the grounds of the Old Peoples' Home, both speakers of the occasion, Mr. Leo Palda, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and W. S. Elliot, Jr., joined the parade. The ceremonies honoring the memories of the fallen soldiers were begun by Frank Stejskal and Fr. Schultz. After the decoration of the graves of their fallen comrades and the firing of an honorary salute by the members of the George Washington company of sharpshooters, commanded by Jak. Stainer, the special celebration was begun by Jan Pech, chairman of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902.

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I G He introduced the English speaker, W. S. Elliot, Jr., who, in a  
IV convincing and touching address, outlined the issues which led to the  
Civil and Spanish-American wars, and brought up recollections of the  
heroes who bled there in the cause of freedom and equality. He spoke of the  
greatness of our new country, which become so great because of the Civil War  
that it now stands at the head of all nations. Toward the close of his address,  
he appealed to his listeners to work for the happiness of all, never forgetting  
those who sacrificed their lives for that which we now enjoy. His discourse,  
masterly in diction and principles, was interrupted at times by thunderous  
applause.

The second speaker, a Bohemian, was the well known veteran journalist, Leo  
Palda, of Cedar Rapids, who, speaking extempore from a warm heart, inspired  
all those that were present. The great crowd listened to his eloquent words  
with breathless interest. We will publish Mr. Palda's address in full in to-  
morrow's issue. Every distinct part of his address brought loud applause,  
which became a veritable storm at the conclusion.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 31, 1902.

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I G The veteran, J. R. Houghlitt, spoke feelingly in behalf of the Civil War  
IV veterans. The singing society Maj, of the Bohemian Labor Society's  
singing school, under the direction of it's teacher and conductor,  
Mr. Kalas, sang "Pomnenku", by K. Bendl, and "Tenting in the Shadows Gray", a  
song arranged by Mr. Kalas. The band closed the program by playing "My Country  
'Tis of Thee".

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1899.

BOHEMIAN



### A HUSS FESTIVAL.

The Bohemians of our city are giving a memorial festival in honor of the Bohemian reformer and martyr, Johann Huss, who was condemned to die by fire on July 6th, at Konstanz, on the river Rhein. Such was the punishment prescribed for "heretics" and thus he died.

Memorial services will be held on Saturday, at 8 P. M., and on Sunday, at 3 P. M., at the Turnhall on Taylor Street. Services will also be held at the Bohemian school, on 18th Street, at 2 P. M., and 8 P. M., Sunday. At both locations a great historical drama, entitled "Johann Huss", will be presented.



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BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 4, 1899.

Messrs. F. B. Zdrubek.....and five others will be the speakers. Johann Huss was born, July 6th, 1369, in Hufinetz, Bohemia.....He was burnt to death July 6th. Pious and singing in a clear voice, he died, true to his faith. His ashes were gathered and strewn over the Rhein river.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 11, 1898.

[JOHN HUS CELEBRATION]

Yesterday's celebration in commemoration of Jan Huss was a great success, even the fine weather helping the large attendance in the Patronat Hall. All houses in the neighborhood were adorned with Bohemian flags from early morning. The celebration was opened with the speech of Mr. Weicher, then the President of Free Community introduced the Secretary, Mr. J. Novak and greeted the audience. The celebration was opened with the chorus "Volnost" and many instrumental and vocal numbers followed on the program.

M. Babka in his speech opened the eyes of the audience on a bitter truth, that the male members of the "Free Community" are very indifferent freethinker problems.

The last number on the program was a living picture, "Funeral Pyre of Jan Huss" which met with endless applause.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, June 1, 1896.

CELEBRATION OF DECORATION DAY.

Beginning in early morning large crowds of Bohemian-Americans directed their paths to the Bohemian National Cemetery, where everybody was surprised at its cleanliness, and impressed with all the fresh flower and grass beds in all directions. The cemetery was improved lately by establishing a watering system.

The newly erected monument for Bohemian Civil War Veterans was adorned with a large American flag. Mr. Shulz, responding to the wishes of Chicago's Bohemian veterans, decorated with flowers the graves of all Civil War soldiers of Bohemian origin. The visitors stayed in the cemetery almost to the end of the day, and approved the diligent efforts of the management to maintain the cleanliness and attractiveness of the cemetery.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 30, 1892.

UNVEILING CEREMONIES AT THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY.

GRAND BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN MANIFESTATION.

The 29th of May, 1892 will remain inscribed in golden letters in the history of Chicago Bohemians.

On that day we were all united in one common thought and the enthusiasm for an accomplished work filled each one in whose bosom a Bohemian heart beat, whether a believer or free-thinker. It was a manifestation on the part of Chicago Bohemians, the effects of which must be felt even beyond the boundaries of our city. It proved that Bohemians do not come to this land merely to enjoy its freedom, - but that whenever the occasion requires it, they are willing to defend this freedom with their lives.

An enormous crowd of people were present at yesterday's dedication, and the Bohemian people gave a practical answer to the American press for all the maligning which we have endured in recent years.



Svornost, May 30, 1892.

Even if we are not as strong numerically as other nationalities, still the American people must realize that the Bohemian element is one of the strongest pillars in the foundation of this republic.

We shall not waste words as to why this monument to Bohemian veterans was erected at the National Cemetery. This was all clearly explained by the official speakers at yesterday's dedication. We will only remark that we performed our duty and carried it out honorably and with glory.

To honor the memory of those who fought for the liberation of slavery, who fought for humanity is the duty of everyone, therefore, we honor the memory of these Bohemians who left their families and all that was dear to them and hastened to battle for the integrity of the union.

Chicagoans understood the full meaning of yesterday's dedication and attended in large numbers.



Svornost, May 30, 1943.

Whoever even feels like a Bohemian fastened to the National Cemetery, to be present when the veil covering the monument was removed. The enthusiasm with which the speakers were greeted proved that they were not brought to the cemetery by mere curiosity, but truly by the love and respect for the memory of those for whom the monument was built.

Svornost, March 29, 1892.

KOMENSKY CELEBRATION.

Arranging a celebration honoring J. A. Komensky, in strange premises and inviting as the principal speaker a distinguished American, as the National Committee recommended, was a very fortunate thought and its actual carrying out, brought Bohemians a much greater moral success than a whole row of such entertainments as had been customary with us on like occasions.

It was a celebration such as we should have had - it was a celebration the like of which we should arrange at least once each year; and then we surely would be able to silence slanderous mouths which often harm us more because of ignorance, rather than from hatred.

Our Bohemian public attended in considerable numbers, although we candidly admit, that we expected many more. We understand that there were about fourteen hundred Bohemians and some Americans at the Musicians Hall, though

Svornost, March 29, 1892.

only a few of the latter. Since there was also held a Komensky celebration in the Methodist Church Block, with the well-known Rev. Bristol as speaker, which also was attended largely by Bohemians, the cause for the Musicians Hall not being filled to capacity can readily be seen.

The celebration began with an organ recital by Mr. Falk. Immediately thereafter, the chairman, Mr. Matousek, introduced Mr. Jos. Cermak, who delivered a short prologue in the Bohemian language. Following Mr. Cermak, Mr. Vickers was introduced and he spoke briefly on the rise and fall of Bohemian and the causes that brought it about. The chairman then introduced the principal speaker, Mr. Donnelly, who spoke mostly of the life and accomplishments of J. A. Komensky. The celebration was concluded with an organ selection by Mr. Falk. As we mentioned previously the moral results were excellent and the financial result is likewise satisfactory.

WPA (L.I. PM 3. 3023)

Svornost, March 28, 1892

## J. A. Komensky Memorial Celebration

Today it is three hundred years since the birth of Jan Amos Komensky. Who was Komensky? What did he do, that all civilized nations celebrate his memory, that with great respect they speak his name? Komensky was the teacher of all teachers. He knew that the foundation of happiness of all people began in the good upbringing of youth, and all his efforts were concentrated on this objective. Chicago Bohemians are celebrating his distinguished memory at the Music Hall, today. We take it for granted that it is not necessary to remind Bohemians as to their duty. Whoever claims to be a sincere Bohemian will overcome all obstacles which may stand in his way, in order to be present at today's celebration.

Let no one use as an excuse, that everything spoken about Komensky is already generally known, a large attendance of Bohemians will have a very important meaning. We continually pride ourselves on our liberality, we continually pride ourselves on our Bohemianism, every little while we are showing to Americans of what meritorious masters the Bohemian nation can boast. So today we are to prove that we not only boast of these masters but that we know how to respect their memory with dignity.

Svornost, March 28, 1892

Tonight we will find out all the Bohemians who are ready to prove these facts, and who they are who only talk.

We expect that our entire intelligentsia will make a rendezvous of Music Hall, and that what strangers have to say about the Bohemian people and the great sons will be carefully followed.

The celebration will commence at eight o'clock sharp, and it would be quite proper for the public to be in the respective seats earlier that there will be no interruptions made by late comers after the program has started.

The celebration will be opened by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Matousek, after which the eminent organist, Mr. Falk, will render a ceremonial choral. Mr. Jos. Cermak will deliver the prologue and following him Mr. Vickers will appear, and describe the period of the decline of the Bohemian nation.

Following Mr. Vickers will be the principal speaker of the evening, Mr.

Svornost, March 28, 1892

Donnelly, who will speak on the influence of Komensky. Mr. Donnelly is known as a highly educated man and an extraordinary speaker and we are certain that the Committee's choice will prove to be a good one.

All necessary arrangements have been made and it now depends only on the Bohemian public to likewise attend in full number, and we believe it will do so.

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Svornost, June 1, 1891.

MAY CEREMONIALS ON BOHEMIAN CEMETERY.

BOHEMIAN



Today we can call the grave decorating ceremonies on the Bohemian National Cemetery a national day celebration.

Our Bohemian people meet every year on the 30th day of May in this holy place to pay homage to the memory of our departed countrymen, who took up arms in defense of the Union and to further encourage sound activity in the national field.

Yesterday's celebration was attended by such a large number of Bohemians, that it was necessary to dispatch two trains for the accomodation of the visitors.

When the first shots in defense of this Union of ours were heard, it was again the inflammable heart of the Slavic race, which answered and hundreds of Bohemians took up arms in defense of the freedom of this land. We repeat once more that judging from the many laudatory notices here and there, the May celebration hereafter will be our most popular national celebration.

Svornost, June 1, 1891.



May 30th will be dedicated to the visitation of the National Cemetery and we expect the attendance to be even greater next year.

Svornost, Nov. 10, 1890.

WHITE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL.

Tel. Jed. Sokol (Gymnastic Union Sokol) and Svob. Obec (Republic) arranged a joint celebration in memorial of the unfortunate battle of White Mountain, last Saturday. Although it rained all day and the evening was equally unfavorable, the public arrived at the hall in sufficient numbers, and the celebration itself was very dignified. It was especially pleasing that our young people were in attendance in such numbers; this circumstance proves, that the White Mountain Tortures Memorial has become a praiseworthy custom with us, that our people remember the sad defeats as well as the glorious deeds of our ancestors and value their memory.

Music for the occasion was furnished by Kalec's band. There were several speakers. Later, by means of a slide-lantern, various scends and portraits of Bohemian leaders of the Husite period, were shown.

III B 3 a  
III B 3 b  
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IV

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, July 7, 1890

JAN HUS

Chicago Bohemians consecrated a day in Bohemian history, a day of fraternization in memory of the great martyr, Jan Hus. This year exercises were arranged in three separate local places. In the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" hall (Gymnastic Union Sokol) there was given a dramatized version of "Jan Hus". The attendance was quite satisfactory. Yesterday there was arranged a special celebration which was participated in by many of our people, thereby making it known, that they respect their great leaders such as Jan Hus was. The speakers for the occasion were Fr. Zdrubek, K. Stulik and J.R. Jicinsky.

There was also held a celebration at the "Cesko Anglicke Svob. Skole" (Bohemian-English Liberal School) on 18th Street yesterday afternoon. The attendance here was quite considerable and the result morally splendid of course. In the evening there was a shortened version of the "Jan Hus" Drama and this was received by those present with pleasure.

There was also a celebration held at the Bohemian School, "Lad. Klacel" on Leavitt Street. Here also the participating public was numerous. Mr.





Svornost, July 7, 1890

F.B. Pecka, was the speaker for the ceremonies. This year's honoring of the memory of Master "Jan Hus" was much more observed than in previous years, and "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) and the committee for the erection of a "Hus" memorial, as well as the "Ctenarsky" Spolek (Literary) Club can well be satisfied with the results.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, July 9, 1883.

IN MEMORY OF JAN HUS.

Saturday, July 7, the memory of Jan Hus was solemnly celebrated in the Pilzen Sokol Hall. As a start there was shown a dramatic play by J. Kaj. Tyl, entitled "Jan Hus" presented very successfully. The main characters were in the hands of experienced amateurs: Sophie, wife of King Václav IV, was played by Mrs. H. Stejskal; the part of Marketa, Hus' mother, was presented by Mrs. M. Vaskova; Jan Hus by F. B. Zdrubek; Jan Zizka by A. Pražský; Pietro Angelo, Cardinal and Pope's delegate, was played by Jos. Zak. All these amateurs were well-known as dramatically experienced.

Strange as it may seem, the editors of Svornost were partaking in the play and each was very busy with the interpretation of his part in the drama - as Zikmund, the German Emperor; the Roman Catholic Pope, Jan XXIII, the Archbishop of Praha, and consequently, all our editors condemned Jan Hus, portrayed by the chief editor, F. B. Zdrubek.

It is so impossible for us to give the correct details or the real criticism of the play because every one of the editors was so absorbed with his own



Svornost, July 9, 1883.

part that is was simply impossible for him to observe critically the interpretation of other actors and it is not our wish to praise ourselves. The hall was over-filled. All intelligent Bohemians were present; we don't know what had attracted the public more - the drama or the editors of Svornost.

The second part of the celebration, the dance, finished late in the night, will be remembered for a long time by the countrymen.

III B 3 a

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III B 1

III A

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I J

Svornost, July 4, 1883.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

(Editorial)

Today is the Fourth of July and the American people celebrate the anniversary of the Foundation and Proclamation of Independence. The experts in the history of the United States have determined which day was the most important in American history, and should be celebrated in the most fervent way. We Bohemians have nothing to do with the arrangement of the celebration, but we will stick to the sentiment of the whole American nation and will celebrate with them.







Svornost, July 4, 1883.

In the same way as the churches call their followers, on church holidays to their temples with the idea of inducing them to take care of church matters, in the same way this free and democratic country calls its citizens, on this festive day, to celebrate and to reflect on the problems most important to its citizens. Moderate discipline, moderate excitement, will harm nobody.

We Bohemians, being citizens of this free country, have very much neglected our education. All people, who came to this country soon after the Civil War, have constantly met with memories of the war and have heard every year, repeated tales about the two hostile parties, their fights, bloodshed and courageous deeds. They were repeatedly warned, that the



Svornost, July 4, 18 83,

same conditions can return again, because one political party, the Democratic, is watching for the moment when the other party, the Republican, will shut their vigilant eye, and then they will rise, unite with the Democrats of the South and establish slavery again, they will then separate themselves from the Union and start some kind of empire.

The new Bohemian citizens were compelled to listen, all the time, to this kind of prating and to read in their newspapers the same thing. No wonder they believed in all of this as certain truth, the experienced politicians who published it had much practice in political sagacity.



Svornost, July 4, 1883.

This kind of bug-bearing originated in crazed brains and rammed into the thoughts of the Bohemians. Everyone who had intentions of becoming an American patriot was obliged to believe in it, and he who ridiculed it was called a traitor to the government and to the people, a slave-dealer who favored slavery.

It is no wonder, that the new Bohemian immigrants were afraid to accept the great privilege of becoming American citizens. They refused to take first citizens papers, they despised citizenship.

They were scared, that when the big war would start, which was constantly probable in their minds, they would be compelled to serve in the Army



Svornost, July 4, 1883.

and would suffer worse hardships than under the military Austrian scourge. Single or married, with or without children, they would all go into the army-service. That is why they did not want to listen to citizenship talk and, rather, reported from time to time to the Austrian Consul to be protected from this supposed future war.

The result was that many years after the Civil War, when the Bohemian immigration increased to such a degree, that in some settlements they could be decisive in the elections, there was only a small number of Bohemian citizens who were eligible as voters and they were not able to achieve anything.



Svornost, July 4, 1883.

Those times have gone. The foolish heads were forced to withdraw from public life, because a more clarified conception started to invade the frightened Bohemian communities.

The Bohemians in the cities and villages started to recognize that they were detoured from the right way. They realized that they had been unduly scared and cheated, and that they had suffered great damage. They started to comprehend what was to their advantage. They applied for citizenship papers. They started to make use of their citizenship rights, in many instances very successfully. It was impossible to make good all at once. However, the activity of the Bohemians in public life, in all the states, where they have large communities, in the last few years has been very progressive and hopeful.



Svornost, July 4, 1883.

Liberty can not exist in a country, where the government is not in the hands of the people. It means that when single citizens have not liberty, they are not in a position to partake equally in governmental affairs.

We must observe with pleasure the social life of our Bohemian people in this country, our new fatherland, and our power should be used principally for this country's benefit and for the progress of ourselves and our children. We must admire the eager work of our numerous Bohemian newspapers and contribute to their growth.

We must see how honest, independent and incorruptible they are. We must keep a vigilant eye on these virtues since they are generally very neglected in the publications of other nationalities.



Svornost, July 4, 1883.

In larger communities it often happens that before important elections some benefactor of the Bohemian people appears who buys votes for certain office-chasers. Our Bohemian citizens know very well such miserable creatures and are no longer paying attention to them.

Bohemians in public offices, such as county and state, is no longer a rarity, and proves the enlightenment of Bohemian voters and the ardor, which they are willing to throw in their political obligations.

The Bohemians are using much time and diligence for pre-election and election activities and they are really happy when Bohemian candidates are elected, and never show their jealousy towards elected countrymen.



Svornost, July 4, 1883.

It is a common event for Bohemians to appoint as candidates their most capable and trustworthy countrymen, who are supported even by the voters of other nationalities. This support is not on the basis of common nationality, but on the basis of capability and good reputation.

Political independence between our Bohemians has been developed lately to a very high point; there is now only an insignificant minority, that is able to hesitate in their belonging to the one or the other party, or in obeying blindly the orders of political bosses, who carry on without principle. Even though all these revelations are very consoling, we should be aware that there is much work left still to be accomplished.





Svornost, July 4, 1883.

Let us continue our work, let us be civilized in our civil duties, let us proceed collectively and protect our rights, and we will succeed in providing more and more freedom for ourselves and for our children, and a complete acknowledgement to the American government and its population.

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III B 3 b

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, July 7, 1880

### JAN HUSS MEMORIAL

The celebration last night in the "Tel. Jed Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) hall, in commemoration of the burning at the stake, of Master Jan Hus, was carried out in a dignified manner. A very fine portrait of our great defender of free thought and free speech, flanked by flowers and the Colors of the Tel. Jed. Sokol (Gymnastic Union Sokol) was displayed upon the stage. Plainly to be sure, but nevertheless suitably decorated, it was somewhat significant of the noblemindedness of our women's organizations.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. J. Kovak arrived with his well-liked musicians ensemble and cheerfully and willingly rendered two praiseworthy compositions, before the speaker, Mr. Fr. B. Zdrubek, took his place. The ceremonial speech befitting the occasion was received with fervent gratitude. Toward the end of the speech three cheers were given for the memory of Jan Hus, three cheers to the success of Tel. Jed. Sokol were also given. After this the band again played and after receiving much praise, which was demonstrated by means of the general applause given, the audience left for their homes.



Svornost, July 7, 1880

We cannot refrain from saying, with warranted bitterness, that the cancer of disinterest is beginning to eat into the enthusiasm and life of our community, not only in political affairs, but on occasions, where it should appear as one unanimous body to show that it continues to foster warm sentiments for all things that tend toward the consecration of the spirit of free thought. There was a comparatively small audience present at yesterday's ceremonies in memory of Jan Huss.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, July 7, 1879.

JOHN HUS CELEBRATION



The active Telocvicne Jednota Sokol (Sokol Gymnastic Union) has celebrated this year, as it always does, the memory of our never-to-be-forgotten leader, who for his insistence on truth and freedom of thought died far away from his native land in the flames of a charnel-house fire.

The celebration consisted of two sessions, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. At the evening session Tyls's dramatic poem "Jan Hus" was presented by amateur actors. The afternoon session began with a concert by J. Novak's well-known orchestra; this was followed by "Tyrol," sung by the Choral Society. With the assistance of orchestra and singers Mr. Vacl Zajicek gave a monologue entitled "Delnik Bez Prace" (A Workman without Work), which was a great success. The timely poem "Prace" (Work), read by Mr. F. Stetka, was also well received. The celebration as a whole as well as the several productions which it comprised was entirely satisfactory to all those who attended.



BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a  
III B 3 b  
II B 3

Svornost, July 8, 1878.

[JAN HUS CELEBRATION]

The Jan Hus celebration, which was arranged by "Tel. Jednotow Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) last Saturday turned out successfully even though a larger crowd would have been better.

The hall was richly decorated with Native and American flags. In the center of the gallery was a large painting of "Jan Hus" the fine work of our countryman, Mr. Zajicek.

The program included a festive speech by Mr. Frant.Bol. Zdrubka, Concert selections by Mr. J. Novak's band, gymnastic exercises and singing by the singing club, all of which were carried through successfully to the satisfaction of all present.

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

Societies & Influences

#### 3. Commemoration of Holidays

##### b. Religious

III B 3 b  
III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1921.

FROM THE NARODNI SVAZ CESTRICH KATOLIKU IN AMERICA

The day of September 16 of this year marks the one thousandth anniversary of the martyr death of St. Ludmila, grandmother of the King and patron of Bohemian, St. Wenceslaus. The name of St. Ludmila is thus closely connected with the name of St. Wenceslaus and is dear to the hearts of all good Czech Catholics.....

This anniversary will be commemorated by our brothers in the old country by processions to the places where St. Ludmila build and worked and died.....

We, Czech Catholics in America, are unable to make pilgrimages to these places, but we can commemorate fittingly that day, and it is our sacred Catholic duty to do so. We call therefore to all Czech Catholic Americans: Celebrate the anniversary of St. Ludmila, particularly all our parishes and associations carrying her name, pay homage to the great merits of St. Ludmila. Pay homage

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BOHEM'IAN!

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1921.

by attending the Holy Mass celebrated to ask blessing upon our nation, to ask that the time of unity may return to our happy old country, that the people may return to the traditions of the times of St. Ludmila and St. Wenceslaus.....

(Signed) The executive committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Federation of Bohemian Catholics) of America.



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IV (Serbian)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1915.

#### A MASONIC BANQUET

The John Huss League of Freemasons, founded July 6, 1914, at Gary, Indiana, where it was incorporated under the laws of Indiana, held a meeting in the La Salle Hotel yesterday. This League is composed of Bohemian Master Masons of the whole United States, and was founded on the occasion of the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the tragic death of John Huss, the annual commemoration of whose martyrdom is one of its purposes. The La Salle Hotel has been selected as the headquarters of the League and the seat of its Board of Directors. Moreover as we have been informed by its secretary, Maximilian Kirchman, yesterday's meeting of the League was very successful and most fruitful in respect to outlining the League's activities and plans for the future.

The next meeting will be held January 2, at 2:00 P.M. At this meeting is to be decided where the coming anniversary of John Huss' death is to be commemorated.

The meeting received a large number of congratulatory messages which show that

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1915.

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IV the efforts of its Board are fully appreciated. It was concluded  
IV (Serbian) by a banquet, an informal affair marked by good fellowship. The  
toastmaster was the well-known Serbian journalist, Mr. John R.  
Palandech and among the speakers were Captain Norton of Gary, Indiana, and  
Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.

Miss Jirina Rudis presented two wonderful compositions by Dvorak and proved  
again that, in spite of her youth, she is an accomplished violin virtuoso. She  
was accompanied on the piano by Mr. Karel Florian.

The most interesting event of the evening was a speech by Dr. [Jan] Rudis-  
Jicinsky, who described the various experiences, both tragic and gay, he had  
had during his year's sojourn in unfortunate Serbia as the head of the Bohemian-  
American Medical Expedition. His talk was followed with close attention by the  
audience.

We are told that Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky is preparing for a big lecture in the hall

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1915.

IV of Sokol Pilsen. He is getting ready a large number of colored  
IV (Serbian) stereopticon slides for that occasion. It is expected that this  
lecture will arouse a great deal of interest in our public.

It was long past ten o'clock when the participants of the banquet began to  
depart for their homes.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1915.

A JOHN HUSS CELEBRATION IN CARTER H. HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL

The Bohemian John Huss celebration of the Spojeni Cesti Protestanti (United Bohemian Protestants) was held in the new Harrison High School on Marshall Boulevard and 24th Street last night.

It was opened by the chairman of the committee on the John Huss celebration, Reverend Dr. Vaclav Vanek, at eight o'clock in the evening. The John Huss orchestra played a very good potpourri of Bohemian popular airs developed in the Church on Sawyer Avenue and 24th Street. After a community song which was joined in by all those present, the Reverend Frank Svacha of McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, read the psalm that John Huss was reciting when led to the stake. Thereafter one hundred and fifty Bohemian children, dressed in national costumes, sang the song "Bud Panu Cest" (Honor to the Lord), and then Reverend Vanek introduced the chairman of the celebration, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, Mr. J. A. Holpuch. In his introduction he pointed out Mr. Holpuch's splendid activities on the School Board on behalf of the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1915.

Bohemians, and then handed to him the historic gavel sent from Bohemia for the Huss celebrations in Chicago and loaned to him for this evening by Reverend J. T. Stone. A chorus composed of choirs of Bohemian Protestant churches sang a choral, the words for which were composed by John Huss himself, and another choral, "Kdoz Jste Bozi Bojovnici" (Ye Who Art God's Soldiers), both of which were conducted by Mr. Jerome Mysicka. Later on, the same chorus sang Pivoda's arrangement of the Bohemian national anthem, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where is My Home). The group of children in national costumes sang a festive song composed for the Huss celebration on the basis of some of our folk songs. The song made a profound impression, and a great deal of credit is due Miss Bozena Salaba for the care with which she studied and rehearsed it with the children. The songs were accompanied on the piano by Mr. Bedrich Brazda.

The speakers of the evening, each of whom spoke ten minutes, were Dr. J. F. Smetanka, who selected the topic, "John Huss and the Bohemian nationality,"

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1915.

and spoke in Bohemian; Reverend F. V. Duha, who spoke in English on the topic, "John Huss as a Patriot"; Reverend J. P. Bartak, who chose the subject, "John Huss' Religion"; and Professor J. J. Zmrhal, speaking on "John Huss as the Nation's Teacher". The special features of the program were Professor V. Mach's violin solo, "Adagio Religioso" by Vieuxtemps, and the address of Reverend Josef Krenek of Silver Lake, Minnesota, on the topic of "John Huss' Sacrifice".....

.....

This was the last of the John Huss celebrations in our city. All of them added to the prestige of the great Bohemian colony in Chicago. This one was attended by approximately fifteen hundred people, who completely filled the lower hall of the Carter H. Harrison High School. Among those present were many Bohemian guests from outside of Chicago who had come to Chicago for the Fifth World Congress of the Christian Endeavor.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1915.

# JOHN HUSS CELEBRATIONS IN CHICAGO

Those in charge of preparation for the celebrations of the five hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss have seen to it that every detail is taken care of.

.....

The program of the celebrations follows:

Pilsen Park, July 5. The afternoon is reserved for school children who will march there from the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School), under the leadership of the teachers of our Free Thought schools at one o'clock in the afternoon.

## Afternoon Program

(1) Overture--musical selection.

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(2) Opening of festivities by the president of the Saruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Association of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), Mr. K. Kopecky.

(3) "Husuv Odkaz" (Huss' Legacy), a poem by B. Bittner, recited by the Matice [Motherhood] School.

(4) Musical Selection.

(5) "Cechie" [personification of the Bohemian nation] tableau accompanied by choral music and an address by Jan Neruda School.

(6) Poem "Na Jare" (In Springtime) and song "Pevcovo Louceni" (A Singer's Good-by), by the Karel Havlicek School.

(7) A speech by Teacher Bubenicek

(8) Song, by F. B. Zdrubek School.

(9) Poem "K Sestemu Cervenci" (To The Sixth of July), by F. B. Zdrubek School.

(10) Poem "Posledni Slzy" (Last Tears), Berwyn School.

(11) Music

(12) Upaleni Jana Husa (Burning at Stake of John Huss), a tableau by

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Jan Neruda School.

(13) Song "V Nasi Ceske Zemi" (In Our Bohemian Land), by the Fourth Ward School.

(14) Poem "Tri Doby Zeme Ceske" (Three Eras of Bohemia), by Morton Park School.

(15) Music.

(16) A trio, by the Svatopluk Cech Saturday School, Sokol Chicago Saturday School, and children of the Besidka (Creche).

(17) "Hold Cesko-Americkych Deti" (Act of Paying Honor by Bohemian-American Children) tableau by Vojta Naprstek School.

At Six o'clock evening: A parade of all Free Thought organizations from the Skola Cesko-Slovanskyh Podporujicich Spolku (School of Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Associations) to Pilsen Park.

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Evening Program:

- (1) Overture - music.
- (2) Opening of the celebration by the president, M. K. Kopecky.
- (3) Speech by Dr. Ludvik J. Fisher.
- (4) Chorus "Choral Cechu" (A Choral of the Bohemians) by Praus, sung by the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies).
- (5) Tableaux: (a) "Time of Bohemian Power and Glory"; (b) "Fall of the Nation". Accompanied by an address by Mr. J. Kosar.
- (6) Address by the representative of the Svaz Svobodomyslných (Free Thought Federation), Mr. E. V. Nosek.
- (7) Tableaux: (c) Exile; (d) Awakening of the Nation. Running comment by Mr. J. Kosar.
- (8) Chorus "Vlasti" (To the Homeland by Tovacovsky, presented by the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota.
- (9) Music.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1915.

(10) Apotheosis "Doba Husova" (John Huss' Era), a marble group  
by Sokol Slavsky (Sokol unit Slavsky)  
(11) Music.

Admission for afternoon and evening twenty-five cents at box office, fifteen cents in advance sales. Music director, Mr. Rud. Rubringer.

The tableaux are arranged after drawings by Mr. J. Kosar. Costumes by Mr. J. Dittert's theatrical firm.

July 6, in the Auditorium on Congress Street and Wabash Avenue, there will be a celebration punctually at 8:00 P. M.

#### Program

(1) Overture to the opera "Libuse" by Bedrich Smetana. Symphony orchestra under the direction of Professor J. H. Capek.

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(2) Opening of the celebrations: Speech by Mr. Karel Kopecky.

(3) Speech in English by Professor J. J. Kral.

(4) Oratorio "Jan Hus" by Dr. Loewe, in Dr. V. J. Dvorak's Bohemian translation, rendered by the Cesky Pevecky Spolek "Berich Smetana" (Bohemian Singing Society Bedrich Smetana), with the kind co-operation of Pevecky Sbor Volnost (Vocal Chorus Volnost), under the direction of Mr. Stepan Erst, and accompanied by organ virtuoso V. Middelschulte.

Soloists:

John Huss . . . . .	Mr. Adolf Erst
Jerome of Prague . . . . .	Mr. Rudolf Ingerle
King Wenceslaus . . . . .	Mr. Otto Keclik
Queen Sophia . . . . .	Miss M. Matejcek
King Sigismund . . . . .	Mr. Rudolf Ingerle
Queen Barbara . . . . .	Mrs. Topinka
A Gypsy Seeress . . . . .	Miss E. Kolar

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Chlum . . . . . Mr. Louis Jilek

Cardinal of Florence) . . . . . Mr. J. R. Krejci

Bishop of Lubeck

A rustic } . . . . . Mr. Eduard Zajicek

A shepherd }

Students, Gypsies, shepherds, priests, country people, Spirits of Fire.

(5) Bohemian Speech by Dr. Fr. Iska

(6) Symphonic poem "Ma Otcina"

(My Mother Land), by Antonin Dvorak, directed by Professor J. H. Capek.

(7) Tableau "Upaleni Jana Husa" (Burning at Stake of John Huss).

Tickets available at . . . . . /thirty-five addresses listed, including drugstores in various Bohemian districts, newspaper offices, etc./

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#### Ceremonies in the Coliseum

Probably the largest John Huss celebration in America will be the one in the Coliseum, a hall seating fifteen thousand people, located at 15th Street on Wabash Avenue. It will take place Tuesday, July 6, at 8:00 P.M.

The ceremonies will be opened by Dr. J. T. Stone of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, which is considered the largest Presbyterian Church in the city. He will be using a historic gavel which was sent to him from Bohemia when he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The master of ceremonies will be Dr. Shailer Mathews, president of the United Protestant Churches in America. Reverend Vaclav Vanek will read the psalm John Huss used on his way to the stake. There will be a Bohemian speech by Reverend Josef Krenek of Silver Lake, Minnesota, the Moderator of the Bohemian Presbytery of the Middle West. Addresses will

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Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1915.

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be given in English by Dr. Stone, Dr. Mathews, Dr. E. P. Hill, Bishop W. F. McDowell, Dr. Ozora S. Davis (president of the Chicago Theological Seminary and founder of the Christian Endeavor, an organization which has spread all over the world), and Dr. Francis E. Clark. There will be chorals by the Americky Pevecký Sbor (American Singing Society), which has eighteen hundred members and is under the leadership of Professor H. Augustine Smith, and by the Spojený Český Pevecký Sbor (United Bohemian Singing Society), which will be represented by one hundred and fifty members and one hundred and twenty-five children in Bohemian national costumes.

The Coliseum will be decorated with flags of all countries in the world.

The celebration will be under the auspices of the Fifth World Convention of the Christian Endeavor, which is being held in the Coliseum at that time, and which fifteen thousand delegates from America and abroad are expected to attend. Admission, twenty-five cents.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1915.

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The eight hundred Protestant Churches of the City of Chicago which consider John Huss the first reformer, reformer before the Reformation, are working to make this celebration a success.

#### In the Harrison High School

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has given permission for a Bohemian celebration of John Huss by the United Bohemian Protestants in the new Carter H. Harrison High School at Marshall Boulevard and 24th Street, July 7. The celebration will start at 8:00 P.M. with a speech by Reverend Dr. Vaclav Vanek, chairman of all Chicago Bohemian Huss celebrations, followed by the presentation of the choral "Vznes Se Hrde Vzhuru" (Rise Proudly to the Heights) by the orchestra of John Huss Church and a chorus of Sunday school children. The chairman of this local celebration, Mr. J. A. Holpuch, a member of the School Board, will be presented to the assembly, and the Spojeny Pevecky Sbor will sing three chorals: Jan Zizka's choral "Kdoz Jste Bozi Bojovnici" (Ye Who are God's Soldiers), Pivoda's arrangement of "Kde

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• IV

Domov Muj" (Bohemian national anthem "Where Is My Home"), and John Huss' choral "Jezu Kriste, Stedry Kneze" (O, Jesus Christ, Thou Generous Lord), under the direction of the choirmaster, Jerome Misicka. The children will sing under the leadership of Miss Bozena Salava.

Professor V. Machek will enrich the program by a violin solo for which he has selected H. Vieuxtemps' entrancing "Adagio Religioso". The speakers will be Dr. J. F. Smetanka, who will discuss the topic "John Huss and the Bohemian nationality," Reverend J. P. Bartak on the topic, "Huss' Religion," and Professor J. J. Zmrhal on the topic, "John Huss as the Nation's Teacher". Each speaker has ten minutes.

The principal speech, on the topic "John Huss' Sacrifice," will be delivered by Reverend Josef Krenek of Silver Lake, Minnesota. Admission free.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1915.

President Wilson's Letter

The Spojeny Vybor Ceskych Protestantu (United Committee of Bohemian Protestants) has invited President Wilson to the celebration at the Harrison High School. The President had been expected to attend the World Convention of Christian Endeavor in the Coliseum on that day. A reply to the invitation has reached Reverend J. P. Bartak. It reads:

"The White House, Washington, D. C.

"The President has received your kind invitation and appreciates it very much. He regrets, however, that he will not be in a position to take advantage of it. Many public affairs of extreme importance prevent him from being in Chicago at this time. Will you be good enough to express to the Committee the President's thanks for your kindness.

"Sincerely yours,

"Tumulty,

"Secretary to the President."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

LET'S ALL PARTICIPATE!

In order that the John Huss anniversary celebrations may achieve the fullest success, that they may become a magnificent manifestation of Chicago Bohemians, that they may leave a permanent impression on all, and arouse the interest of the Chicago public, it is necessary that all of us do all we can to make them memorable. Already the physical appearance of our settlements in Chicago should tell everybody that the Bohemians are celebrating a great holiday. Therefore, it is necessary that all houses belonging to our countrymen be decorated with flags, and pictures of John Huss or scenes relating to his teachings and work should be displayed in all windows Monday and Tuesday.

The Monday parade of our Free Thought associations should be an enormous one. Every member should be on the spot, and prove in that way, not only that he understands the significance of John Huss, that he is proud of being of the same nationality, and determined to continue following his teachings and

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

principles, but also that he is interested in the proper representation of his own association. This occasion will show which association has a wide-awake, keen, and interested membership, a membership capable of good work. A large attendance of its membership will be the best publicity any association can get, it will be its most effective propaganda, and the most subtle campaign for new members.

It is of great importance also to make the festivities of Tuesday night in the Auditorium a complete success and thus show the American public that the Bohemians honor their great men and know how to do honor to their memories. The Auditorium must be filled to the last place. Only in that way will we receive recognition and favorable mention in our English newspapers, which just like to keep quiet about everything that concerns the Bohemians. Bohemian businessmen should close their doors early Tuesday evening in order to make it possible for them and their employees to be at the Auditorium in time.

Only if all Bohemians get together and do their duty can the John Huss

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1915.

celebrations become such as they should be, and stimulate our action-generating enthusiasm. Only thus will it show the general American public that the Bohemians are a mature, well-developed nation, that we have great men of whom we are justly proud, that we have a glorious history and fully deserve an honorable place among the nations of the world.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO COMMEMORATE JOHN HUSS?

(Editorial)

The unjust treatment meted out to John Huss by the Council of Constance is a matter of deep regret to all just and upright people.....

.....  
Therefore, every just and upright man and woman has the right to commemorate the anniversary of John Huss' martyr death. He should be celebrated as a martyr for the cause of freedom of conscience, freedom of investigation and research in religious and philosophical matters, and as a victim of human injustice.....

In order to make a proper celebration possible for every freethinking Bohemian, the Ustredni Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Spolku Pro Oslavy Husovy (Central Association of Free Thought Associations for Commemoration of John Huss' Anniversary)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

has issued some beautiful pictures of John Huss. These pictures are reproductions of drawings by J. Kosar. The price is low, only fifteen cents each.

By the publication of these pictures the Ustredni Sdruzeni endeavors to help in making the John Huss celebrations dignified in every respect. John Huss' picture should not be missing in any freethinker's home. It should have the first place among all other pictures in the home, so that at the first glance all those in the home and those visiting the home may be reminded of the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death at the stake of John Huss, and of the future duties of every freethinker.

The Ustredni Sdruzeni makes an appeal also to the general Bohemian public to decorate their windows and all the windows in Bohemian stores with the pictures of John Huss. Let us make this action so general that there will not be a house, a building of any description, without a John Huss picture. Every non-Bohemian coming into a district inhabited by Bohemians must become aware that something unusual is taking place, that this is the Bohemians' great holiday. The

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

decoration should also awaken the interest of those among us who, up to that time, have remained indifferent.

That the proper decoration will make the celebration more colorful has been best recognized by our countrymen in Hawthorne. Their [sic] secretary, Mr. Zaloudek, writes us: "We agreed in our recent meeting that all our members will decorate their windows with pictures of John Huss, and will require all other Bohemians in Hawthorne to do likewise."

The same principle should be adopted in all of our other districts. The secretary, or any other member, should pick up the pictures at Brother Prudik's at 1850 South Allport Street, or at the office of the Sdruzeni, and distribute them among all Bohemian families in his section, at the same time collecting the small amount of their price.

It is expected particularly that our California, and our Plzen (Pilsen) will be richly decorated.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

PREPARATIONS FOR JOHN HUSS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS  
by  
Fr. Strunc

The significance of the year 1915 as the five hundredth anniversary of the martyr death of John Huss was to have found its expression all over the world. It was to furnish a new impulse for efforts toward liberty, equality, humaneness. It was to mark a new era in the twentieth century. All this, and more, should have happened in the year of 1915. Instead, however, there is heard throughout Europe the thunder of cannon, the beating of war drums, the rattle of guns, the swishing of shrapnel, the trembling of the ground--all these terrible things that go to make up a war, a war which has hit the center from which the humanizing influences were to emanate, a war which is doing such a great deal of evil just now in the Bohemian lands.

This war has succeeded in putting down and stifling all this, but it has not succeeded in doing so everywhere. If Bohemia is checked now, she is thus being given time and opportunity to gather new inner strength for more valiant efforts in the future, but there is every indication that the Bohemians in

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

America are far from being stifled. What is being done now in Bohemian America, and, more specifically, in Chicago?

Ever since February 12, 1914, the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Union), the Grand Court of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici a Lesnice (Bohemian American men and women Foresters) the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Americka Jednota (Bohemian-American Union), the Grand Lodge of the Taborites, of the Cesko-Slovanska Braterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Brotherhood), the Svaz Podpurnych Jednot (Federation of Benevolent Associations), the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery), the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) with all its component bodies, the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol Unit called Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs), the Straz Osvojenych (Guard of the Liberated), the Svobodna Obec (Congregation of Bohemian Freethinkers), and the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Association of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) have been holding meetings and have deliberated

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

as to how best to observe the five hundredth anniversary of the burning at the stake of John Huss. The work they have done so far proves definitely that they are fully appreciative of the purpose of John Huss celebrations. There is but one regrettable circumstance to be recorded. All efforts to secure the co-operation of women's organizations have been in vain. It is not my purpose to analyse the causes of that failure, and I shall limit myself to the statement that it was a duty of our women's organizations to give a helping hand to the men. Thus they would have given proof that they know the meaning of the words, "Free Thought, Liberality, Independence of Thinking". It is my belief, however, that our women's organizations may still do what they have so far neglected to do: They should do all they can to give the widest distribution to the pamphlet published by the Sdruzeni Pro Oslavy Husovy (Association for John Huss Anniversary Celebrations), and to participate in large numbers in the parade and in the celebration in Pilsen Park, especially, however, in the festivities on the day of the anniversary itself, which will be held in the Auditorium downtown.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

One important thing the Sdruzeni has not neglected. It has not forgotten our Youth.

The children's day is set for the afternoon of July 5, and the affair proper will be preceded by a children's parade which will start, at the Vojta Naprstek School. The program of the celebration is being worked out by the teachers of the Sdruzeni Svobodnych Skol (Free-Thought Schools Association), and the Sdruzeni, in order to help in making a success of the celebration, has prolonged the school year to the festive days. The participating children will receive a copy each of the pamphlet "Hus, Kacir" (John Huss, the Heretic) by the teacher, Vojta Benes, published by the Socialist-Democratic Party in Bohemia. The perusal of this pamphlet will show the children the difference between truth as taught and lived by the priests, and the genuine truth of John Huss. To bring about the recognition of that difference is the best tribute to his memory.

The Sdruzeni has done other work also. It has published beautiful picture

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

post cards, twenty thousand of them, which will be sold at five cents apiece. An enlargement of the picture on the cards is being sold for framing. This will be a decoration which should be in the home of every freethinking man. The price is fifteen cents. In addition to the cards and the large-sized pictures, the Sdruzeni has had a pamphlet printed, the Bohemian edition of which is ready for distribution, and the English edition is on the presses.

The pamphlets, both the English and the Bohemian editions are by Professor Josef Jiri Kral, of Washington, D. C. His name guarantees that the pamphlets will be a wonderful asset in the Huss celebrations. They are sure to find a place, and to be read, in every liberal-minded, progressive household. Wherever Huss celebrations are to be held this year, the committee on arrangements should order the necessary quantity of these pamphlets for the participants. The principal celebration will be here in Chicago July 5 and 6, in addition to the youth's celebration in the afternoon and a popular celebration in the evening of July 5, which will have a particularly rich program. There will be four tableaux by the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs: (1) The Period of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

Bohemian Power and Glory; (2) The Collapse of the Nation; (3) The Exile; (4) The Nation's Awakening. The tableaux will be accompanied by singing in Bohemian by the Ceska Pevecka Jednot (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies). The tableaux will be followed by a Bohemian speech and music. The program will be preceded by a parade contemplated as a public manifestation against darkness and superstition.

On the day of the anniversary, July 6, an evening celebration commemorating John Huss will be held downtown, in the Auditorium, the largest and most suitable place in Chicago. This will be the culmination of the festivities. The speakers will be Professor J. J. Kral, who will give a talk in English, and Dr. Frantisek Iska, who will speak in Bohemian. The Pevecky Spolek Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society) will present the Oratorio "John Huss". A fifty-man orchestra under the leadership of Mr. J. Capek will play the **Overture** to Smetana's "Libuse," and a tableau will be arranged depicting the burning at the stake of John Huss.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

It is up to our public to give wide distribution to the pamphlets published by the Sdruzeni, and to participate in really large numbers in the parade and in both celebrations, thus demonstrating that there is a great, strong freethinking movement for the abandonment of superstition and the dissipation of darkness amongst us that **no one** can stop.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 7, 1914.

### JOHN HUSS CELEBRATION

As in previous years, the Česko-Americká Svobodná Obec (Bohemian-American Freethinking Community) commemorated the anniversary of the historically important tragedy of the martyr death of John Huss on a stake on the shore of Lake Constance.

The commemoration consisted of a mourning ceremony in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery at 26th Street and Albany Avenue last night.

Yesterday's beautiful weather attracted such a large multitude of people to the celebration that the pavilion was filled to overflowing.

The celebration consisted of a carefully selected and prepared program of instrumental and vocal selections and a number of speeches.

. . . . .

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1913.

BOHEMIAN

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JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL AND THE FIVE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF HIS DEATH

July 6, 1915, marks the five-hundredth anniversary of the day when John Huss, having been declared a heretic by the Church Council, was burned at the stake near Constance. No doubt this anniversary will be commemorated throughout the whole civilized world, particularly, however, by the Bohemian nation. In the old country, people are already busy making elaborate preparations. There the ceremonies will culminate in the unveiling of a monument--which will be finished by that time--at the Staromestske Namesti (Old Town Square) in Prague.

Nor will the Free-thinking Bohemians in America permit such an important occasion to pass without a dignified, serious commemoration. Upon the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1913.

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III C        initiative of the grand lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici  
II C        Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), the Svaz Podpurnych  
             Jednot A Spolku (Federation of Benevolent Societies and Associations)  
is calling the representatives of all local Free Thought bodies to a conference  
at which ways and means for the arrangement of a joint, unified John Huss celebration in Chicago will be discussed.

Aside from this, for quite some time now the idea has been circulated for the building of a Jubilejni Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building) in Chicago by the combined efforts of all Bohemians in America. This building would become a center for all Free-thinking Bohemians in America. In addition to a large, formal hall for important meetings, the building would contain several smaller meeting rooms and offices for central bodies. There would also be a Bohemian-American Museum where all documents concerning Bohemian life in America would be kept. Also courses for teachers would be held in the building, and it would house a model school for practical training.

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BOHEMIAN

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III C      A publication issued by the committee on advance preparations for  
II C      Husuv Dum states that some two hundred organizations have already  
            signified their willingness to co-operate, and that more than  
one hundred Bohemian settlements throughout the United States have set aside  
funds for the John Huss Memorial Building. Thus, the amount now available  
exceeds \$10,000. The committee has sent a request to all Free Thought lodges,  
societies, associations, and other such units in America to arrange fitting  
John Huss celebrations during the month of July at which contributions for  
the Huss Memorial would be solicited. According to articles in the publica-  
tion, the enthusiasm for the Memorial is pronounced and general. The com-  
mittee has set August 15 as the deadline for reports on collections. After  
this date, particulars will be published concerning the election of a legal  
Stavebni Druzstvo (Building Committee), which will be incorporated in  
September.

The Druzstov will be composed of delegates of co-operating bodies.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1913.

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III C      Organizations contributing twenty-five dollars with a down payment  
II C      of ten dollars and a pledge to remit the balance by July 6, 1914,  
            will be entitled to one delegate with one vote. Each additional  
one hundred dollars entitles an organization to one more delegate or vote.  
Out-of-town delegates may vote by mail. Individuals contributing one hundred  
dollars are also entitled to one vote, and contributions of five hundred  
dollars entitle them to two votes. Newspaper representatives may also become  
delegates. However, they will be appointed by the Druzstvo at its own dis-  
cretion in accordance with the amount of contributions sent through their  
respective papers and the effectiveness of their paper's co-operative efforts.

Immediately after its constitution is written, the Stavebni Druzstvo will  
select a site and publish the conditions of a competition for plans of the  
building. The committee on advance preparations now has available helpful  
material for the work of local bodies, such as blanks for entering contribu-  
tions, "bricks," picture post cards, stamps, etc., which may be had by sending

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BOHEMIAN  
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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1913.

a request to the financial secretary, Mr. Karel Kavallo, 2723 South Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The press and publicity committee, whose chairman is Dr. Fr. Iska, has such program material for Huss celebrations as addresses, speeches, declamations, and songs, which is available free of charge. Requests should be addressed to the Press Committee, J. H. D., 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

III B 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1912.

CHRISTMAS AT SVATOPLUK CECI PARK

[Half tone, fifteen inches over four columns showing a huge Christmas tree surrounded by a group of children]

Touching scenes are being seen these days in the field building at Svatohluk Cech Park at 20th and May Streets. Our Bohemian children assemble there around a richly decorated Christmas tree donated by Mr. Jos. Swoboda of Kewaunee, Wisconsin, who remembers the Bohemian children in Chicago in this way every year. Our picture shows one of such happy groups around the tree.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

### HUS MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service which met with great success was held in Svatopluk Cech Park, May and Fisk Streets, on July 6, the 496th anniversary of the death by torture of Jan Hus. The attendance was so large that about two hundred people had to be turned away, due to lack of space.

The program consisted of fifteen numbers, and was carried through faultlessly. Following the singing of "Rovnou Cestou" (Straight Road) and a prayer by Reverend F. Pelikan, Mr. V. T. Prchal played a violin solo. The mixed choir of Emmanuel Church sang two numbers. Dr. G. B. Lafford spoke in English. His subject was: "Hus, How He is Looked upon by the American People". It was a masterly oration, which made a powerful impression upon everyone. Next, there appeared a twelve-year-old Bohemian girl, Anezka Blafka, who was introduced by the sponsor of the service, the Reverend Vanek, as a Bohemian child genius. The girl, although only twelve years of age, has graduated from grammar school, and for three years has won first



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

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prize at the Chicago Musical College. Recently, she received a

IV

diamond medal from that institution for her extraordinary musical talent. Her playing filled all those present with admiration.

Another talk: "The Significance of the Memory of Hus" was delivered by Mr. Jaroslav Smetanka, who several years ago graduated from Columbia University in New York with a degree of Master of Science, and later received from Union Theological Seminary the degree of Bachelor of Theology. Mr. Smetanka is now located in Chicago as a government official, and his talk was received with great applause.

The Reverend Vanek's theme was: "Hus, and the Approach of His Five Hundredth Jubilee". He called attention to the approaching five hundredth jubilee which will be celebrated by a joint excursion of Evangelical Bohemians to the Bohemian homeland, in 1915. Reverend Duha, minister of the Hus church at Sawyer Avenue and 24th Street, thanked all those who participated in the





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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

III D

III H service, and the sponsor of the memorial, the Reverend Vanek. After  
IV another song, joined in by the entire audience, and an appropriate  
poem, "A Prayer for the Homeland", which was delivered by L. Burian,  
the services were ended with the singing of our national hymn, "Kde Domov  
Muj?" (Where Is My Home?).



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BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 2, 1900.

A BOHEMIAN CHURCH CELEBRATION



P.8--The Bohemians of Chicago yesterday celebrated St. Procopius' Day and also the silver jubilee of St. Procopius' parish. The day marked also the silver jubilee of the abbot of St. Procopius' abbey, the Reverend Nepomuk Yaeger. The six-day celebration began with a high mass in St. Procopius' Church yesterday. The Reverend Father Fritchey of the New Prague diocese of Minnesota delivered the address.

An imposing parade, arranged by the Bohemian societies of the city, added color to the celebration in the afternoon. The marshals of the procession were Messrs. Charles Dufek, Frank Sewky, and John Cermak. The program for to-day includes the dedication of orphanage at Lisle, Illinois, and the laying of the foundation of the Bohemian college in the same city.

**III. ASSIMILATION**

**B. Nationalistic  
Societies and  
Influences**

**4. Conventions and Conferences**

III B 4

III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

### CONVENTION OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC UNION

Among the great conventions of our fraternal and sisterhood unions, which have been held this year, we must need add another, the very prosperous Cesko-Slovan-ska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic union) the officers of which have now started their preliminary and preparatory work for an annual convention which is to be held in our city during the latter half of December. According to the reports of some of the members of the governing board and those of the grand lodge of the Jednota, the convention was not to be held until next spring, but the majority of the members of the grand lodge, which held a special meeting to fix the date for the next convention, agreed to call it for the end of this year, claiming that it would be more advantageous to do so. It was impossible to hold the convention earlier in the year, since the constitution of the Jednota provides that the election of delegates must occur at least sixty days before the convention. Individual lodges have already appointed their delegates, and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

everywhere one may meet with a sincere desire and endeavor to make this convention a profitable one for the entire membership of the Jednota, to strengthen its foundation and to insure its future development. A five-member committee appointed to revise the constitution and bylaws and to start all preliminary work of the convention, was increased to seven members so that the work could be divided among more brothers and sisters.

One might expect that individual lodges and members would propose various revisions and corrections of the constitution, or even add new articles to the document. Several propositions of this kind have already reached the secretary, therefore it is to be supposed that there will be many proposed revisions and changes which will have to be deliberated on. All additional proposed changes, emendations, etc., should be sent as soon as possible to the secretary of the grand lodge who will refer them to the proper committee. It is quite likely that this convention will seriously consider the possibilities of uniting the several fraternal unions into one body; in fact the Czecho-Slavonic union has made several attempts in the past to bring about such a union.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

In a recent issue the organ of the Jednota points to such possibilities, and recommends that the idea of a union with the following large organizations should be seriously considered: The Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic benevolent societies) and the Zapadni Ceska Bratrskaa Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Association.)

The latter views are, of course, only the views of the editors of the official organ of the Jednota, but there can be no doubt that the question will be seriously approached as well as thoroughly discussed during the December convention.

The Czecho-Slavonic union consists of sixty-eight lodges, and according to the last monthly report it has 5,811 members. Its reserve fund is \$112,242.89. These lodges are in Chicago and its immediate vicinity, with the exception of two lodges, which are in Baltimore, Maryland. The following cities also have one lodge each: Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Gary, Indiana; Glen Allen, Virginia; and Curtis Bay, Maryland.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8008

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1920.

NINTH CONVENTION OF THE JEDNOTA ČESKÝCH DAM

Yesterday's session of the Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Ladies Unity) was not called to order until 3 P. M., on account of the excursion to the Stock Yards. The ladies returned from the Stock Yards exhausted but, nevertheless, at once commenced to work, in order to finish as soon as possible. The work of amending the constitution having been accomplished, there remained to be considered only various proposals for the good of the organization, donations to various purposes, resolutions and similar matters. The next seat of the central committee will be New York, which won over the State of Ohio. Only these two states were proposed, and 794 votes were cast for New York and 337 votes for the State of Ohio.....

The next convention of the Jednota Českých Dam will be held in New York

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1920.

six years from now.

The afternoon session was adjourned at 5:30 P. M.

After supper the delegates commenced to work again, and the election of officers for the central committee came up. Those elected were: Sister Marie Havranek, chairman; Sister Bozena Stolfá, vice-chairman; Sister Marie Zeman, secretary; Sister Marie Vojtisek, financial secretary; Sister Antonie Safarik, treasurer; Sister Barbora Lankas, sergeant at arms; Sisters Marie Machovsky and Josefa Loudlik, members of the board of trustees.

The session then adjourned until the following morning at nine o'clock.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1920.

#### NINTH CONVENTION OF THE JEDNOTA CESKYCH DAM

Yesterday at the convention of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity), a great deal of work was accomplished in connection with amendments to the constitution, and although almost every article of the constitution was thoroughly discussed and debated, it is expected that the convention will adjourn at the specified time. In spite of the fact that several articles gave rise to lengthy discussions, these were carried on in a peaceful, considerate manner, and therefore the harmonious work had been at no time disrupted.

Sister Bohumila Ludvik, chairman, called yesterday's session to order at 9 A.M. After the roll call, Sister Anna Stolf, secretary, read the minutes of the preceding session, and after several comments, these minutes were approved as read.

Then many congratulatory communications were read.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1920.

The committee for the erection of a new Bohemian Free Thought school in Cicero sent a congratulatory letter together with the request for a monetary contribution to this project. This matter was referred to the resolutions committee.

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During the afternoon session many articles of the constitution were discussed, but very few minor changes were made.

.....

A splendid banquet was arranged last night by lodges 39, 41, 67, and 114 in honor of the delegates. All of the delegates were present. The banquet was held at the Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' hall at 48th and Honore Streets. The banquet was a success in every respect.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 2 d (1) (Slovak)

Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

CONVENTION OF THE NÁRODNÍ SVAZ  
ČESKÝCH KATOLÍKU V AMERICE

The second convention of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) was called to order in Chicago yesterday with a somewhat altered program from that which was originally set forth. The convention was called to order in the morning, although the original time was set for 2 P.M. This happened because the High Mass which preceded was concluded much sooner than had been expected. The High Mass was attended by numerous clergymen and all of the delegates who came to participate in the convention. The Right Reverend Valentin Kohlbeck, abbot of the Saint Procopius Abbey in Lisle, Illinois, was the celebrant, and he was assisted by Reverend Mikulášek, Reverend Liška, and Reverend Červený of Cleveland, Ohio. Reverend František W. Jedlička was the preacher.

Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

Immediately after the High Mass all the officers and delegates went to the Bohemian-American Hall where the convention was called to order. Reverend F. W. Jedlička offered a prayer, and Mr. Jan Straka welcomed the delegates with a brief speech. The manager of the Alliance headquarters, Mr. Antonín V. Tesař, read the names of the officers. Then the committee on credentials was appointed. Mr. Frank H. Bicek was appointed president, and Mr. K. Dvořák and Mrs. Anna Bicek were named members of the said committee. Mr. Hynek Dostál, editor of the Hlas (Voice) of St. Louis, Missouri, and member of the second mission which was sent to Czechoslovakia by the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe, then related his experiences. Soon afterward the session was adjourned and most of those present went to the Palace Inn for lunch.

The afternoon session was called to order by the chairman at 2 P.M. He requested the committee on credentials to read the names of the delegates. The report showed that 14 officers and 72 delegates were present. [There follows the list of delegates].

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Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

Mr. Antonín F. Tesař and Mr. Joseph Kopecký were elected secretaries of the convention. The chairman, Jan Straka, who was authorized to appoint members of various committees, then read the names of delegates whom he appointed:

The constitution and bylaws committee: Dr. M. E. Lorenz, chairman; Reverend K. Dvořák, Mr. Frank Pintner, Mr. Karel Procházka, Mr. Frank H. Bicek, Mrs. Marie Hynek, and Mrs. Marie Yurka. The grievance committee: Mr. Pavel Pastýř, chairman; Mr. Joseph Kratochvíl and Mrs. Anna Ševčík. The resolutions committee: Reverend Oldřich Zlámal, chairman; Reverend V. F. Mikolášek, Mr. V. F. Jelínek, Mr. A. J. Kallus, and Mrs. Karolína Tuháček. The finance committee: Mr. J. L. Mašek, chairman; Mr. J. Kešner, Mr. J. L. Kapoun, Mrs. Terezie Nouza, and Mrs. A. Holub. The press and publicity committee: Mr. František Šindelář, chairman; Mr. Hynek Dostál and Mr. V. B. Havel. The committee on petitions: Reverend Leo Šteffl, chairman; Mr. F. J. Fencel, and Mrs. Alžběta Souhrada. All the appointments were unanimously approved.

The chairman, Jan Straka, then read his own report and message, at the conclusion

Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

of which he made a few remarkable recommendations. His speech was rewarded by noisy applause. The report was approved as read. Also approved was the report of the secretary, Jan Vohler. The report of Mr. František Sindelář, former manager of the Alliance headquarters, was very interesting; he is far better posted on the activities and office routine of the Alliance headquarters than either of the two men who succeeded him. His report showed that he managed the headquarters' office until November 15, 1919, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. Rezek. Mr. A. Rezek was recently succeeded by Mr. Antonín V. Tesař of Hallettsville, Texas, who just returned from Czechoslovakia and who now resides in Chicago. In his report Mr. František Sindelář, who is now editor of the Američan (American), a Bohemian daily newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio, mentioned first the reorganization of the National Alliance and the Alliance headquarters. The last meeting of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků executive committee was held March 7, 1919. On that day the officers who were elected at the plenary

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Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

conference were installed. The old executive committee was authorized to take care of the subordinate foreign department as per decision of the plenary conference. The sum of \$5,000 was transferred into the treasury of the new National Alliance, and the rest of the money was transferred to the "Zahraniční Odbor Národního Svazu Českých Katolíků v Americe (Foreign Department of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America). The aid activities were taken care of by the new executive committee, and the political activities will be taken care of by the foreign department. The new officers immediately commenced to work on problems, especially that of organization, which was the greatest and most difficult. This work was very extensive and should now be accomplished by the convention.

Mr. Šindelář then made a general report on the struggle against adverse bills which advocated the exclusion of the Bohemian language from Bohemian Catholic parochial schools, institutions, and societies. Luckily the adverse actions were stopped in time and were suppressed. Mr. Šindelář further reported on the Catholic missions. He stated that at the time of the plenary conference session, the first mission of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe to

Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

Czechoslovakia left New York. Monsignor E. A. Bouška of Tábor, South Dakota, Reverend Oldrich Zlámal of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Frank G. Hajíček of Chicago, Illinois, were members of this mission.....

Finally Mr. Šindelář reported on the aid activities as follows:

"The aid activities which the new National Alliance inherited from the old one are not fully accomplished as yet, although it has been more than a year since they were begun. The participation of our National Alliance in this activity may not have been the largest, but certainly it was not the smallest. The collection undertaken for the benefit of widows and orphans in Czechoslovakia was not as large as had been expected, because during the past three years the resources of our people have been exhausted. Besides that, many of our people have sent boxes of the most needed provisions directly to their relatives in the old country, the value of which has reached the total of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Our National Alliance supported this direct aid not only morally but also materially. The aid activities were inaugurated by our National



Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

Alliance with a gift of \$18,350 to the Czechoslovak Red Cross.....

"Our National Alliance contributed the sum of \$10,000 which the Československá Národní Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council of America) distributed among the legionnaires of the Czechoslovak army in France who were returning home ragged and penniless.....

"The total amount contributed by the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe toward the aid activities is the sum of \$90,000....."

In concluding his report Mr. Šindelář mentioned the various small contributions of the National Alliance which are impossible to trace or to record. He expressed the hope and is convinced that, in the future, the National Alliance will broaden its activities not only in the interest of the Catholic people in the United States, but also in the interest of all Czechoslovakia.

Then the financial report of Mr. Joseph Kopecky, who was not present, was read.

Denní Hlasatel, June 2, 1920.

The report, which the auditing committee found to be correct, reveals the generosity of our Bohemian Catholic people of the United States. The reports of the treasurer and the auditing committee were read and approved.

The chairman then requested the delegates to present reports of their respective district and parish alliances. Most of the reports voiced the assurance that the respective organizations are willing to co-operate to the best of their abilities with the National Alliance, and that the good and meritorious work of this organization is fully recognized.....

The second session was adjourned at 6 P.M.

Denní Hlasatel, June 3, 1920.

Prior to the third session of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe, a requiem in honor of the deceased members was held, after which the session was called to order by Chairman Jan Straka at 9 A.M.....

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Denní Hlasatel, June 3, 1920.

The Reverend František W. Jedlička then presented his report on the second mission to Czechoslovakia.....Reverend F. W. Jedlička supplemented his report by a financial statement. He called attention to the gifts which the second mission presented to Pope Benedict XV, to President Thomas G. Masaryk, to Archbishop Kordač, and to various Catholic institutions and organizations. About 150 institutions and 25 families were remembered. A gift of 10,000 liras was given to the Pope; 100,000 Czechoslovak kronen to President Masaryk. The total amount distributed by the second mission represented the sum of 650,000 Czechoslovak kronen.....

.....  
The Reverend Oldřich Zlámal then presented his report on the first mission to Czechoslovakia.....

Then various departments of the Národní Svaz Českých katolíků v Americe presented their reports. Reverend Oldřich Zlámal spoke for the department on religion. He referred to the work which was accomplished in the interest of the

Denní Hlasatel, June 3<sup>d</sup>, 1920.

aged priests in Czechoslovakia.....

The fourth session was called to order by the chairman at 2 P.M. In this session various committees presented their reports.....

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Denní Hlasatel, June 4, 1920.

The fifth session was called to order by the chairman at 9 A.M. Mr. Mašek presented the report of the auditing committee, according to which the total assets of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe amount to \$31,550.89. The books were audited and found to be correct. The report was approved. Reverend Dvořák then urged the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe to do something for the poor Bohemian parishes in the United States. In answer to his request, the chairman remarked that he had presented the same recommendation in his message and that this matter falls into the sphere of the department on religion. Dr. Lorenz advocated that the same department should

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encourage the activities of the district and parish alliances by arranging series of lectures for social programs. The matter was referred to the resolutions committee for the preparation of a resolution. It was recommended that the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe co-operate with the Bohemian free thought organizations in all problems which fall under the jurisdiction of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council of America). Reverend F. W. Jedlička advocated the publication of a new journal which would inform the parish alliances about the activities of the national and district alliances; about what is going on in Czechoslovakia; and one which would create a better and closer contact between the national and subordinate alliances. The idea was approved and the National Alliance was authorized to inform the subordinate alliances in the best possible way and as often as necessary. The chairman then recommended the publication of a new book similar to Tomáš Čapek's Czechs in America, because although this book is not anti-Catholic, it is not just, for it does not mention the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe at all. The matter was referred to the executive committee. Mr. Radouš informed the delegates that the organization

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of which he is the representative authorized Mr. Šindelář to write a book describing the activities of the Bohemian Catholics of America during the liberation period. Reverend Nekola recommended the publication because such a book is wanted in Czechoslovakia.

The chairman then read a communication from the Národní Sdružení Slovenských Katolíku v Americe (National Alliance of Slovak Catholics of America). In this communication co-operation and aid were requested, because the organization was founded to promote the same principles among the Slovak people which the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku v Americe advocates among the Bohemians. Reverend Řehoř Vanišček spoke about this request and gave a more detailed explanation. The motion of Reverend Oldřich Zlámal to promote closer contacts with the Národní Sdružení Slovenských Katolíku v Americe in problems of religion and of morals was adopted. Questions of politics, especially questions concerning autonomy, should be set aside. Because of this decision the future executive committee will take the necessary measures.

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Reverend O. Zlámal and Mr. Fr. Šindelář then demanded of the Národní Sdružení Slovenských Katolíků v Americe that discipline be introduced and enforced in its own ranks and especially among the various Slovak newspapers which grossly attacked the Bohemians a short time ago.

Then the matter of the time and place of the next convention was discussed. Chicago, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska, were recommended, and the former location was selected. The next convention, according to the amended bylaws, will be held on the second Tuesday in June. The motion to adjust the bonds of the chairman and the secretary of the executive committee to \$500 each and the bond of the treasurer to \$5000 was adopted. The motion that these officers shall receive a compensation of \$1 a year was adopted. Chicago was again selected as seat of the executive committee. Then the elections of the executive committee followed. Reverend Fr. W. Jedlička was unanimously nominated and elected chaplain. The following delegates were unanimously nominated and elected as members of the executive committee; Mr. Jan Straka, chairman; Mr. J. L. Mašek, first vice-chairman (Eastern groups);

Denní Hlasatel, June 4, 1920.

Mr. V. F. Jelínek, second vice-chairman (Western groups); Mr. Hynek Dostál, third vice-chairman (Southwestern groups); Mr. Kopecký of Texas, fourth vice-chairman (Southern groups). Reverend František Boženek and Mr. Jan Voller were nominated for the office of secretary. Mr. Voller waived the nomination and Reverend Boženek was unanimously elected. Mr. J. Kopecký of Chicago was elected treasurer. Mr. J. J. Janda, Mr. Novotný, Mr. Kadlec, Mrs. Nedvěd, and Mrs. Novotný were elected trustees.....

Reverend Innocent Kestl, honorary chairman of the National Alliance, then received the pledges of the newly-elected officers.

The chairman then thanked the Bohemian newspapers for publishing reports of the convention and also expressed his thanks to the delegates for their co-operation and enthusiastic work.

The convention was adjourned about 1:30 P.M.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1920.

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ

NÁRODNÍ RADA V AMERICE HELD IN CHICAGO APRIL 14 AND 15, 1920

The meeting of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council of America) was called to order at 11:20 A. M. by the vice-president, Reverend Innocent Kestl. Delegates present were: Reverend Innocent Kestl, Doctor Joseph P. Pecival, Reverend Oldřich Zlámal, Doctor Matthias Lorenz, Messrs. Joseph Paskovský, Karel Bernreiter, Jan Straka, Tuma, Doctor Jaroslav F. Smetanka, temporary secretary and executive officer Václav Košner. The guests present were: Lieutenant Spanihel, executive officer of the Czechoslovak National Council of Prague, Czechoslovakia; Miss Šárka Hrbek, Mr. Joža Žak Marušiak, delegate of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, who just returned from Siberia, and Mr. Matlocha. Mr. Mamatej sent a telegram stating that he and most of the Slovakian delegates will not be able to attend this meeting because of an Eastern railroad strike.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1920.

I C      A reading of the minutes of the plenary meeting held in Cleveland,  
I G      Ohio, January 8, 1920, and of the executive committee meeting  
IV      held in Chicago, February 13, 1920, was omitted, because a copy  
         of these minutes had been sent to each member. The minutes of  
the executive committee meetings held in Chicago on February 23, March 20,  
March 27, and April 2 were read and approved without change.

The temporary secretary read a lengthy report about the activities of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, especially about the situation which arose as a result of the loss of the shipment aboard the ship "Liberty Glow". The entire shipment was insured for \$197,455 which has already been paid to the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. It was discovered, however, that the total valuation of the shipment represented the sum of \$214,972.12. Mr. Kubelka, commercial attaché of the Czechoslovak General Consulate in New York asserts that he insured the shipment according to instructions given to him by the officers of the collection depots of Chicago. Mr. Kubelka enclosed copies of communications showing that he



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I C        acted strictly according to instructions. Mr. Fráňa Klepal,  
I G        former manager of the collecting depots in Chicago says that he  
IV        informed the secretary orally that the total valuation of each  
          freight car was only an approximate figure and that in each case  
he sent Mr. Kubelka a detailed statement of each shipment by which Mr.  
Kubelka could easily appraise the valuation of each freight car.

The secretary is of the opinion that regardless of whose fault it was, the damage is done. Now it is the duty of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe to see that the senders receive full insurance less the usual discount for office expenses. The Československá Národní Rada v Americe then unanimously resolved to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 to cover the deficit and ordered Mr. Vaclav Košner, who was hired to take care of this matter, to make out the checks at once.

The afternoon session started at 2 P. M. After the meeting was called to order a committee of four members who were elected to represent those whose shipments were lost was given a hearing. Their spokesman, Mr.



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Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1920.

Beránek, especially blamed the officers of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe for the erroneous information given to our public about the shipment and asked for a more speedy settlement of claims for the lost, damaged, or undelivered shipment. The committee was told that after the forwarding action was accomplished, the Československá Národní Rada v Americe, in order to economize, did not keep a special office to answer all the inquiries, and that all this work had been done free of charge by the officers of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. Now the Československá Národní Rada v Americe has an officer to take care of this matter. As far as the undelivered shipment is concerned, the representative of the Československá Národní Rada v Praze (Czechoslovak National Council in Prague, Czechoslovakia), Mr. Bohumil Klír, reported three weeks ago that a statement relating to the undelivered shipment is being prepared, and that the loss is small. Mr. Klír will soon have a correct statement at our disposal.

Because Mr. Fráňa Klepal, former manager of the collecting depots, was



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one of the four members of the committee, the question of the responsibility for insufficient insurance was brought up again.

Mr. Fráňa Klepal read a written proclamation, the gist of which was presented in the report of the secretary. Furthermore, a report of the local Chicago committee authorized by the Československá Národní Rada v Americe to supervise the financial management of our forwarding action was read. The report, signed by Messrs. Karel Kouba, Martin Huska, Jan Mrázek, and Mrs. Julia Brych, blames the late manager of the collecting depots for many discrepancies. Mr. Fráňa Klepal presented his explanation and the whole matter was postponed until a statement of Mr. Rudolph Mulač, public accountant, who promised to appear at 4 P.M., is received. The committee accepted the explanation and departed.

Mr. Karel Bernreiter presented his report about the proceedings of the convention of Czechoslovak Legionnaires held recently in Cleveland, Ohio, which was attended by the Reverend Oldřich Zlámal, Messrs. Jan Pankuch,



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and Karel Bernreiter as the representatives of the Československá

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Národní Rada v Americe. The convention was attended by about

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twenty-five Bohemian and Slovak delegates, and the proceedings

were impressive and harmonious. The convention resolved that anyone who voluntarily joined the Czechoslovak, Canadian, or United States armies before September 15, 1917, the time when the Czechoslovak legion was created, may become a member. But only volunteers of the Czechoslovak legion or their families will be entitled to aid from a fund which may be provided by the Czechoslovak government or the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. The attitude of the convention toward our national organizations is loyal, and the dispute of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago and the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe is considered a local matter of no importance.

The legionnaires expect to receive a fund of \$10,000 promised by the Československá Národní Rada v Americe which will be administered by the legion-

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naires' headquarters with the co-operation of representatives of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. The representatives of the Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) and the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) announced that their respective organizations appropriated their quota of the said fund. This amount will be paid out to the legionnaires as soon as their headquarters are established. Because of the fact that the Slovak League had not been fully represented at this meeting, it will be necessary for the Slovak League to approve its quota later. To co-operate with the legionnaires in the management of the above-mentioned fund the following men were elected as trustees: Reverend Oldřich Zlámal, Messrs. Karel Bernreiter and Jan Pankuch.

In the meantime Mr. Rudolph Mulač who examined the bills of the former collecting depots appeared. He said that he did not attempt to audit the receipts, because that is a task requiring a week's time. So far as dis-



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bursements are concerned, he found items amounting to about \$3,000 for which there were not sufficient bills. The correctness of these bills is impossible to determine without an explanation from Mr. Fráňa Klepal or Mr. Černý, the treasurer of the collecting depots, who also signed the checks. It was resolved to ascertain whether all amounts received were correctly entered, and the above-named gentlemen will have to explain the dubious items.

Then the committee of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires inquired about the \$10,000 fund which is to be given to the legionnaires by the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. The committee was informed of the decision of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. The news was gratefully acknowledged. Legionnaire Bukovský asked what the Československá Národní Rada v Americe learned about the accounting of the fund created from the \$150 bonuses which was set aside for every volunteer legionnaire from the United States. Mr. Tuma announced that he discussed the matter with Mr.





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František Kopecký, Czechoslovakian consul in New York, who said that he could furnish Mr. Tuma with an accounting of that part of the fund which was entrusted to him for the payment of relief to the families of married volunteers; but that the other part of the fund was used for monthly allowances to the volunteer legionnaires in France. Because Mr. Bukovský was not satisfied with this explanation, Mr. Tuma was authorized to take further necessary action in this matter together with the committee of the legionnaires.

Legionnaire Vosátka is of the opinion that it would be only proper that every Czechoslovak legionnaire from the United States who served in any of the Allied armies receive a special service certificate. The Československá Národní Rada v Americe willingly approved this wish and decided that Mr. Vojtěch Preissig, who designed the recruiting posters during the World War, be asked to design this service certificate.

Miss Šárka Hrbek then read her report about the proposed bills in Congress



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which would make it easier for our Czechoslovak legionnaires, and legionnaires of foreign birth, to secure United States citizenship.

Mr. Joža Zák Marušíák then reported on his nine months' mission to Siberia. He had traveled to Siberia with four other members of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe to work for the benefit of the Czechoslovak legionnaires. To cover his traveling expenses, the sum of \$1,200 was allotted to him. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 A. M.

The session on Thursday, April 16, came to order at 9:40 A. M. First the report and statement of Mrs. Moták was read. The statement shows that there is a balance of \$2,226.53 on hand, but the transport of about fifty legionnaires from Europe is expected and the sum of thirty dollars must be paid to each of them. But because other smaller groups of legionnaires are yet expected, Mrs. Moták moved that the balance of about seven



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Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1920.

or eight hundred dollars be kept for this purpose. The motion was approved.

The request of three individuals from the old country who ask for monetary and other relief was read. The matter was referred to the local Včelky (Bees).

The Československá Národní Rada v Americe has neither a president nor a secretary. However, since the Slovak members were not able to attend, the elections had to be postponed. Because an opinion was expressed that the Slovak members do not attend the meetings regularly, it was resolved to send two delegates to the next convention of the Slovak League which will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the latter part of June this year. The delegates would accurately explain to the convention the relation between the Bohemian and Slovak members of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe. Doctor Joseph P. Pecival and Mr. Jan Straka were



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the delegates elected.

The temporary secretary, Doctor Jaroslav F. Smetanka, again offered his resignation, and this time he insisted that it be accepted. The resignation was accepted and the sum of \$200 appropriated to him as a reward for his secretarial work of the past eleven months. In the meantime current matters will be attended to by Mr. Václav Košner, and the executive committee is authorized to look for a new, talented secretary who, if necessary, does not have to be selected from the ranks of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe.

The bills of Bernard Judae and Company for payment of customs duties on the Canadian shipment were approved.

Mr. Tuma asked for the payment of a bill amounting to \$5,881.37 which was spent by the joint committee to welcome the Czechoslovak legionnaires



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BOHEMIAN

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upon their arrival in New York. In a lengthy speech he gave

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substantial reasons why it was done. Since the welcoming of

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legionnaires was a matter concerning the entire Czechoslovak-America, it was resolved to pay the bill and at the same time

place a quota of \$6,000 upon the organizations participating.

Mr. Tuma then reported about the new women's activity in New York which conflicts with the resolutions of the past convention of the Česko-slovenské Národní Sdružení v Americe. He further recommended better contact with the Czechoslovak National Council of Prague and a greater interest in our own problems in the United States. On the basis of his reasons a committee was appointed to form a plan of activities and reconstruction. Mr Tuma promised to outline a plan and send it to the committee consisting of Reverend Innocent Kestl and a member of the Slovak League.

Miss Sárka Hrbek explained the activities of her office and announced that the American Red Cross wants to organize all the national institutions,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1920.

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such as charitable, social, etc., with local centers in order

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to co-operate for the better development of American life. It

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was resolved to notify the American Red Cross that we are willing  
and ready to co-operate.

The next plenary meeting of the Československá Národní Rada v Americe  
will be called by the executive committee.



III B 4II B 2 d (2)II B 2 fII B 3II D 1II D 5III EDenní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ JEDNOTA  
CONVENTION

The second convention of our young but growing fraternal organization, the Česko-Americká Jednota (Bohemian-American Union), is being held at the present time in Zástěra's Hall at Blue Island Avenue and 19th Street. The convention had been called to order Friday by Brother Jan Foit, president, in the presence of the following delegates: Lodge Pilsen, No. 1: Jan Kubeček, František Ježek, J. Jelínek, Stanislav Veselý, Karel Vittner, Jan Foit, František Pavlík, Richard Mejdrich, and František Pechar. Lodge Český Lev, No. 2: V. Kalina, Karel Vaic, A. Vinš. Lodge Praha, No. 3: not represented. Lodge Karel Havlíček Borovský, No. 4: Frank Toubicz, J. Kubík. Lodge Moravan, No. 5: J. Morávek, V. Vondráček, J. Sirovátka, K. Bezděk. Lodge Slavie, No. 6: James Bašta, Josef Šimandl. Lodge Čech, No. 7, Cleveland, Ohio: František Vejšický, Josef Bláha. Lodge Český Svobody, No. 8: Milada Svoboda, Helen Jelínek. Lodge Čechie, No. 9: Frank Horký, Anton Hromádka. Lodge Šumava, No. 10: J. Chmelař,



III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

II B 3

II D 1 William Pflaum. Lodge Lipany, No. 11: K. Krabec, František

II D 5 Hlavatý, V. Šrédľ. Lodge Libuše, No. 12: M. Merušák, B.

III E Křenek. Lodge Bílá Ruže, No. 13: A. Vaic, M. Foit. Lodge  
Vinohrady, No. 14: J. Blažek, F. Václavek. Lodge Lincoln,

No. 15: František Urban, Václav Mejda. Lodge Božena Němcová, No. 16:

represented by delegates of Lodge Čech of Cleveland, Ohio. Lodge

Velehrad, No. 17: J. Jordán, C. Dvouletý. Lodge Petr Chelčický, No. 18:

M. Drije, J. Ženíšek, K. Kuss, František Liška. Lodge Gabriela Preissová,

No. 19: M. Círka, M. Mulač. Lodge Cicero, No. 20: F. Novak, F. Koubek.

Lodge Americký Červený Kříž, No. 21: not represented. Lodge Svatopluk,

No. 22: I. Holický, František Voldán.

The following delegates were elected officers for the convention: Brother Jan Foit, chairman; brother James Bašta, vice-chairman; brother J. Jelínek, secretary; brother V. Kalina, assistant secretary. The chairman appointed various committees such as the ways and means committee, constitutional





III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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committee, financial committee, propaganda committee, and resolu-

II D 5

tions committee. Following the reading of congratulatory com-

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munications and proposed motions, the president read his annual

report. The secretary's financial report showed that the Česko-Americká Jednota has 1743 members whose insurance amounts to \$1,276,000.

In the afternoon session it was resolved that Brother Havelka, past secretary, participate in the convention as the representative of the main office. Further, the annual report of the treasurer was read and approved by the financial committee. The committee on preparations presented its recommendations that a central sick benefit fund be instituted; that the membership dues be increased ten cents a month; that the main office and the Grand Lodge be made independent bodies; and further it recommended the discontinuation of the \$250 insurance policy. All these recommendations were referred to the proper committee.

The finance committee presented its report which shows that the total



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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assets of the Česko-Americká Jednota total \$53,633.23. The

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inventory committee then presented its report according to which

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the main office equipment is valued at \$1725. Both reports were approved to the general satisfaction of the delegates.

The motion of Brother James Bašta, vice-chairman, that the office of president and the office of organizer be held by one person was defeated.

Brother William Pflaum's motions introducing the initiation ceremonies and the creation of English-speaking lodges were postponed for further consideration. It was recommended that membership in the National Fraternal Congress be retained, and representatives to the next convention of this organization be elected in the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The convention unanimously approved the resolution against the limitation of personal liberties, and copies of this resolution will be sent to members



III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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of Congress, state legislatures, and newspapers.

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The question of separating the office of secretary and financial secretary was discussed. However, it was resolved to keep both of these offices combined. The motion to separate the main office from the Grand Lodge was approved, and the motion to institute a central sick benefit fund was passed by 35 votes against 18 votes.

In the Saturday morning session it was resolved that Brother Havelka be authorized to prepare reports for newspapers.

Dr. Antonín Mueller, head physician of the Česko-Americká Jednota, presented the bylaws of the proposed central sick benefit fund with several supplements, and the matter was referred to the constitutional committee. In the matter concerning our youth, it was decided to refer the report to



III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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the propaganda committee for further recommendation. A lengthy

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discussion about insurance rates followed, but final decision

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was postponed.

Denní Hlasatel, May 3, 1920.

### Convention Ends After Three Days' Session

The Saturday afternoon session was called to order at 3 o'clock. First of all the congratulatory letter from the Bohemian Typographical Union was read, which also urged that all printing be given to union print shops only. This was noted and placed on file. The preparations committee recommended changes in the increase of insurance rates as follows: a twelve cent increase on a \$1000 policy, eleven cents on a \$500 policy, and ten cents on a \$250 policy. This change is due to the fact that much more will have to be paid out than before.



III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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Dr. Antonín Mueller recommended in the name of the resolutions

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committee that an initiation fee of two dollars be requested

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from every new member, and a special assessment of one dollar

a year, together with an initiation fee from every new member

who is over forty years of age. It was accepted conditionally that the

sum of one dollar of the initiation fee be kept by the lodge.

The convention's finance committee presented its report on the status of the youth department, whose treasury contains a balance of \$861.15.

In regard to the high cost of printing, the resolutions committee recommended the publication of quarterly reports only. The motion was defeated, and the report will be published every month as heretofore. The resolutions committee recommended that the rent for the main office should not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars a year, and that the Grand Lodge shall decide on its location. Beside that, it was resolved that the main office maintain a regular establishment, and that it should not be located



III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

II B 3

II D 1 in the residence of an officer. The resolutions committee pre-  
II D 5 sented corrected resolutions concerning the rituals and intro-  
III E duction of the English-speaking lodges. This was approved by  
a 23 to 9 vote. The committee recommended that all dues and  
assessments be collected by the main office and not by the treasurer as  
was customary heretofore. A gift of twenty-five dollars was appropriated  
for the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage, and the sum of seventeen  
dollars and fifty cents to the Svaz Svobodomyslných (Bohemian Free Thought  
Federation of America). The Saturday session ended at 7:25 P. M.

The following session was called to order yesterday morning at 9 A. M. The  
congratulatory letters of the Česko-Slovanská Bratrská Podporující Jednota  
(Czecho-Slavonic Fraternal Benevolent Association) and the Stráž  
Osvojených (Sentinel of Freethinkers) were read.

The matter of bonding the officers was discussed; that is, whether bonds should



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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be furnished by the security companies or by private persons.

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It was resolved to leave it as is, except that the bonds of

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officers of the subordinate lodges should be furnished by the respective lodges. It was also resolved that the treasurer

of the main office should be insured against robbery. The same was recommended to subordinate lodges.

Dr. Antonín Mueller, in the name of the constitutional committee, recommended the following salaries for officers of the main office: president, \$100 a year; vice-president, \$25 a year; financial secretary, \$700 a year; treasurer, \$25 a year; members of the inventory committee: chairman, \$25 a year, and two other members, \$20 each; members of the auditing committee (3), \$3 apiece for each audit. Head physician shall receive 25¢ for each certificate made out, and editor of monthly journal, \$15 a month.

Then a lengthy debate about the individual offices, bonds, and duties of officers followed. The president's salary and his \$1000 bond were ap-



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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proved, and it was resolved that he shall be held responsible

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for the payment of all bills, especially death benefits. In

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a case where the vice-president fills the office of president for a long period of time, his bonds shall be increased to

\$1000.

The financial secretary's salary and bond were approved. It was resolved that for each increase of 200 new members he shall receive a special compensation of \$50. The members of the auditing committee shall receive \$2 each for every audit. The editor's salary was approved without discussion. Bonds of the trustees were reduced to \$3000. Compensation for the flag-bearer was stipulated at \$2 for each performance. Immediately thereafter the morning session was ended.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 P. M. The constitutional committee presented the amended section of the constitution, according to which the chairman of the inventory committee must present his report to





III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

II B 3

II D 1 the grand lodge every month and is requested to appear at every

II D 5 meeting of the auditing committee. All officers of the main

III E office were invited to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the

Česko-Slovanská Bratrská Podporující Jednota which will be held in Chicago at the time of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných convention. This meeting will be attended by Brother Zícha, president, and Brother Kárník, secretary of the Česko-Slovanská Bratrská Podporující Jednota, both from New York. The question of uniting all Bohemian benevolent societies in America will be deliberated in Chicago.

As a special reward and recognition of merits, the convention appropriated the sum of \$150 to Brother Havelka, heretofore secretary of the Česko-Americká Jednota. The convention accepted a resolution expressing recognition to conventional chairmen and secretaries. To these above-mentioned a special reward of \$15 and \$10 was appropriated by the convention. The motion of Brother František Liška to establish a baseball team was approved, and the propaganda committee was authorized to fulfill the plans.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denní Hlasatel, May 2, 1920.

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Finally, the convention came to the most important matter--the election of grand officers. The elections, except for the office of financial secretary which apparently no one seemed to want, proceeded smoothly. The following delegates were elected: Jan Foit, president; J. Morávek, vice-president; Jan Kubeček, financial secretary; Karel Vajc, treasurer. Dr. Antonín Mueller was unanimously re-elected as head surgeon and representative to the Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago. As trustees these following were elected: Frank Horký, V. Kalina, and James Bašta. The following were elected as members of the auditing committee: J. Ženíšek, F. Václavek, and Karel Vittner. All the above-mentioned officers will form the National Grand Lodge. J. Jelínek was elected editor of the monthly journal.

The next convention of the Česko-Americká Jednota will be held four years from now or sooner, according to the need. Following the epilogue of President Jan Foit, who thanked the delegates for work they accomplished, the second convention of the Česko-Americká Jednota came to a close before 8 P. M.



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BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. III, No. 12, pp. 395-396, Dec., 1919.

### CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The Bohemian National Alliance of America held a conference in Chicago, Nov. 15th and 16th, at which the main problem was changing the activities of the organization from a war to a peace basis. There were fifty-five delegates present representing all the district branches of the Alliance from New York to Oklahoma and Winnipeg, as well as delegates representing the important local branches, and delegates from fraternal and gymnastic societies affiliated with the Bohemian National Alliance.

The committee on reorganization recast the constitution completely. The Alliance was established in 1914 for the purpose of supporting the movement for Czechoslovak independence and the original Constitution was framed accordingly. For four years all activity was centered on collecting money to finance the campaign of Prof. Masaryk. Later, emphasis was placed on recruiting members, who were not naturalized in the United States, for service with the Czechoslovak army in France. During the last year the Alliance was engaged in relief work for the needy of the Czechoslovak Republic.



The Czechoslovak Review, Dec., 1919.

The new Constitution, adopted unanimously by the Chicago Conference, omits all reference to the country from which the members of the Alliance came, except for one paragraph which provides that one of the aims of the organization will be acquainting America with the life of the Czechoslovak people and the development of the free Czechoslovak Republic. The main object of the Alliance has now become the good of its own members and of Americans of Czechoslovak descent in general, and special emphasis is laid on educational and cultural work in the interest of sound Americanism. New arrivals from Bohemia will be looked after and introduced to the spirit of American institutions. As reconstructed, the organization will be the representative body of American citizens, including Canadians of Czechoslovak blood and will take the lead in all matters affecting them.

The name of the organization was changed from Bohemian to Czechoslovak National Alliance. In 1914, the people from which the members sprang, were known as Bohemians. Today they are known as Czechoslovaks - hence the change.



The Czechoslovak Review, Dec., 1919.

From the first days of the Alliance the central committee was located in Chicago. The Chicago workers asked that it be transferred to Cleveland or New York, but the conference insisted on maintaining headquarters in Chicago as the logical center.

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IV The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. III, No. 3, pp. 70-72, March, 1919.

BOHEMIAN



#### CZECHOSLOVAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Since the founding of the Bohemian National Alliance, no such important step has been taken by the Czechoslovaks of America as will result in the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, realized at a convention of American business men of Czechoslovak birth or descent, held in Chicago, Feb. 3rd and 4th. .

The great interest which was felt in the projected convention showed itself in a surprisingly heavy attendance. Over one hundred bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other interested persons, came to Chicago from all parts of the United States to take part in the American Czechoslovak Commercial Congress. The number of Chicago delegates was especially large.

The convention was called to order Monday, Feb. 3rd, in the convention hall of the Morrison Hotel. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, John A. Cervenka, called for the election of temporary officers, and by acclamation Mr. Cervenka was elected Chairman and John A. Sokol, Secretary.

The Czechoslovak Review, March, 1919.

The Committee on Credentials, consisting of Thos. Filas, Dr. Rybak, Jos. Kosek, M. Weinberg, J. Svehla, C. K. Kosek and Louis Jalovek, reported that delegates registered numbered altogether 235, of whom 103 were from out of town, the balance from Chicago and its surrounding territory.

The following morning the delegates met for business at ten o'clock. The Committee on permanent organization recommended for permanent President of the Convention, John A. Cervenka, and for Vice-Presidents, Vaclav Bures, M. Zeman, Joseph Domek and Rudolf Pelnacek. John A. Sokol was recommended for Secretary; Milan Getting, Alois Jalovek and Joseph Kubicek for Assistant Secretaries; Paul Kvorka for Treasurer. These recommendations were unanimously approved.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on resolutions, the Congress instructed the Secretary to ask Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, to send as soon as possible a trade mission to Bohemia for the purpose of gathering information on the trade opportunities between the American and the Czechoslovak Republics. The Ways and Means Committee estimated that

The Czechoslovak Review, March, 1919.



the maintenance of the office and the expense of the work, which the proposed Chamber of Commerce should undertake, would amount to about \$20,000.000 a year and figuring on that basis, it proposed definite membership fees for various classes of members. This matter produced considerable discussion. The only definite action taken by the Congress was to vote that local Chambers of Commerce and similar societies, such as have already been organized in Chicago, New York, Baltimore and elsewhere, should become members of the national organization by paying \$2.00 for each member. Out of the usual provisions found in the By-Laws of Chambers of Commerce, the most significant was the decision to have a board of twenty-one directors upon whose ability and efficiency the success of the new Chamber of Commerce will depend. The convention having decided previously that the headquarters of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce of America should be in Chicago, seven of the twenty-one directors are residents of Chicago. They are - John R. Cervenka, James F. Stepina, Frank G. Hajicek, John A. Sokol, Andrew Schustek, John Kubicek and Paul Kvorka.





The Czechoslovak Review, March, 1919.

The American Czechoslovak Commercial Congress gave the necessary impulse and set into motion the machinery needed to create business ties between the American and Czechoslovak Republics. A good start has been made. All depends on the efforts of the Board of Directors, and on the way in which their work will be received and backed by American business men of Czechoslovak descent and by the entire Czech speaking body of American citizenship. Those who attended the Convention left Chicago full of confidence that the work begun there would bear fruit.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

C.S.P.S. RALLY--FOURTH DAY--  
IN PERFECT ACCORD WITH CZECH  
NATIONAL ALLIANCE--MASARYK IS  
MADE AN HONORARY MEMBER

Confidence in the previous activities of the Czech National Alliance was expressed in a resolution passed in yesterday's session of the C.S.P.S. (Cesko Slovansky Podporujici Spolek--Czecho-Slav Aid Society). The members of the brotherhood are called on to do everything in their power, no matter how heavy the sacrifice, for the liberation of the motherland. Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, our leader, was elected honorary member. Much work was also done on the bylaws, so that the delegates hope to finish their task in today's session if unexpected obstacles do not arise.

The meeting was opened at 9 A.M. by Mr. Vojtisek. After the reading of last session's minutes one of the outside communications occupied the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

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special attention of the assembly. It was a request from Vek Rozumu (The Age of Reason), a New York publication which promulgates the Free Thought tenets. The magazine was recommended to the members, and Brother Herc suggested that a sum of money be appropriated for its support. This was granted .

The committee on organization reported in favor of establishing organizers for grand lodges and also for smaller bodies, in order to help increase the membership. They recommended as follows:

"The organizers should be paid by the lodges themselves. In case of need, the National Grand Lodge might help out."

"It was explained that organizers working for the entire brotherhood would not be a practical institution if engaged as regular workers. The proposition was left to the individual lodges."

WPA (U.S. F. B. I.)

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

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Brother Ptak, chairman of the committee on bylaws proposed a new article to the effect that a member who has given wrong information regarding his age or other circumstances should lose the right to his death benefit, and that the same penalty should be imposed on inebriates or drug addicts. Such a restrictive measure is particularly necessary in prohibition States, where alcoholism, addiction to morphine, and similar vices are becoming rampant.

The afternoon session began at 2 P.M.....The finance committee submitted its report. The books of the National Grand Lodge were declared to be in the best of order. The members who took part in the rally are to be reimbursed in the total amount of \$2,942.52. Mr. Tlusty, chairman of the Grand Lodge, will receive for his generous co-operation \$250; Mrs. Beranek, stenographer, \$30; Mr. Soukup, assistant to the secretary, \$30; supervisors of the hall \$30; guards \$20; and a manager \$10.

The Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Center of Higher Education) is to be asked for

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

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II D 1

co-operation in the schools of our youth associations in

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preserving Czech national consciousness in the minds of our

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adolescent [compatriots].

Brother Machacek read the following resolution:

"We, the delegates of the Union of the Czecho-Slav Aid Societies in the United States, assembled in the sixteenth rally, opened August 25, 1918, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in recognition of the invaluable service, tireless activity, and able leadership of Professor Thomas G. Masaryk in this most momentous struggle for the historic rights of the Czech nation, headed by the Czechoslovak National Council, proclaim our leader an honorary member of our beloved brotherhood, the Union of Czecho-Slav Aid Societies. A copy of this resolution shall be engrossed and sent to Professor T. G. Masaryk."

The following flamboyant resolution from the pen of Brother A.H. Zicha of New York was passed by the delegates, who rose from their seats in token of approval:

WPA (ILL.) 11001-30213

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

II B 3

II D 1 "We, the delegates of the United C.S.P.S. Aid Societies.....

III H

I G "Whereas, The armies of the democracies, in a struggle unparalleled in history are battling for the two most important ideals of mankind, the preservation of liberty and the right of small nations to return to an independent national life; and

"Whereas, The Czech nation, the rights and the spirit of which the Hapsburg dynasty tried to destroy by any criminal means whatsoever during a three-hundred-year-old struggle, was accorded by the Allied governments the right to perfect independence, so that today for the first time since the fateful battle on the Bila Hora (White Mountain) the Czech nation may envisage with fond hopes and firm belief an independent national existence; and

"Whereas, The American branch of the Czechoslovak nation, conscious of the century-old oppression and suffering of their people and conscious of their national heritage and of the principles of freedom governing our new homeland,

MPA 01111101.30.1

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

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at the echo of the first shot in this greatest battle of democracy against autocracy rallied under the banner of the Czech National Alliance, concentrating upon it all its energies and moral and material aid for the fulfillment of the Czech nation's three-hundred-year-old hopes and longings; and

"Whereas, We are fully aware of the fact that the Czech National Alliance has perfectly attained the purposes of its highly important task, in which all the endeavor and activities of Czech life in America are reflected, [namely], the movement for the liberation of the old homeland, that revolutionary action which has fought with acknowledged success its way into the forum of the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this conference now express its high appreciation to the Czech National Alliance and to the Slovak League of their successful work, and that it also voice its esteem for our Czechoslovak Army, together with Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, its head, and extend its cordial wishes for victory in the battle for our common cause; and be it further

III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

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"Resolved, That this conference appeal to our people and emphasize most sincerely that it is the duty of every true Czech man or woman to become a member of the Alliance, to give to it vigorous support, and to render any service whatever to promote our sacred war for Czech liberty and independence, with willingness to sacrifice all our resources, our blood, and our lives, for that should be their guiding spirit in the drive toward our goal.

"All members of our brotherhood will make it a point of honor to adhere to this pledge. Our national patriotic duty calls on all able-bodied sons of our nation to take arms against our sworn enemy. Join the Czechoslovak Army and help in the struggle for the liberation of Czechoslovak lands!

"Let us reward the courage and the heroism of those who are shedding their blood and giving their lives that the liberty of mankind may not perish from the earth, that we may win our battle for the sublime rights of mankind, and that the banner of liberty may wave over our Czech motherland."

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

II B 3

II D 1 The conference resolved to send expressions of gratitude to  
III H former President Theodore Roosevelt for his gift to the Czechoslovak  
I G , Army in Siberia and to the Governments of Great Britain, France,  
and Italy for their recognition of the independence of our old homeland.

The Organ Bratrstva (Organ of the Brotherhood) will be printed by the  
Narodni Tiskarna (Bohemian National Printing Company) in Chicago for \$318  
per 10,000 and \$1.90 for every additional hundred copies.

More resolutions in favor of the Sokol organizations were recommended:

- 1) In towns without any Sokol groups but with a Czech school pupils should be instructed in the rudiments of Sokol drill and brought up in the Sokol spirit;
- 2) Brotherhoods owning their own halls should as far as possible place them at the disposal of Sokol organizations;

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

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3) Wherever a brotherhood maintains a school, classes should be timed so as to give pupils an opportunity to attend Sokol drills; and

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4) The editors of the Organ of the Brotherhood should be ordered to give some space to these matters from time to time.

These recommendations were approved and will be referred to the next National Grand Lodge. An amended proposition on the merging of all the brotherhoods was read:

"The sixteenth conference of the C.S.P.S. aid societies well recognizes the advantages and benefits accruing from the consolidation of all Free Thought brotherhoods in the United States and Canada. All lodges wishing to join the merger are urged not to hesitate but to get into contact either with the committee appointed in this conference or with the offices of the National Grand Lodge of the C.S.P.S., and to take these steps immediately. After an

III B 4

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

II B 3

II D 1 answer in the affirmative is received, the lodges should place

III H the question before the members in the form of a referendum.

I G After the vote has decided for the merger, each lodge should employ an accountant who will calculate the financial standing of the group, the average ages, and other details, so that the financial status, or even the existence, of the lodge shall not be endangered. A convention of elected representatives is to follow. Points of discussion will be: 1) the structure of the statutes for the merger; 2) a uniform chart for payments; 3) sickness and accident tables; 4) the establishment of death benefit rates; 5) the fixing of an amount for the emergency reserve fund; and 6) the drafting of various other regulations vital for the prosperous existence of the new combination of brotherhoods.

Documents and exhibits shall be sent the State commissioner for approval. The costs of the transactions pertaining to the unification shall be borne by the uniting brotherhoods and imposed in proportion to their numerical

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30, 1918.

II B 3

II D 1 strength. The committee elected and entrusted with the agenda  
III H connected with the unification shall remain in office until  
I G the magnificent idea becomes a reality. The law demands a  
majority of two thirds of the votes of the delegates present  
at this rally before the merger is legalized. The same law applies to the  
votes of members within individual lodges."

The delegates were ready to vote on these recommendations but postponed their decision in order that the proposition might be printed first. The voting is expected to take place today.

Before the session was declared closed, the committee on resolutions presented the telegram which [the convention] had voted to send to former President Theodore Roosevelt:

"We, the delegates of....have unanimously resolved to express to you our most sincere gratitude for the splendid donation to the Czechoslovak Army and for

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 30. 1918.

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your appreciation of its heroism in the battle for civilization and democracy."

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The committee on bylaws recommended a large number of amendments, mostly of secondary importance, which were accepted. The progress made by this committee is ample proof of the tireless zeal with which it is handling its problems. Other committees are also hard at work, so that there is no doubt that all their reports will be put before the assembled delegates at today's session.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1918.

C.S.P.S. RALLY--THIRD SESSION

(Summary)

Yesterday's conference lasted through the forenoon only. The report of the committee on the proposed merger of all the brotherhoods was formally submitted to the delegates. After a lively debate on this proposal, more on the form of the transaction than on the principle of the unification, the committee retired to discuss details.....

Child insurance, with age limits of two and sixteen years, was adopted.....

The bylaws of the organization were discussed and improved. This took up most of the session, which closed at 12 noon. A sightseeing tour followed, which took the delegates over the boulevards, to the Bohemian National Cemetery, the Bohemian Old People's Home, and other Czech benevolent institutions.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1918.

SECOND C.S.P.S. CONFERENCE  
For Children's Insurance--State  
Trustees and Grand Lodges to Remain--  
Advocate Merger of Brotherhoods

(Summary)

After the first session the sixteenth rally of the Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek (Czecho-Slav Aid Society), known as the C.S.P.S., in which matters pertaining to organization were chiefly discussed, the most important points were taken up in the second session yesterday. Brother Vojtisek /spelled Wojtisek in report on the first session/ proved himself an excellent presiding officer by his impartial decisions and won the full confidence of the assembled delegates. The latter are obviously giving painstaking attention to the proceedings. They view their various tasks and assignments very seriously. As a result of their devotion, some of the most ticklish questions are being treated in an unbiased, competent

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II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1918.

II D 1

IV manner, tending to promote the interests of the entire brotherhood. Some of the problems before the delegates required much time, which is easily comprehensible in **view** of the manifold divergence of opinions.

The entire forenoon yesterday was spent on the proposal to abolish the grand lodges and the office of State trustees and the motion to establish child insurance, which has already been introduced by some Czech brotherhoods and by some of other nationalities. There were many other questions which could not well be discussed, since the various committees, in spite of zealous endeavor, were not ready with their respective reports.

The session was opened by Mr. V. W. Vojtisek at 9 A.M. The minutes of the first session and the congratulatory messages were read. Of the latter a large number had arrived. They gain in importance by the fact that many contained recommendations in regard to nationalistic, patriotic activities.

One of these communications came from the American Sokol community's

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1918.

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executive committee. It reads as follows:

"We are offering our most cordial wishes for the success of your convention. But we are also approaching you with the request for moral support for our Sokol aims. These turbulent times may have convinced every Czech and enlightened him on the fundamentals of Sokol principles. The results of Sokol education are apparent. They cannot be concealed. A majority of our members and of yours, the pick of our men, are on the battlefield today. Only we old men, youngsters, and women are left behind here. It is up to us to bring up our young people in the true Sokol spirit and to enlighten them concerning their duty toward themselves, our new homeland, and the land of our forefathers.

"What we request of you is that you point out to your members that our children belong in the Sokol halls, where Czech sentiment will be instilled into their hearts where they will improve their health, where free men and women will be reared from whom your own ranks may be filled again. You know that we are not organizations bent on material profit. You know that dues

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IV collected for the membership of children would not, by far, suffice for the maintenance of our Sokol halls. You also know that we offer you no competition because we conduct no insurance business. Do we deserve your support? Assuredly we do!

"We ask you to give to our request some consideration and to urge your members to send their children to our Sokol halls. Sokol drill should be introduced in all of your Free Thought organizations. You have accomplished much in the sixty years of your brotherhood's existence. You should crown your work by extending your assistance to the Sokol organizations."

Follows a quarter column of names of organizations from which communications were received.

Mr. Prak, secretary of the committee on bylaws, made a report on the proposed abolition of the grand lodges and the State trustees and on child

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II B 2 f

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1918.

II D 1

IV insurance. The delegates voted for the preservation of the grand lodges as a necessity. The motion to abolish the State trustees received 50 votes against 32 opposed, which did not amount to the two-thirds vote required. The State trustees will therefore remain. Child insurance was favored by 72 delegates against 9. The special committee was directed to work out preliminary plans. The question of age limits for membership was referred to a committee.

Brother Joseph Wulf took the chairman's seat in the afternoon session, substituting for Mr. John A. Cervenka, who resigned on account of ill health. A letter from the Association for the Maintenance of Czech Free Thought Schools asked for further support and good will.

The committee on resolutions, the chairman of which is Brother Choma, and Brother Machacek, the secretary, submitted a resolution recommending that request by the Czech Sokol community of America be granted, and that the support needed be given to the Sokol, so that the moral and physical

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1918.

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IV strength of our children may be not only maintained but expanded and augmented.....

The following amounts were appropriated as gifts to various organizations: Czech National Alliance, \$1,000; Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum, \$150; Free Thought school in Town of Lake district, \$150; for the reconstruction of the Czech-English Free Thought school [which had recently burned down], \$500; Free Thought school in Baltimore, \$25; Free Thought school at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, \$25. Many more request are going to be recommended and granted.....

An interesting report on the help extended to a member of Slavoj Lodge 197 in Luzerne, Pennsylvania, was read.....

Dr. Anton Mueller and Mr. Novak, representing the C.S.B.P.J. [no meaning of the abbreviation is given] spoke in favor of a merger of all the Czech Free Thought organizations. His organization wishes to join and exhibits

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IV documents showing its financial standing. The special committee on mergers will hear the case. The remainder of the day was spent in committee meetings.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1918.

C. S. P. S. IN GENERAL MEETING  
Delegates from Eighteen States in  
Conference on First Day

The first conference of the sixteenth annual rally of the C.S.P.S. (Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek--Czecho-Slav Aid Society), the oldest brotherhood in America, was opened [today] at 9 A. M. sharp in the Pilsen (Plzen) Sokol Auditorium by Brother John Tlustý of Iowa, president of the National Grand Lodge.....

After the opening formalities routine business was disposed of first. There were two officers of the United States Army in the meeting, Captain Methodius Pazdral of Texas and Lieutenant Albert Hlavac of New York. Captain Methodius is known to Chicago Czechs as the former chairman of a conference of the Czech National Alliance. Thus two men were present who have authoritative knowledge of service in Uncle Sam's forces.

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After acknowledgment of the committee's report the conference rose to honor members who have given their lives in the struggle for liberty.

Brother Tlusty, presiding, submitted the report on the activities of the headquarters office, covering the entire term of its functioning. He recommended that a telegram affirming the loyalty of Czech-Americans be sent to President Wilson, and also that our leader, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, be made an honorary member of the brotherhood. Other motions were that the office of State trustee be abolished; that those who became members before the year 1900 be required to pay higher dues; and that dues be sent directly to headquarters, so that bonds for the emergency reserve fund can be bought sooner. The motions will be referred to the various committees yet to be formed. For the purpose of saving time further reports and advices were not read but will be printed and distributed later.

The election of the president resulted in Brother V. J. Wojtisek receiving 63 votes; Brother Pazdral received 19 votes. The newly elected head of the

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brotherhood was installed immediately. He pointed out the significance of the rally, which is augmented by the extraordinary conditions prevailing and the momentous times. He reminded the assembly of our duties toward the land of our birth and to our new homeland as well, the new land which recognizes our cause as just, and for which we are willing and ready to sacrifice our property and the lives of our sons. When in the course of his speech he gave expression to the hope that the Czechoslovak army soon might march through the streets of Prague as victor, the delegates burst into rounds of tremendous applause and shouts of approval.

The election of the vice-presidents was then attended to. Brother Pazdral of Texas and Brother Frcek of Ohio were unanimously elected and took their seats while the crowd acclaimed them. The present secretary of the National Grand Lodge, Brother Lunak, was re-elected. Brothers Tuma of New York and Soukup of Chicago were nominated for the office of assistant treasurer. The former declined, and Brother Soukup was unanimously elected. After a committee of seven to arrange the program for the sessions had been elected, the meeting was adjourned

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1918.

till afternoon.

The afternoon session began at 2 P. M. with the introduction of Dr. Joseph P. Pecival and Mr. J. F. Stepina, both representing the Czech National Alliance. The former congratulated the delegates to the big rally of this largest and most important of Czech societies. He dwelt at length upon the significance of the Czech National Alliance and told of the toil and the anxiety which it had to undergo as the price of being properly understood and finally recognized by the world. An appeal to the delegates for their further support of our national cause closed the address. Mr. Stepina followed, emphasizing the duties of the Czechs in America and recommending that the C. S. P. S. rally voice its hearty endorsement of the Czech National Alliance. He further asked that a telegram be sent to President Wilson in appreciation of his support of the Czechoslovak cause.

Another telegram, the speaker suggested, should be sent to former President Theodore Roosevelt for his generous gift to the Czechoslovak army, to which

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he had donated part of the money received as the Nobel prize, thus testifying in a beautiful manner to his admiration for our soldiers' heroism. Mr. Novak newspaper editor, who is just about to leave for the Czechoslovak army, for which he had signed up, also spoke a few words. All the suggestions and recommendations made by the speakers will be referred to the respective committees.

A survey of the agenda was submitted by Brother Herc. It had been worked out in an intermission. The various committees also had been named. To these Brother Ort wished to see added a committee "on the merging of all brotherhoods," in which one member for each State should be included.....One of the committees named was "for the merging of all Free Thought units"; in this are included members from numerous States.

Before the session was adjourned to 9 A. M. of the following day in order to give the committees time for deliberation, Brother Joseph A. Smejkal placed a resolution before the delegates:

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"Whereas, it is recognized by every right-thinking Czech-American that the current events upon the European battleground are the struggle of world democracy against autocracy, and that still more sacrifices will have to be made by the people in their fight for civilizations, humanity, and democracy; and

Whereas, it is especially important that the people of the United States be prepared for still heavier sacrifices, in order to keep our nation at its full strength for the fateful hour of the battle for liberty and humanity against autocracy, vandalism, despotism, and moral terrorism; therefore be it

Resolved, that the delegates representing the Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek, known as C. S. P. S. and numbering 24,000 members, and now assembled in convention, pledge to the President their unwavering loyalty and support and promise to submit to any hardships whatsoever, and to make what sacrifices soever may be asked of them for the prosecution of this just war to a victorious finish; and be it further

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Resolved, that a copy of this resolution shall be written by the secretary of this convention and duly conveyed to the President of the United States."

This resolution was passed by the delegates, who rose from their seats in token of assent.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1918.

WELCOME C.S.P.S. DELEGATES

Numerous members of the lodges of the C.S.P.S. (Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek--Czecho-Slav Aid Society) gathered in the Pilsen (Plzensky) Sokol Hall yesterday to welcome delegates who are arriving from all over the United States to attend the sixteenth general meeting of their brotherhood.

An "academy" [an affair with music, recitations, and other high-class artistic entertainment] was given in their honor. It began with the overture "Narod Sobe" (The Nation's Gift to Itself), directed by Brother J. V. Soukup, and an address by Brother Jan (John) Pecha, president of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the C.S.P.S., which had arranged the academy. Mr. Pecha extended a welcome and presented Mr. Maclay Hoyne, State's attorney of Cook County, who greeted the delegates in the name of Cook County, as is done in all important rallies in Chicago. The speaker praised the patriotic spirit of the Czechs and their vigorous participation in the Liberty Bond campaigns and in other activities in which they have proved their loyalty. He called attention to the large number of

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1918.

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Czechs in the United States Army and Navy, to which the C.S.P.S. has contributed no less than seven hundred of its members up to today.

After the address, which was received with heartfelt applause, a little girl from the Bohemian Orphanage recited an inspiring poem with youthful aplomb, and Miss Emily M. Kozeluh let her soprano soar in two songs which added new brilliance to the record of her achievements. Our unsurpassable Delnicky (Czech Workmen's Chorus) placed its tenor soloist, Mr. Malik, at the disposal of the program. He sang his two numbers splendidly and had to give an encore. Mr. Soukup's orchestra merits high praise for several patriotic numbers.

Brother J. J. Jelinek delivered his speech in the Czech language; it attracted general attention. The audience was entertained by a burlesque, "He Does Not Want to Smoke," in which Messrs. Joseph Jurka and Frank Ort and Mrs. Emily Zahrobsky acted. Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" closed the welcome to the delegates, who will begin their meetings in the Pilsen Sokol Hall today at 9 A.M.

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The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 3, P. 46, March, 1918.

CONVENTION OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE

One would wish that meetings like the Convention held in Chicago, Feb. 9th to 12th, might take place oftener, for they invariably result in more intensive and efficient work.

Every district branch of the Alliance, with the exception of the Canadian branch, was represented by one or two delegates, districts with more than fifteen branches having two delegates. The National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, which forms an autonomous division of the Alliance, was represented by its Chicago officers and by delegates from Cleveland and St. Louis. It is no exaggeration to say that since the day when the first Czech immigrant landed in the United States, no Bohemian assemblage has been held in this country with such a high average of ability and actual achievement.

Organization changes were the subject of greatest interest to the delegates. In every other allied state there is one common organization of Czechs and Slovaks. That is not feasible in this country, where the Bohemian National Alliance and the Slovak League have become too firmly established in the hearts of their people to give place to a new body with a new name. But a union, closer

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than the cooperation heretofore practiced, was deemed necessary by all the delegates of the Bohemian National Alliance, as well as by the accredited representatives of the Slovak League. A number of plans were proposed and the result was the creation of an American Branch of the Czechoslovak National Council, composed of eight representatives of the Alliance and the same number sent by the League. This new organ will have charge of all political, consular, informational, recruiting and relief activities, and offices will be established in Washington and New York. The eight Czech members of the Council were at once elected. They are: Charles Pergler, Dr. L. J. Fisher, Prof. B. Simek, Rev. A. B. Koukol, Mrs. Caroline Motak, Father O. Zlamal, John Straka and Hynek Dostal.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1918.

CONFERENCE OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Summary)

The conference of the Czech National Alliance, of which it may be fairly said that it drew the attention of all Slav-America and of all responsible workers for Czech independence in the old country, passed into history last night. Most of the American delegates are already on their way to their homes, to the sunny South, the far West or the Eastern States. They are surely leaving our Garden City with the proud feeling of having accomplished work that is going to be a steppingstone in the history of the Slav element in the United States.

The last day's session was crowned with far-reaching and beautiful successes that excelled all expectations. The unification of the movement for Czechoslovak independence into one mighty action was realized. Three

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bodies that had up to the present worked independently, were cemented into one. They are the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League. According to carefully laid plans, these three organizations will from now on work under the directions of a single executive committee, and their financial action shall be placed on a common basis. There will be no difference between them any more. The lofty words of Svatopluk Cech, the poet, shall henceforth be their slogan: "For one sacred idea, for the sole idea...."

The last meeting was a plenary session in the fullest sense of the word, for representatives of all three bodies, now combined, took part in it. This fact is of particular significance, since the main object of this meeting was the reorganization of these bodies. The Catholics were represented by Reverend J. Kestl, Reverend F. Jedlicka, Tomas Filas, Jan Straka, and others. For our brothers, the Slovaks, the representatives were Messrs. Mamatej, Jan Pankuch and others.

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The question of the merging of the three bodies occupied the assembly all forenoon. It must be admitted that the discussion was a heated one. For the purpose of working out definite plans for the reorganization, a committee of sixteen had been formed. On this committee for the Czech National Alliance: were Professor Bohumil Simek, Messrs. E. V. Voska, F. J. Kubec, Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, and Vojta Benes, the school teacher and organizer of the body. Dr. Fisher and Mr. Benes were present as ex officio members. The Catholic members of this committee were Hynek Dostal, newspaper editor, Reverend Zlamal, and Reverend Kestl. The Slovaks were represented by Albert Mamatej, Jan Pankuch, and six others.

This committee faced the not too easy task of effecting the combination to the satisfaction of the elements they represented. The result had, at the same time, to be practical, based on amity and justice. Six main propositions were laid before it, of which one, that had been worked out by Mr. Jancek,

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newspaper editor, was finally accepted by all members except Vojta

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Benes, who withheld his vote and motivated his action later. The motion passed by the committee reads as follows:

"Report of the organization committee for the creation of a common political organization of Czechs and Slovaks, submitted by Mr. Jancek.

"1. The new organization is to be known by the name of 'American Branch of the Czechoslovak National Council'.

"2. The president should be some member of the Czechoslovak National Council sojourning in America. Vice-presidents are to be (a) the president of the Slovak League and (b) the president of the Bohemian National Alliance.

"3. Secretaries are to include one Czech, and one Slovak.

"4. Departments: (a) Finance, (b) Political and consular, (c) Military, (d)

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Auxiliary, (Aid) (e) Agitation and organization, (f) Information and propaganda. Each department is headed by two referees, always one Czech and one Slovak. These referees form the executive body and will call meetings of trustees of Czech and Slovak district committees at which they will make reports and arrange for the next work period. These meetings will be called every six months or less, if necessary. The executive body and the trustees shall form a "branch".....

"The seats of the various departments will be: Political and Consular, Washington, D. C; Military and Auxiliary, New York; Propaganda and Information, consisting of the Slav Press Bureau and the Slovanska Tiskova Kancelar, New York, with branches in places to be designated by the executive body; Agitation and Finance, to be decided on by the executive body. The executive body will select its seat in a location best suitable for its purposes. The Auxiliary (aid) Department is to be directed by Czechoslovak women. A monthly paper will be issued under the name of Organ Cesko-Slovenske Narodni Rady v

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America (Organ of the Czechoslovak National Council in America).

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Further details will be passed on by the executive body."

Although this proposition had been worked out and accepted by the committee of sixteen, composed of both Czechs and Slovaks, it nevertheless became the object of a discussion which took up all the forenoon, and which, actually, was the most tempestuous discussion experienced during the four days of the conference.

It was advanced against this proposition that its style is patterned too closely after the statutes of the organization in Russia, where conditions are essentially different from those in America. It was argued that, if this proposition were put into service in this country, it would stultify the entire work performed here during the last three and a half years. It was pointed out that the proposition calls for too many referential functions which have, it is true, proved valuable in parts, but which can never make up for the

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detailed work performed by the organizations as they existed up to the present.

The true aim of the proposition seems to be nothing else but the creation of an American branch of the Czechoslovak National Council. This would mean something brand new, not only for Czechoslovak-America, but for the large American public as well. The bodies, as they existed up to the present, have a good name, and have done much valuable work. If these bodies had to vanish and be replaced by something novel, chaos, possibly accompanied by distrust, might result.

Almost every delegate joined in the debate, and when it became obvious that the motion would not carry, Reverend Jedlicka came out with a proposal which was a sort of compromise. It called for the creation of a Czechoslovak executive body composed of the Czech National Alliance and the Slovak League, each of whom are branches of the Czechoslovak National Council. This executive

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body is to have an equal number of Czechs and Slovaks, and govern  
the Czech National Alliance and the Slovak League.....

After this compromising proposal Delegate Hrbek pleaded for the former proposition as offered by Mr. Jancek. A new debate ensued in which Reverend Vanek pointed out the work done by Czech Protestants in regard to propaganda for the movement of liberation by making valuable contacts with influential American circles. It would help the cause materially if the public were shown that a new organization has taken the place of the old one. Mr. Milan Getting called for equal representation of Slovaks with the Czechs, contending that, as long as the Czechoslovak state is still non-existent, the Slovaks are still in Hungary, and have, therefore, to speak for themselves. He denied Mr. Pergler the right to speak in the name of the Slovaks, because he is a Czech. Pergler, on the other hand, defended his actions by saying that he is a Czechoslovak. This statement did not satisfy Mr. Getting. He retorted that "Mr. Pergler only recently had termed the word Czechoslovak a

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Reverend Zlamal declared that if any satisfactory solution of the question is to be gained, the Slovaks must be represented in the executive [department] on par with the Czechs.....The Slovak delegates seconded him enthusiastically. Mr. Vojta Benes then moved that the committee work out a final proposal in which equal representation is to be the guiding point. The committee retired and appeared after the noon recess with a new proposal which will enable all parties to engage in concerted action.

The Czechoslovak reorganization committee composed of sixteen members put the following final proposal before the delegates:

"1. An executive body, composed of Czech and Slovak-American delegates of the Czech National Alliance and the Slovak League, shall be formed under the name 'American Branch of the Czechoslovak National Council'.

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"2. This executive body will consist of four departments headed by the most competent persons from its midst.

"3. These bodies shall be: (a) political and consular, (b) for propaganda and information, (c) for military affairs, and (d) auxiliary.

"4. The executive body reserves the right to propose to the organization amendments and additions to the rules. All the departments are responsible to the executive body. The executive body shall call a meeting of the branches and representatives of the Bohemian National Alliance and the Slovak League, to report about its activities. It also shall select the location of its own and the seats of the branches. It shall publish a monthly, representing the organization. The Czech members of the executive body shall be elected at this conference, and the Slovak members at the meeting of the central committee of the Slovak League to be held in New York this month."

The satisfaction with which this proposal was received became obvious from the

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fact that it passed without debate of any sort. Only Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky raised a question about the failure in the proposal to mention a committee on finance. He was satisfied, however, when informed that the new executive body shall elect a treasurer, through whose hands shall go all the contributions for the action of liberation, regardless of whether from Czech or Slovak sources. The various branches shall keep only funds large enough to meet administrative and other current expenses; all other monies shall flow through the channels directed by Professor Masaryk in the pursuit of the great action for the establishment of an independent Czechoslovak state.

After this question was disposed of, the election of members for the executive body took place. Here again, the Catholics showed tolerance, and enthusiasm for the great cause. Reverend Zlamal, to whom unquestionably belongs the credit of having brought about the co-operation between the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the Czech National Alliance, declared that the Catholics

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will be perfectly satisfied with having on the executive board three seats only, leaving five seats to members of the Czech National Alliance. This announcement evoked stormy applause from the gathering.

The Catholics elected the Reverend Zlamal, Mr. H. Dostal, editor, and Mr. Jan Straka. The election of candidates from the Czech National Alliance brought the following result: K. Pergler, 31 votes, Dr. L. Fisher 27, Professor Simek 25, Dr. Motakova 23, and Reverend Koukol, 22. These five were elected. Two other candidates, Messrs. Martinek and Vojta Benes received only 21 and 18 votes respectively, out of a total of 34 votes.

It is to be noted that the Slovaks have agreed to join the Czechs only if the delegates of the Slovak rally, which is to be held in a week, shall give the final approval. Mr. Mamatej, president of the Slovak League, however, assured the conference of his vigorous efforts to bring the Slovaks into the merger,

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provided that they are given equal representation with the Czechs.  
The aim to liberate the old homeland is common to us, and the  
Slovaks will surely join us where the purpose is so noble.

Captain Z. Firlinger [a Czech] was put in sole command of all Czechoslovak military affairs. This was greeted with loud consent, for it will do away with the question of proportional representation.....The Slovaks will elect their representatives for the executive body at their rally in New York.

In this way one of the most burning questions before the conference was solved, and the joyful expression on the faces of all those present showed the great satisfaction over the successes achieved in the debates. Both Czechs and Slovaks were contented. This was voiced by Mr. Mamatej, spokesman for the Slovaks, who expressed the hope that what will be done at the Slovak rally will agree with the decisions of this conference. He stated that more money for the revolutionary movement was collected among the Czechs than the Slovaks.

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This, he declared, has to be explained by the different political conditions under which the Slovaks of Europe live. They have not only the Austrian government to contend with, but the Magyar as well. In the final analysis, he declared, liberty cannot be bought with money alone, but demands other sacrifices also, namely, of blood--and this the Slovaks are ready to shed. The Slovaks have given the Czechs the best from their midst: Kolar, the first Slavist, and Safarik the scientist. Thomas G. Masaryk, president, and Dr. Milan Stefanik, vice president, of the Czechoslovak National Council, are of Slovak blood. The moment these timely remarks had been spoken, a thunder of applause reverberated through the hall.....

After Mr. Mamatej's uplifting address, the Slovak delegates parted, being given the most cordial farewell by the Czechs. Telegrams and other communications were read.....As an attest to Slav solidarity a resolution was presented by Professor Simek and unanimously passed. It reads as follows:

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"We have joined hands with our brothers, the Slovaks, for mutual activities in the movement of liberation of the Czechoslovak nation.

May our people be directed by sincerity and good will, now, but also in the future happy time when the united Czechoslovak nation will work on the basis of complete, honest equality.

"We are expressing the hope that beside the independent Czechoslovak state there will stand an independent Polish and an independent Yugoslav state. We are voicing our wholehearted wishes for our brothers, the Poles and Yugoslavs, that these three Slav states shall constitute a fortress against German lust for expansion, and thus insuring a permanent peace for Europe.

"For the committee on resolutions:

(Signed) "B. Simek, B. Ludvikova,  
Tony Novotny."

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An address expressive of loyalty and confidence was sent to Professor T. G. Masaryk. The Slav Press Bureau will be requested to convey thanks to Mr. Jusserand, French Ambassador in Washington

D. C. Similar letters will be sent to Congressman Sabath and other prominent Czechoslovak people. A general appeal will be sent to the Czechoslovak public in America.....An address is to be sent to our workingmen's organizations which are pillars of our liberation movement.....Another address of encouragement will be sent to our volunteers in the Czechoslovak Army, and one of thanks to the Vcelky, a Czech-American women's auxiliary.

President Wilson was sent an address reading as follows:

"The Bohemian National Alliance in convention assembled in Chicago, pledges anew to you and through you to America the allegiance of all the Czechoslovaks. The delegates assembled received enthusiastically your last message to Congress declaring that all well-defined national aspirations must be satisfied if

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permanent peace is to prevail. We realize this necessarily leads to an independent Czechoslovak state. America through you has again given a noble message to the world.

"Dr. Fisher, president."

The conference gratefully acknowledged the valuable service of Congressman A. J. Sabath who interceded in Washington, D. C., and also established contacts with various influential persons in behalf of our movement. In order to give full recognition to the service given by many workers, a resolution to that effect was passed.....The officers of the central committee have dutifully discharged themselves of their task.....Dr. L. J. Fisher, president, Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary, and Vojta Benes, organizer, of the Czech National Alliance, were specially mentioned, and so were Karel Pergler, director, and A. G. Mik, secretary of the Slav Press Bureau.....

There were many propositions before the conference. A number of these however

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lost their significance as a result of the successful completion of the merger. The remaining business was conducted mostly in the manner of colloquial debates, a survey of which follows:

Mr. E. V. Voska's motion, calling for an All-Slav rally, was referred to the executive body. Another motion, made by the same delegate, calling for preliminary work for a "revolutionary bond issue" was treated similarly. Mrs. Novak demanded the co-operation of all women here in the work of the women's auxiliary "Vcelky". The executive body will take care of the corresponding work. Mr. Hynek Dostal called attention to the fact that the Poles have already been recognized by Allied governments. He urged that something be done in Washington to give the Czechs an equally legal standing. This issue was referred to the executive body.....Dr. Fisher and Mr. Voska informed the delegates that Professor Masaryk will be invited to America, and that the prospect is in sight of welcoming the leader in this country this spring. Mr. Serpan moved that proper contacts be established with influential persons

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in America to win their support for our cause. The propaganda committee was directed to take the necessary steps.

The debates lasted until 7:30 P. M. when the conference was officially declared closed by Mr. Pazdra, chairman. The manner in which he gave the finishing touch to this memorable meeting will certainly never vanish from the memory of the participants. Mr. Pazdera, a man of the typical Czech-American intelligence, represents the Czechs of the state of Texas. This farewell address brought tears to the eyes of every one of the delegates. "Hej Slovane", the Czech national anthem, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" were sung, whereupon the delegates joined in an ovation for Mr. Pazdera in appreciation of the masterful arrangements he had made for the conference. The women delegates and other workers gave him a delightful surprise by presenting him with a chairman's gavel adorned with colors. Mrs. Ludvik, who directs the Ludvikovci [Czech-Chicago theatrical group], headed the ladies, and spoke words befitting the occasion.....Mr. Pazdera paid homage to the patriotic work

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of the Czech women, declaring that they deserved a monument high

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enough to reach to the sky.....

Thus ended the conference in which were laid the foundations for future events of downright monumental significance. May the hopes that rest upon its daring plans come true!

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CONFERENCE OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE--THIRD DAY

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The third session of the conference of the Czech National Alliance, which is being held in the auditorium of the Sokol Chicago, was opened yesterday morning. The National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America and the Slovak League of America were also represented. From morning until night the conference presented the picture of a veritable beehive. Besides delegates of the district branches, representing almost every state of the Union, there were numerous visitors, many prominent in public life, and all of whom were evidently absorbed in what was being said and done.....Many questions of current public interest were dealt with, the problem of the Czechoslovak Army taking first place.

The question of a merger of the Czech National Alliance, the National

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Alliance of Czech Catholics, and the Slovak League was discussed. They are to be combined into the Ceskoslovenska Jednota (Czechoslovak Union). This plan is meeting with general and enthusiastic approval.

Since the scheduled program had not been exhausted, Professor Pisecky moved that the meeting continue its regular work while a committee, representing the three bodies, works out plans for the merger. This committee's proposals were to be brought before the plenary meeting. It was decided, after some discussion, to give the Czechs and Slovaks eight votes each on this committee. The following were elected to the committee: For the Czechs: Professor Bohumil Simek, E. V. Voska, and F. J. Kubec, representing the Czech National Alliance; Hynek Dostal, Reverend Zlamal, and Reverend Kestl, representing the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. The president of the Czech National Alliance, Dr. Ludwig J. Fisher and its organizer, Vojta Benes, will sit ex-officio. Our brothers, the Slovaks, will appoint their men in the course of the day. This committee of

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sixteen is expected to submit proposals this evening.

Mr. Rada, representing the Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slav Benevolent Association), was granted the privilege of attending the conference so as to be able to report on the proceedings to the various brotherhoods which are composed of members or friends of the Czech National Alliance.

Mesdames Anna Novak, and Milada Tetrev appeared, representing the Vcelky (Little Bees). They reported that this women's organization has produced 1,700 various articles, gifts for our boys, volunteers in the Czechoslovak Army. From October 24, 1917 to February 11, 1918, they collected \$3,784.53 from various sources, and expended \$3,709.53, leaving a balance of \$75 in the treasury. They pleaded for support for the founding of new branches of their organization, particularly in rural districts. In their department, however, some centralization will be needed, and so it was decided

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to let the committee on organization take care of their problems. They belong to the auxiliary, organizations whose activities will have to be systematically conducted by a central office. The ladies were congratulated for their efforts, Mr. Voska remembering the excellent work done by the New York branch of the Little Bees.

Sundry motions were made, Mr. Voska being the first to take the floor. He pointed out the meritorious work performed by the New York Artists' Club in behalf of the movement for the liberation of Czechoslovakia..... He proposed that this Club be granted \$1,000, and the Czech Chicago Artists' Club \$500 for the further pursuit of their patriotic aims. The money should be paid in installments as a subvention. The speaker emphasized the value of the artists' co-operation in the movement. This motion brought on vigorous debate in the course of which the Chicago Artists' Club was reproached for not giving the movement of liberation due attention, so that it appears that the Club does not care very much

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about the Czech National Alliance. Mr. Vojta Benes rose in defense of the Chicago artists, reminding the meeting of the splendid exhibition they had arranged on the occasion of Czech Day at the University of Chicago, and of their contribution to the booklet, Bohemia. Mrs. Ludvik suggested that the New York artists be sent merely an address expressing recognition of their aid. Finally, however, Mr. Voska's motion carried, and the respective appropriations were voted for the artists' clubs as a means of encouragement.

The publishing of a book, Bohemia Under Habsburg Misrule, by Thomas Capek, of New York, was brought up. The Alliance was asked to take care of the printing of the first 1,500 copies at an expenditure of \$1,060. This request came from the New York branch of the Alliance which had charged itself with the publication of the book without consulting the Chicago central offices. After a somewhat heated debate, it was decided to admonish the New York branch to always consult the Chicago central office before acting. On second thought, however, it was admitted that the time

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was pressing, and that a book of real merit as that by Mr. Capek would enhance our cause very much and should be published as soon as possible instead of waiting until the war is over. Mr. Pergler declared that he had found the book to be of biographical and historical value which would give strong impetus to the Czechoslovak movement for independence.....

The afternoon session was surprised by the unexpected appearance of Mr. Martinek, of Cleveland, Ohio, who had returned from Russia where he had traveled as a member of a delegation which included Messrs. E. V. Voska, Koukol, and Svarc. He gave a description of conditions there as no one has done before....."No matter how sad the plight of that country is, we have to keep good friendship with the Russians," he said.....The speaker's narration made a deep impression, and he was urged to deliver another lecture as soon as possible, preferably about the Czechoslovak Army in Russia.....

Routine business was then taken up. Mr. Adolph Lonka gave a report of

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receipts and expenditures which we cannot publish because a publication of figures was found in the last session to be not only impractical, but, for diplomatic reasons, downright dangerous; it meant giving information to our enemies.....The figures had been checked by trustworthy men and found to be based on perfectly honest management. This conclusively refutes the contentions of certain elements who accuse the leaders of the Alliance of indulging in secrecy.

Mr. Svoboda read the following report on the business of the Alliance:

"Report of the finance committee of the Czech National Alliance in Chicago, February 11, 1918: The finance committee elected by your conference, well aware of the responsibility involved in the audit of the books of the central office of the Czech National Alliance which has been so often attacked recently, approached its business with the utmost conscientiousness and without the slightest bias.

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"This committee began by comparing the items of expense with the original checks and vouchers, and found them to tally perfectly. The vouchers were, as a rule, issued by three officers--president, bookkeeper, and treasurer. From this, and from the records, it is evident that they were authorized for payment.....The money sent to banks in Europe is duly receipted by them and also by letters in Professor Masaryk's own handwriting. Our district executive committees have recorded all amounts received by the central offices. These amounts appear also in the journals, the books in which current transactions are recorded.

"The books are kept by Mr. Adolph Lonek. We are obliged to him for his accurate, painstaking work, and also for the explanations which he was always ready to give to our committee. The minutes and the journal give ample evidence of the constant supervision by the chairman of the central committee. Besides this, the books were audited by an accounting committee

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three times each year. This committee was appointed according to directions given by the Cleveland, Ohio, conference. The books were found to be in perfect order, and the respective information was submitted to us. The first two audits were performed by Messrs. John Cervenka, Vaclav (Venceslas) Vanek, and Joseph Klicka; the third by Mr. Stana (Stanislas) Simecek and Dr. Pecival. All considered, we can testify with full satisfaction that the finance accounting was carried out with scrupulous accuracy, conscientiousness, and sterling honesty.

"Of the total outlay, .28% went for the office, 1.23% for wages, 1.47% for printing, and 1.07% for traveling expenses. This ratio demonstrates best that no money was wasted, and that charges against the central committee are unjust. Conforming with the decision of this conference, monthly financial reports are to be sent to the district committees. We recommend that they be in such form that one glance will show whether the expenses refer to the office, organization, propaganda, the military committee, the

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Vcelky (Little Bees), the Czechoslav Press Bureau, or action taken in Europe for the movement of liberation. A journal for daily, current transactions and a main ledger will have to be used. The latter will serve for accounts between the central committee and the various district committees. To this end it will be absolutely necessary to pass all receipts and expenditures through the hands of the bookkeeper before they are given over to the treasurer who is responsible for proper disbursement. The central committee has often asked the district committees, the branches, and the Czech public to send all money to the Bohemian National Alliance of America, and not to individual officers. We lay emphasis on this point. The committee on finance is willing to make suggestions on the kind of books to be used.

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"To enable the central office to cope with the ever-growing demands on the organization, we recommend that all help be hired, and that places be rented, which are not primarily necessary for an efficient conduct of business, but for a dignified, representative appearance of the entire

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organization. We consider skipping in this respect not only out of place, but even detrimental to the development and general standing of the organization.

"J. J. Frnka, New Ulm, Texas,  
"C. B. Svoboda, Cedar Rapids, Iowa."

The report was accepted with general satisfaction. Each delegate was able to see that the charges of lack of economy in management raised against the central committee of the Czech National Alliance were based either on ignorance of conditions, or sheer maliciousness. Whatever the cause, it surely tends to damage a purpose which merits the enthusiastic support of every one of us Czechs.

Professor Simek, chairman of the committee on resolutions, took the floor enumerating the propositions now before his committee. Proposals concerning organization are:

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1. The abolition of district branches, and substitution of bodies composed of members of a whole state.
2. Combination of the various branches with the central organization.
3. The creation of a Czechoslovak executive body of fifteen members from six branches.
4. The organization of a Czechoslovak, Polish, and Jugoslav political block.
5. Complete union of all organizations now existing.
6. The appointment of a committee of six members representing the Czechoslovak National Council in America, with its seat in Washington, D. C.

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7. The creation of a body of nine members, each from the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League. The members will be "trustees" and will represent the state.

Proposals regarding names and purposes demand an American League for Czechoslovak Independence, and The Friends of Bohemian Independence. The latter shall also accept native Americans.

Proposals on internal agenda are:

1. To establish a commercial staff with regular pay in the central and other offices.
2. To impose a "national head tax".
3. A conciliatory attempt to attract circles that are now remote to our

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cause.

4. To reduce administrative and representative expenses.
5. An annual general collection to last a full week along the lines of the Red Cross campaigns.
6. To pay our representatives \$5 per day plus transportation.
7. To take a census of the Czechs in America.
8. To invite prominent Czechs not only from outlying districts, but also from the central offices.

Proposals regarding activities of the Czech and the Slav Bureau, with headquarters at the offices of the Czechoslovak branch for political action are:

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1. To establish a press bureau in every state with men and women who have a command of the English language.
2. To mail our organ, The Message, to all members so as to make it the organ of the Slovaks also.

Proposals on military action are:

1. To recruit men after the pattern of United States compulsory methods.
2. To single out from leading circles men able to do military service.
3. To generously support our volunteers and their families.
4. To gain permission from the United States Government for the unhampered return of disabled soldiers from the Czechoslovak Army.

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5. To transport that part of the Czechoslovak Army which is now in Russia either to France or the United States.

A proposal was offered to transfer the management of the work done for our soldiers by the Vcelky (Little Bees) to the Union of Czech Ladies, a ladies auxiliary, and to place it under the supervision of our central office and our committee on military affairs.

Proposals on diplomatic action are:

1. To secure recognition of our representatives as political consuls at Allied headquarters.

2. To change our attitude, for political and diplomatic reasons, toward President Wilson's proclamation in regard to the preservation of Austria-Hungary.

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There is proposed an All-Slav rally in Washington, D. C.--a rally and manifestation to be held on July 4, 1918, in which all Slavs in the United States will participate. The present conference shall be a preparation for the rally of Czechs and Poles only.

Proposals to exert influence upon America are:

1. To desist from exacting any influence upon the President.
2. To protect our movement from American party influence.
3. To protest against irresponsible and unauthorized representation of Czech-Americans before the American public.
4. To extend an invitation to Professor Masaryk to submit the question of Czechoslovak independence to authorized circles in Washington.

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5. To win the support of influential Americans by contact with professors and students from the schools of higher learning, priests, and others of Czechoslovak descent.
6. To present a memorandum to the American Government and to the American people, the Czechoslovak National Council acting for us.
7. To create a Czechoslovak department for political action with its seat in Washington.
8. To establish a bureau of statistics.
9. To create Czech branches of the American Red Cross to avoid the appearance of our being neglectful in our duties toward America.
10. To let Americans become members of the Czechoslovak organization.

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It is evident that the conference has taken on an immense task, and also that the majority of the propositions are good and practical. It is to be hoped that their realization will place the action for independence on a still sounder and firmer basis. The discussion of these propositions had to be postponed because there was before the conference the report of the committee on military affairs. The military committee consists of Captain Z. Firlinger and Mr. E. Kopecky, both of whom were to hurriedly depart from Chicago, wherefore their report was given preference before other questions. Mr. Kopecky declared the Czechoslovak Army as the medium which will make it possible for the Czechoslovaks to sit at the peace conference. This army is attracting wide attention in the Allied press..... He appealed to the Czechoslovak brotherhoods, entreating them to allow their enlisted members to remain in the organizations even if they be unable to pay the dues.....Mr. Kopecky's report sounded enthusiastic, true enough, but it brought disappointment, nevertheless. It was superficial, and suffered from too many gaps; it could not have been accepted as a finished

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product.

Delegate Mr. Cimler scrutinized its weak points and stated that much more detailed information should have been given on our military affairs which rank as the most important before all others. On what foundation has our Czechoslovak Army been really placed? Our boys in that army are not satisfied to the degree we think they are. One of our volunteers was, indeed, so embittered that he wrote that he would instantly desert were it not for the shame of such a step.

"Much is yet to be explained," the speaker declared. "Are our boys insured against all eventualities as are the soldiers in the American Army? Will they be permitted to return to the United States in case they become disabled or crippled? These questions will have to be answered without high-sounding phrases. Many of our volunteers left wives and children. They did their duty. It is we who should bear the responsibility.

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These facts remained untouched in Mr. Kopecky's report....."

A debate on these points ended after Captain Firlinger had offered some enlightening remarks and finally read a manifesto addressed to the Czechoslovak people in America, which he solemnly admonished to do its duty.....

Letters from our boys showed that tobacco is one of the most appreciated articles at the front. A collection will be started to send ample supplies to the soldiers. Mr. John A. Cervenka, clerk of the Probate Court, was one of the first to contribute by donating \$50.

A discussion of the many propositions enumerated above followed. Among the latter it was Mr. Voska's motion to pay \$5 per day and travel expenses to delegates that evoked much controversy. Those seconding the motion declared that efficient workers who happen to be poor should not be made to shoulder the burden of expenses, but should be reimbursed. Those against it said

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that there are prosperous men who would represent us without pay. This was opposed by delegates who sneered at rich men "who come to the rallies only to exhibit their dear women folk shining with adornment". It was finally left to the district branches to finance their delegates according to their own judgment.

Another interesting issue came up when Mr. Serpan moved that prominent men from our communities, who have, up to the present, not appeared in the service of the Czech National Alliance, be invited to place their efforts at the disposal of our cause. He volunteered some names. This threw the meeting into a chaos. Delegates vehemently protested against begging "some big-whigs" who but a short time ago had only sneers and even disgust for the movement. When a specific name was mentioned, Dr. Fisher, president of the Alliance, declared downright that he would decline to sit in the same office with that person. He had invited the man several times to give support to the Alliance by his influence, but was brushed aside, the

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man declaring that he did not believe in Czechoslovak independence. Reverend Vanek sided with Dr. Fisher, saying that he could not comprehend how the name of such a "would-be patriot" was mentioned, "a man who has not come near the movement for Czechoslovak liberation". Mr. Serpan's motion met with such an exhibition of general displeasure that he withdrew it. The persons mentioned and rejected in this discussion are well known in the community. In order to avoid further dissention and possible complications, these names were kept from the general reading public in this report.

During the afternoon session a number of congratulatory telegrams sent to the conference from various parts of the United States were read.

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CONFERENCE OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE  
Second Day

(Summary)

The conference of the Czech National Alliance which is being held in the hall of Sokol Chicago is making rapid progress, in spite of the fact that barely one-half of the program has been disposed of. It may be said, even at this early stage, that the conference is highly important and will have far-reaching consequences. The delegates let it be known that they have come to build up, not to destroy. True enough, there is considerable fighting spirit in evidence, and many reform ideas are being given expression. But the changes demanded spring from the purest motives and from the longing to gain excellent results and to remove everything that has been obstructing progress in the past.

The conference is furnishing proof that very much has been accomplished by Czech-America during the past two and one-half years, and that the beautiful

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concept of Czechoslovak independence is taking root among our people in all walks of life. Just as our people in Czechoslovak lands reject any party strife, and stand in a united front for the independent state idea, in the same way our people here have come to recognize that success can be had in unity alone. Very much is expected from the outcome of the conference, and it surely will fulfill our hopes.

A review of the reports on work so far accomplished shows a mighty development in the organization and a political maturity which we never even dreamed of a short time ago. Within the short period of three and one-half years, a soil has been tilled which had been mere barren land for years. The political significance of the Czechs and Czechoslovaks in general has grown by fully ninety per cent. This was possible under the stress and strain of these ominous times, but it was also the result of ceaseless propaganda, of prudently established contacts, and, above all, of organization which performed in masterly fashion deeds never before accomplished among us.

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These gigantic successes lay before the delegates like an open book. They were gained by very small sacrifices--at least so far as the financial angle is concerned--which will, by comparison with the results, win the unstinted praise of the public. When times are more stable an open accounting may be rendered.

And, therefore, in whatever mood the delegates may have come to the conference, one dominating idea is conspicuous: To guard conscientiously what has been accomplished at the cost of such effort, and what is today the property of Czech and Slovak America. With this in view, a harmonious course in the sessions seems guaranteed, and the words uttered by Dr. Kramar in the Prague paper, Narodni Listy (National Newspaper), after his release from prison may be recalled: "When Klofac, Dyk, Preis, and I stepped out of the door of the penitentiary, free again, we looked into one another's eyes and clasped one another's hands."

Thus the common suffering of our people in Bohemia has united those who not long ago engaged in passionate party struggle. A similar picture of unification

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is shown in the movement for Czechoslovak independence crystallizing out of the conference. We feel convinced that, in spite of all the early indications of an unfortunate outcome, the delegates will return from the conference fortified for the struggle, holding up as their slogan: "Now or never!"

The first session, held last Saturday, was delayed until 10:30 P. M. The most weighty part of its program was the report made by Mr. Karel Pergler, director of the Slav Press Bureau. We mentioned in yesterday's issue that it evoked profound interest. We herewith present it in detail:.....

.....

We also present part of the report made by E. V. Voska on his activity in America and Russia in behalf of our cause, although certain parts cannot be published now.....One voice of criticism was heard concerning Mr. Voska's departure from America to Russia without first consulting with New York's Czech Socialist members of the Czech National Alliance.....

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The second session of the conference was opened yesterday, Sunday, at 10 A. M. Almost the entire forenoon was reserved for the report made by Mr. Vojta [Adalbert] Benes, organizer of the Czech National Alliance. Mr. Benes's report secured the close attention of the delegates, for in his capacity he had traveled through a large part of the United States and delivered over four hundred lectures. He reported in plain figures how much has been collected for the movement of Czechoslovak independence by the central organization up to the present time. The exact amounts are known to the central offices only. This was interpreted by some as undue secrecy. Voices were heard which advanced the opinion that the Czech public should have the right to know about the money the faithful contributing of which had entailed such sacrifices on their part. Nobody accused the officers of the organization of selfishness or dishonesty. Such things do not--Heaven be thanked!--happen among our people.

And yet it was pointed out that now, when the United States is at war with both Germany and Austria, such secrecy and such an air of conspiracy is out of place. At the evening session figures were revealed upon private inquiry, but the

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general public will not be informed. The leaders of the Czech National Alliance will adhere to the policy practiced up to the present and will refrain from making reports public as far as finances are concerned. The reasons for this will be given later.

Mr. Vojta Benes's report follows: "I am to give an account of the work done in the year 1917. My statement will be simple. We had 178 branches in 1917, against 242 at present. The financial returns of the past year indicate an increase in the number of branches. I do not say that we are satisfied, but we may claim that in this respect we have fulfilled our duty to the old country as well as to our Alliance. Our organizational work has been given wholehearted support by our Czech press, which deserves our sincere gratitude.

"We have accomplished a great deal by the lectures we held throughout the United States. During the past three years the organizer **has** delivered more than four hundred lectures wherever a Czech heart beats. In this work he was supported by Mr. Joseph **Tvrzicky**, secretary, and a goodly number of excellent speakers.

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Among these were Dr. [Ludwig J.] Fisher, Mr. Voska, Professor [J. J.] Zmrhal, Mr. Cimler, Mr. Pergler, the director of the Slav Bureau, and many others whose ranks are steadily increasing. Some are ordinary people, some teachers from the schools of higher learning. Professor Pisecky's work even reached into the strata of Slovak life. We had two aims, to stimulate enterprise in patriotic work, and to protect our interests.

"Many obstacles presented themselves in the beginning of our work. Every organization grows if its tactics are sound, but declines in strength if they are not. I am stating my firm belief with respect to the manner in which we should conduct our campaign. We should never follow aggressive tactics. When we attack the enemy, we place him upon our own level. This means that we accord him an importance which he does not deserve. Our counter to the enemy's attack should consist of refuting false statements. We must never lower the quality of our blades by crossing them with those of an unfair foe.

"True enough, we were attacked by those who did not know our work and did not

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take their proper places when we began this arduous and difficult struggle. Today, after three years, our cause has been strengthened by virtue of the merits of our people. It is now being taken seriously. We have gained recognition. Nevertheless, today voices are raised against us in places from which no recognition for us will ever be forthcoming. A bad conscience is one which would like to shift the guilt from its own shoulders."

Mr. Benes then presented a review, in figures and percentages, of the work done by the various districts of the organization. St. Louis heads the list of accomplishments, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is second. It is a pleasure to look over this record of work done by the people for the people. Mr. Benes continued: "It will, however, arrest the attention of all America when I reveal which Czech settlement excelled all others in this country. It may be a sign that our undertaking is under favorable auspices; it may be something which will warm the cockles of your hearts when I tell you--and it is the solemn truth--that it is a small Czech colony in Nebraska which contributed with heart and soul. That settlement, a shining example, friends and brothers--Proclaim this all over

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America!--is Praha (Prague) in the State of Nebraska!

"Every organization lives as long as its existence is justified. We have to assign enough serious work to our people to make them see in this organization a part of their own work--the work which results in callouses on their hands. This work will have to be of a democratic nature. This rally will create an impetus for making our organization one of work and of love.

"We have always been striving in this direction, always keeping in mind the fact that a dearth of serious work is the beginning of decadence. We have shaped our statutes so that they will contain information on how to work. Our branches disseminated English literature, which informed the country of our demands.

"It was through our efforts that The Bohemian Review was introduced into our branches and from there into American libraries, so that it might successfully fulfill its purpose. We are publishing the Poselstvi (The Message). This is our organ. Its keynote is to stimulate patriotic enterprise by **nonaggressive**

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methods. It offers suggestions for this kind of work. It bestows praise where praise is due, and keeps silent in cases that must be viewed with regret, and where it is best to be silent.

"The Message will surely attract the attention of our public. It will give directions along which our organization will be conducted in the future.

"We want our people to be wholeheartedly with us in our struggle. In this we shall succeed by making this struggle the people's own precious possession. Everyone who has contributed to this work by the sweat of his brow will consider it an attack upon his own person if the work so dear to him is assailed. He will then join the ranks of those who build but do not destroy."

Mr. Benes then spoke of how the Czech National Alliance is to be reorganized. He warned the conference not to base their hopes upon any plans or schemes. He is not a friend of the German speculative methods. Our organization should be supported by good men, able district organizers, who will implant vigor in places

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where there has been no life up to the present time.

The reorganization, the speaker declared, will have to be twofold. It must reach into the administrative department, but it must also touch the moral issue.....Mr. Benes proceeded: "A word was uttered that should never have been spoken by Czechs. It was said even publicly that we are not fit for independence .....

[Translator's note: Five lines are illegible.]

"The people in the old country, as well as the Czech peasant in the State of Texas, answered with deeds. We created an organization of free people. We did it voluntarily. It is a large, impressive body of Czechs and Slovaks. The work performed by it speaks proudly and solemnly in its own behalf.....

.....

"I am addressing myself to the Czech press. It is a mighty pillar of our work. It will count its contributions to our cause sometime, just as we shall give an accounting of our actions....."

.....

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The speaker closed with an ardent appeal to his people to keep united: "I sincerely hope that our people in the old homeland will never have to hear the horrible outcry: 'The Czechs of America are fighting among themselves!' We have only one longing and one duty: To stand in our places honorably; to persist in the struggle for the sacred cause of our nation until victory has come to us."

Motions concerning Mr. Benes's report were made in the afternoon session, and a lively exchange of opinions developed, which became passionate at times. The initiative was given by a motion made by Mr. F. J. Kubec, a member of the Chicago district committee of the Alliance. He demanded that the figures quoted in the Benes report be placed on record as an "official," or rather "diplomatic" secret, and be barred from public print. This was most seriously opposed by Mr. E. V. Voska, a New York delegate, who declared that Czechs of that town are already sated with all sorts of secrecy and want to see things in black and white. Two opposing elements clashed here in one single moment, for there ensued among the delegates an obstinate debate about the way in which the

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conference was to be carried on.

It behooves us to mention that the Chicago headquarters had anticipated such an emergency and inquired at the Czechoslovak National Council in Europe about the attitude it should assume in this matter. Dr. Edouard Benes, general secretary of the National Council, in a cablegram sent to the conference, declared that the figures may be published if this should be insisted upon, but he counseled at the same time that, for reasons of expediency and strategy, he considers such a step unfavorable to the cause. This viewpoint was also taken by Professor Thomas G. Masaryk from the very beginning of the liberation movement. All Czech leaders in Europe are of the opinion that publishing this material would be of little value to our cause, for it would only play into the hands of our enemies who could otherwise only guess at our strength without obtaining any precise information.

This was the turning point of the whole debate. Should the public in America learn about the amounts collected for our revolutionary movement, which would

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mean showing our cards to those who are most eager to get an insight? There was hardly a delegate who failed to take part in the controversy. The argument was, as a matter of course, a rather violent one. It must be admitted, however, to do the delegates justice, that each defended his viewpoint in the spirit of honest conviction and with the certainty that he was acting in good faith.

A large number of delegates declared that they share Professor Masaryk's opinion, that they trust in him, and that secrecy was advisable.....

An opposing view was taken by Mr. K. Bernreiter of Cleveland, Ohio, who said that people want to know where they stand; that the conference should conform with the agreement reached at the Cleveland conference, which provides that monthly statements should be sent at least to the executive committees of the various district branches of the Alliance. He added that Cleveland would not like to appear in the role of a mere collecting substation. It was finally decided not to publish the figures, but to send monthly statements to the

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district branches.

After this ticklish question, which threatened to become a stumbling block for the smooth course of the conference, had been disposed of, another tempest arose when a cablegram sent by the New York Workmen's Central Union was read. It demanded that Mr. Voska be barred from taking part in the conference, and also that he not be elected to any official office. It stated further that the senders could not, true enough, by their own authority, coerce the conference, but that they will cease to contribute financially if their demands are not heeded. Their case with Voska, they added, will be settled with him in their own way in New York.

This communication evoked a long debate. Mr. Voska gave an explanation of the affair.....In spite of this, the debate continued. Some delegates proposed to shelve the case. Some wished action against Voska. Others again declared that he could not be barred from the meeting, since he was fully accredited by the New York branch. This opinion won out. Voska was permitted to remain as a

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delegate. The complaint of the New Yorkers was, however, referred to the Chicago main offices of the Czech National Alliance for further consideration.

The conference ended at 6 P. M. with a discussion of the means which would be employed and the action to be taken in the pursuit of the aims of the organization. It was more or less a friendly discussion. Among those who took part were Professor B. Simek, Professor Pisecky, Dr. Breuer, and Mrs. B. Ludvik.

The meeting was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1918.

CONFERENCE OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE  
Representatives of the Czech People in America Meet Here  
to Discuss Movement for Liberation of the Old Homeland

Delegates from every branch of the Czech National Alliance in America met in the hall of Sokol Chicago, Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, yesterday morning. This was the opening day of a conference at which the activities of the Alliance will be reviewed and plans devised for further action in the movement for the liberation of Czechoslovak lands. Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Alliance, was detained, and therefore Dr. Joseph P. Pecival, vice-president, opened the meeting of the morning session by ordering a roll call of delegates. Chicago was represented by Messrs. F. J. Kubic, F. C. Lauer, Ad. Lonek, and Mrs. Anna Stolf. Sokol, Free Thought, Protestant, Catholic, and Socialist organizations, as well as press bureaus, sent delegates to this convention. The Slovak League, the military bureau of the Czechoslovak committee, the Czech National Council of Russia, and others were equally represented.....

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Next on the program was the election of officers and committees for the conference.....Upon a motion by Professor Pisecky, the meeting elected Mr. Ivan Bielek honorary chairman representing the Slovaks, and the Reverend Frank Jedlicka honorary chairman for the Catholics. Mr. Serpan moved that the local press be invited to the afternoon session. The motion was passed and the morning meeting was adjourned.

Dr. Ludwig Fisher opened the afternoon meeting. This conference, he said, is going to accomplish its task by strengthening our efforts.

After the recent declarations made by Lloyd George and President Wilson had been read, several attacks were directed against the Czech National Alliance, the two declarations being interpreted as proof of inefficient work of the Alliance. Dr. Fisher answered that Lloyd George had been reproached by the secretary-general of the Alliance because he had not firmly supported Czech demands. The prominent English statesman, Dr. Fisher, stated, had spoken in this manner: "The Allies stand upon their original program. This program is

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contained in the Allied answer to President Wilson's peace note. However, it would be ridiculous if the Allies promised liberty to the oppressed nations at a time when the enemy is on our soil. The Allies, nevertheless, adhere to those points in President Wilson's answer, i.e., those about the liberation of the Czechoslovaks."

Under the influence of President Wilson's note, there developed a new reaction, and new assaults against the Czech National Alliance were made, Dr. Fisher continued. These attacks are designed to undermine some leaders authority, which is causing uneasiness in certain people. These activities are due to a spirit of sheer demagogism, which tends to destroy the results of untiring efforts. Dr. Fisher declared that the leading minds of the Alliance are doing their duty under the full realization of their responsibility, and that they will gladly invite well-meant suggestions for improvement. Dr. Fisher is willing to resign if the cause would thereby be benefited. However, he added, it is not so easy to find substitutes for such workers as Pergler, Benes, and Joseph Tvrzicky.

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The speaker went on to say that for three years the leaders have been made the target of attacks, but have kept quiet. They did this not because they felt guilty, but because they knew that their position demanded work before polemics. The speaker expects this assembly to set itself up not only as a judge of his activities, but also as an advocate of his work if it has been well performed.

Dr. Fisher enumerated the purposes for which this conference was called: 1. It is very necessary to work out a plan for our future political tasks carefully. It is equally imperative to work for closer contact with our brothers, the Slovaks, and with the Catholics. But it is of paramount importance to cultivate close relations with persons influential in politics, and also to distribute more propaganda through the press. 2. The Czech National Alliance should be reorganized, indeed. To create some other organization, however, would require extreme efforts and energy. 3. Some people clamor for a democratization of the Czech National Alliance. This is a beautiful word, but where there is no order, authority, and self-discipline, democracy remains a

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hollow phrase and denotes disorganization.

Dr. Fisher closed by declaring that all the officers of the organization have been working in an unselfish spirit and are ready to submit their accounts to the public.

The program was then discussed, and Mr. E. V. Voska, representing New York organizations, moved that the program for the conference be referred to a special committee, and also that representatives of the Slovak League and of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America be invited to take part in the debates at the conference. The motion was not carried, and a proposition by Dr. Breuer [the report does not state the nature of this proposition] was accepted.

Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, took the floor to report on the activities of the central committee of the Alliance.

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The central committee and its headquarters grew radually and performed tasks which were never thought of at first. The agenda may be divided into three groups: Aritational, political, and financial. In all these three fields the office of the committee fulfilled its duties and often did more than that.

The quality of the work done is demonstrated by its results, i.e., a strong organization embracing the entire United States, based upon the joint progress made in the movement for the liberation of the Czechoslovaks. The work performed by the central committee was of necessity extremely varied. Consider that there are only two persons officiating in the office the day wages. They are the secretary and the organizer, besides occasional help and the regular office boy. With this staff, the office takes care of eight thousand items of correspondence per year and sends out thousands of letters and tens of thousands of booklets, circulars, handbills, newspapers, etc.

Such an immense amount of work cannot be disposed of in any office the size

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of ours without real sacrifice and extreme self-denial.

With all this work it was necessary to think and to act for the entirety of the movement in America. If there be one just reproach raised against the workers up to now, it is the fact that they exerted themselves more than their strength allowed.

Besides the regular work, our office also took care of political propaganda. The office of the central committee did not miss any opportunity to advance the cause of the Czech people before the forum of the American public. The entrance of America into the war facilitated the progress of our work, but on the other hand, enlarged its scope considerably. Neutrality limited our activities to a certain degree, but the war often compels us to use much discrimination and reserve. This occurs when American interests apparently cross with those of the Czechoslovaks.

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Mr. Tvrzicky spoke of the work performed by the central organization. He pointed to the report made by Attorney K. Pergler, director of the Slav Bureau, a Slav press organization. This office, the report shows, has performed gigantic feats since its creation. It had to supply information to a large number of American papers concerning Czech aspirations. It had to establish and maintain political contacts with outstanding men. Although it frequently had to face well-nigh insurmountable obstacles, still it could record excellent results. There is hardly one American publication that would not print flattering editorials or information about us. Many tons of information were sent out. The Bureau reached every spot of productive ground for the Czechoslovak cause.

The results of such efforts are already apparent today; the real fruit will, however, grow in the future. According to Mr. Pergler, we may hope that the proclamations of neither Lloyd George nor President Wilson are to be considered as final, because the political situation is changing rapidly and the last word has not been spoken yet. One fact stands, i.e., that the Czechoslovak

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cause has very influential friends. France is the foremost of them, emphasizing this by its recognition of an independent Czechoslovak Army as a unit of the Allied Army. There is another success for us, and one hard to excel: Former President Roosevelt seldom delivers a speech without making mention of the Czech rights to independence.

Mr. Pergler has a mass of documents in his possession which prove his statements to be correct. There are telegrams, communications, and newspaper clippings. He could not, for tactical reasons, reveal to the delegates all the details of his work. It is evident from his report, however, that the organization has been working with utmost perseverance and astounding persistency.

After Mr. Pergler's report, Dr. Fisher spoke on the information sent to him by Dr. Edouard Benes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak National Council, now in Paris, France, which deals with the political and military situation.....

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Yesterday's session was adjourned officially at 6 P.M., but many delegates lingered until late at night.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1917.

FULL SATISFACTION EXPRESSED

Representatives of Czech National Alliance

Approve Work of Organization

A meeting of three hundred representatives of Czech organizations, members of the Czech National Alliance of the Chicago district, was held in the hall of Sokol Havilcek-Tyrs, Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, last night. It was called for the purpose of debate and discussion.

Mr. Frank Jakoubek, chairman of the Chicago district of the Czech National Alliance, explained that the purpose of the meeting was to instill enthusiasm into the patriotic work of our fellow citizens, in order that the activities of the Czech National Alliance may produce the best results. He introduced Dr. Ludwig Fisher, president of the Czech National Alliance, who addressed the gathering as follows:

"At the outbreak of the war when the Czech National Alliance was created, we communicated with Professor Thomas G. Masaryk and joined him in the work for the liberation of the old homeland. There were tremendous obstacles which confronted this organization during the early days of its existence. Since

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the English-speaking Americans did not recognize us, the burden of financing the enterprise rested mainly upon the shoulders of the Czechs in America. The next step was to convince the American people that, though we are a small nation, we are not 'Bohemians' in the sense that the term is used by some nations of Europe, to designate the gypsies. We had to convince America that we were a highly civilized and cultured people. This was a difficult problem. The Austrians, Poles, and Italians had succeeded, by continuous effort in being regarded as distinct nations; they had large amounts of money at their disposal and were well known in their communities. The names of these nationalities appeared in the largest dailies, but we--we were unknown.

"The foreign countries, especially Western Europe, did not know us, simply because the label "Austrians" disfigured our foreheads. However, because of the untiring efforts, first of individuals and then of groups, we have gradually succeeded in reaching our goal. Now, after more than ten years of strenuous effort, we have reached the position enjoyed by other nations.

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"Life and blood as well as money are necessary to continue the work which was begun in America.

"This work must be brought to a triumphant finish! Thanks to the fact that our people have grasped the significance of the situation, Masaryk was not disappointed by us, and I firmly believe that he never will be disappointed. All the money goes through the hands of that man and through nobody else's. We have to create new funds which must be larger and more extensive. An immense task looms before us and, when the peace negotiations begin, we shall sit up and watch intently.

"The Magyars and the Germans are working against us, and our extreme efforts are needed to overwhelm those deadly enemies. The Jugoslavs possess one million dollars, and we Czech-Americans must not lag behind. The goal which New York set, the collection of one million dollars, we Chicagoans must also adopt. Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky, our secretary, and Vojta Benes, our organizer, will inform you about the work to be done.



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"What we have accomplished was done for the homeland and for you, Czech-Americans. The work which was begun after a struggle of two years, often against our own people, is beginning to bear fruit. We were being brushed aside as 'Gypsies' and 'Bohemians', scorned, and disrespected. We did not show our force. We prided ourselves on our sufferings and exhibited only our shackles. We did not show that we wanted to shed them; we did not think of liberty. Thousands of our people were dying on the gallows, and, in the beginning, we had to look on powerless.

"A change has taken place in America and abroad; great newspapers, which would hear nothing of us before, now devote long editorials to our people. Washington [D.C.] has recognized our right to liberty. Publicity is necessary in the movement for the liberation of our old homeland, and every Czech should therefore become a member of our organization. I am not the only man who declares this, for prominent native Americans are of the same opinion. History

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will show the great value of the work in military and political fields done by the Czech National Alliance. (Thanks to our Sokol organizations! They were the first to grasp the great importance of the task put before the Alliance, and they will be among the first to give their blood on the battle-fields for our old homeland and for our new one as well. These remarks are supplied by the reporter of this newspaper.) We never expected to tread a path strewn with roses; quite the reverse, for we knew that there would be obstacles placed before us and aspersions cast on us. Unfortunately this was done even by our own fellow countrymen.

"This does not astonish me. In the first place our people were disappointed repeatedly. However, I can proudly declare today that this gap, caused by distrust, is bridged now. In the second place, there was the unsavory affair of Dr. Iska, now forgotten as far as we are concerned. There was, in addition, the Duerich-Horky affair, about which I have previously issued public statements. Duerich was expelled from the Czech National Council in

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a conference presided over by Thomas G. Masaryk himself. Duerich's malfeasances came within a hairsbreadth of wrecking the whole structure of the work accomplished during the last three years by our leader Masaryk. We had no hand in the expulsion. We had no right to set ourselves up as judges, but Masaryk will stand up before our nation and give the reasons for this act. Our duty and our appeal to you are contained in the words, 'Continue in the performance of the work as begun by the Czech National Alliance!'.....Gratitude will be the reward to Czech-America for having so thoroughly grasped the task of liberating our dear old homeland."

It was evident that Dr. Fisher's address made a deep impression upon the listeners.

Vojta [Adalbert] Benes, schoolteacher, untiring worker, and undaunted fighter for our cause, now addressed the gathering: "Two considerations led us to ask you to be present at this meeting: First, the war which the United States has entered; second, the realization that an important affair has arisen--the Horky-Benes case. I shall not speak of it, although

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it involved me and my family to such a degree that a blot was placed upon our name. If my name is blackened no one can remove the blemish; and neither you nor anybody else can pass judgment on me. The time will come, however, when it will be determined what I really was. If an army has poor generals, they are replaced by others. The Czech National Alliance has the right to decide upon the continuance of its policy, and whether, after three years of work, we should step aside and let others take our posts. A clever speaker might be able to present a sugar-coated lie to you, and you would be willing to sacrifice your life for it. Therefore, I say to you: 'Go home, fathom your conscience, and then pass judgment on me or someone else.'

"Our Czech people have won a victory over themselves; they have learned that liberty is what they need most. Ten millions weep in Bohemia--fourteen days ago they risked their lives because they had become surfeited with the conditions there.....Doctor Iska was not a friend; he did take the attitude of an enemy but was looked upon as such by your people. Horky, on the other hand,

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was a friend, and this fact warns us to be more cautious. I may have hurt him, but I benefited him still more. Today nothing else remains but to drop the whole affair.

"The work done in Chicago rested upon the shoulders of individuals who labored day and night. Our bazaar, though a great success, was criticized because certain things did not turn out as they should have. One must consider the short space of time--four weeks--available for the preparations and preliminary arrangements which exhausted the most zealous workers. It was our first event of this kind, and it demanded a colossal amount of work. We will have to create fixed organizations of workers and prominent men among us for this sort of endeavor. Every organization in and around Chicago should select a man or woman to join other representatives in a permanent committee which will take care of bazaars and similar events. We intend to give a Posviveni (Czech National Feast) in Chicago.....

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 26072

"We are now working on an address book of the Czech inhabitants and businessmen of Chicago. New York has outdone us in some respects. It has fifteen thousand members of the Czech National Alliance. How about us? There are 150,000 Czechs in Chicago. We have bankers who keep funds in their vaults. Let us ask them to help us, for instance, to print a wall calendar. It should be a Czech National calendar for the year 1918. Let us do everything to show our people how the work of our organization is being executed.

"Ask the organizations for speakers--we shall be ready for you and tell you all about the work. We are being reprimanded for not revealing where the money goes. We answer this as nearly as we can: All the money is entrusted to Professor Masaryk and no one else. We also print various publications, some of which cost twenty to thirty thousand dollars per year. One of them is the Monde Slave (Slavonic World) published by Professor Denis in Paris, France. We publish booklets which we send over

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the whole world. Ten to fifteen thousand copies go to England, Italy, Russia, and even to Japan. We maintain a press bureau in Rome, Italy, to show the Italians that we are not their enemies, a fact of which they are aware by now. We support our representatives properly so they will not be mistaken for delegates from a nation of beggars. You are at liberty to question Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanke about the struggle it cost us to get into the English language press. That is where our money goes. We show the figures only, but let us remember that a revolution of any nation costs money. Neither Dr. Fisher, nor I myself, nor anyone else knows where the remainder of the money goes, except that it goes to our trusted Masaryk; that is sufficient for us. We will not expend our valuable time in finding out, for we have work to do and we hope that you will support our activities.

"May this meeting bring about a concerted action of all our organizations.

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If, within two or three months, each group will select a committee which is willing to work, then we are certain that every Czech and every one of our organizations is fulfilling its duties to our people. Let our slogan be: Always dutiful to the homeland, to the nation; always in readiness for service to the Czech National Alliance!"

It is needless to state that Mr. Vojta Benes's address was received with great enthusiasm and the heartiest response by the assembly. No less hearty approval was evoked by the following address delivered by Mr. Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, which we are quoting as accurately as possible.

"Three years have elapsed since, on the eve of the World War, Czech Chicago demonstrated against the attack by Austria on the small Serbian nation. Everyone felt that this assault was not aimed at Serbia alone, but at Austria's own Slavonic peoples, particularly the Czechs. The dormant sentiment



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of hostility toward Austrian tyranny, fanned by elemental forces, resounded in a tempestuous demonstration such as Czech Chicago had never before witnessed. That manifestation of protest and sympathy for the Serbian nation and for our own was soon to be transformed into the nucleus of a powerful unit in a worldwide movement for Czechoslovak independence. Our awakening resulted in the salvation of Czech-America, for we found within ourselves a powerful impulse, impetuous at first, and then settling into a firm and stable stream of outstanding accomplishments. Today our accomplishments are demonstrated not only in the life of Czech-America, but also in the opinions which America and the Allies have formed about our Czech-American branch. Let us admit to ourselves that our work for Czechoslovak independence is putting down new roots. When was it that Czech-America ever felt so united, powerful, and full of virility?

"The Czech National Alliance has done its duty. In its early days our organization consisted only of representatives of our Czech National Council,

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comprised of the Czech American Press Bureau, and the Auxiliary Committee [for the relief of war-stricken Slavonic countries]. Later its spirit found a way into the widest strata of our people. It was only natural that during its initial activities the Council was accused of hide-and-go-seek tactics; of breach of neutrality; and also of assuming the responsibility for a movement which threw men into prison and drove them to the scaffold. Those were bitter moments when it was impossible for us to explain, argue, or prove our case.

"The Czech National Alliance, which was founded to accomplish actual work, considered it its sacred duty to continue in the pursuit of the original aims. A large part of the work has benefited not only the old homeland, but the new one as well. Not only did the Alliance abide by the neutrality laws, but it also prepared citizens of Czech descent for the advent of the United States into the World War. Not only did the Alliance uphold the interests of the States, but it also rendered valuable services to the cause of democracy. These services are being recognized more fully by our friends

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abroad than by ourselves.

"Even the most severe censure that was ever directed against the work done by the Czech National Alliance has lost its validity today. With their eyes focused upon the future, our workers had been anxiously awaiting that historic moment which occurred a few days ago. I refer to the moment last month when the Czech writers in the old country openly declared themselves for the independence of Czech lands. It was an event of extreme gratification to us.

This declaration was soon followed by others from Czechs of all walks of life who welcomed the United States as an ally of our brothers, the Russians, who just recently were rejuvenated as a nation. The Czech representatives in the Austrian parliament openly proclaimed that a union of Czech and Slovak lands into an independent state was their program.

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"When all this happened, the satisfaction of the Czech National Alliance was complete, and this organization began to work with renewed zeal and vigor.

"All strata of the Czech people are united now, and we in America can say the same for ourselves. If there is still a trace of opposition, here and there, against our movement, it only serves to prove the rule. We are bound together today, not by mere agreement and harmony alone, but by common duty as well. We do not have to make sacrifices; we have only to fulfill our simple obligations.

"The Czechs in the eastern part of the United States have set as their goal a fund of one million dollars. The Czechs and Slovaks of Chicago will surely do their duty. The startling enthusiasm which burst forth three years ago will certainly lead to victory and the independence of the old homeland. We are determined to follow that road to the realization of our purpose."

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Mr. Fr. Jakoubek then invited the assembly to a discussion of the best ways and means of furthering the aims of the Alliance. Dr. Pecival made a motion that each organization send a representative to a conference which will be named "Podnikovy Vybor" (Committee on Enterprise and Trial). The motion was carried. Mr. Langer stated that speakers will be delegated to all organizations which desire their services. Mr. Ort (a reporter of the Denni Hlasatel), in words of patriotic ardor, moved that the Czech National Alliance be given a vote of confidence. This motion was passed unanimously.

Several other members spoke. Since their names were not recorded, they cannot be mentioned here. Mr. Dolezal, vice-president of the Czech Sokol Community, moved that all Czech organizations and associations publicly condemn the actions of traitors to the Czech cause. During the ensuing debate Professor Kral complained that our thoughts are so occupied with other problems that we have neglected our schools. Messrs. Vojta Benes, and Veverka, as well as

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Professor J. Zmrhal rose to refute this contention, declaring that the salvation of our people in the old homeland should be of paramount importance, because our schools will not be abandoned.

The meeting closed at a late hour. It proved our unity, and it inspired us to further endeavor. Let us follow Professor T.G. Masaryk toward our goal.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1917.

MEETING OF BAPTIST BRANCH OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

Reported by the Secretary

The meeting of the Baptist Branch of the Czech National Alliance was opened by Mr. V. Králíček. He defined the term 'good shepherd': It applies to men or women who serves his or her people in all exertions, national, political, religious, cultural, moral, and economic; sincerely and devotedly, without the pursuit of personal, selfish aims. Men and women of this kind are needed by our nation today, and we should endeavor to emulate them.

An executive and an agitation committee were formed, and Messrs. V. Králíček and Jaroslav Zmrhal were elected representatives for the District committee. It was resolved to hold a big agitation meeting on the first Sunday of next June, to which Mr. V. Beneš and prominent educators of the University of Chicago have been invited. **Professor** Jaroslav Zmrhal announced that Professor Matthews has **promised** to be present.



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Denni Blasatel, May 19, 1917.

It was also resolved to delegate Mr. Mural and Mr. Práliček to the Northern Baptists' convention in Cleveland, the expenses to be defrayed by the Czech Baptist branch of the Czech National Alliance. The Northern Baptists have over six million members, and our two delegates are to awaken the interest of the convention for the liberation of the Czechs. Some of the foremost professors of the University of Chicago have announced that they would attend the convention, and lend their support to our national exertions. Fifteen new members have joined the Czech Baptist branch of the Czech National Alliance. This brings the membership to sixty-nine. Dues amounting to \$70 were paid.

The firm, Universal Varnish Works, has offered to donate two per cent of its profits to our branch. The offer was gratefully accepted.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Mural read a letter sent to him by President Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago. This communication





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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1917.

was received with much gratification, for it defined most emphatically the reasons why the Czechs must become independent.

Jan Haivald, secretary.

[Translator's Note: Place and date of meeting are omitted in the report.]



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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1917.

### SOKOLS AT DISPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES

The unified Sokol societies, whose official name is now "Ceska Sokolska (bec" (Czech Sokol Community), held its first constitutional meeting in the Pilsen Sokol hall last night. Jan Simon was elected head of the community. His election, as well as that of the other officials, was performed with unanimity.



The community consists of five groups: the eastern, with New York as headquarters, the Chicago group, the western, with Omaha as the seat; the Pacific, with San Francisco as the seat; and the southern, with Dallas, Texas, as headquarters. Their legal incorporation will be enacted through Mr. Simon.

One important resolution was passed which aims at rousing the Czech-American Sokols into an enthusiastic support of the United States in

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1917.

case of war. An appeal to all members in the United States will be sent out, admonishing every able-bodied individual to hold himself in readiness for taking up arms, and help in the forming of Czech regiments at the disposal of the United States, and so serve the new homeland and the Czech nation abroad, as well.



Representatives of the Pilsen district Sokols made the motion to name Mr. Frothingham, the generous New York sponsor of the Sokols, an honorary member of the Czech Sokol Community. The motion will be voted on by the entire membership of the Sokol organizations. A donation of \$1,000 will be bestowed on the Narodni Sdruzeni, (Czech National Association) the amount may be raised to \$2,000, if the respective motion by the Sokol Pilsen should carry. The Chicago group intends to hold a festival for the benefit of the Czech National Association.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1915.

TO OUR ANNUAL MEETING'S SEASON

(Editorial Comment)

Practically all of our associations hold their annual meetings in December, at which time new officers are elected for the coming year, and many important national and associational matters are discussed. It is greatly to be desired that these meetings enjoy the largest possible attendance; that a very large percentage of the membership show an interest in the association and its activities; and that the members make their personal contributions to the proper solution of matters taken up by such meetings.

To all such meetings, letters have been addressed by our national and charitable institutions, such as the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Relief Committee), and many others, with requests for support of their causes. These causes are all very well known to us, are recognized as important, and we all believe that they

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1915.

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II D 5 should be most generously supported. But many of us find it impossible to make individual, personal contributions. However, everyone of us is a member of one or another association whose treasury is easily able to spare a substantial sum of money once a year to institutions whose existence and success are essential to our national existence, or whose upkeep is a dictate of our humane feelings. Therefore, every enlightened member should see to it that such a contribution is made by his association, and with that purpose in mind should attend its annual meeting.

A large attendance at annual meetings has a most beneficial influence upon the association in many other respects also. Its officers become aware of the members' interest, and are spurred on to energetic work, while indifference on the part of the membership results in the officers' becoming indifferent, also. Poor attendance at meetings is an old complaint of most of our associations. The only valid excuse for absence from an annual meeting should be nothing less than a truly insurmountable obstacle. At least this year, all idle excuses should be stopped and everybody should do his duty.

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FOR SLOVAK AND BOHEMIAN INDEPENDENCE

III B 2 (Slovak) The Official Report of the Bohemian-Slovak

III H (Slovak) Conference Held in Cleveland

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

After several months of negotiations and exchange of opinions between the central Bohemian and Slovak organizations in America, a common working program has been officially agreed upon. The Bohemian-Slovak agreement was reached in a conference held in Cleveland, October 22, 1915, by the adoption of a program, a part of which is being published herewith.

The conference, in which a most active part was taken by representatives of both the Bohemians and Slovaks, adopted spontaneously the proposals offered by the headquarters' office of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) at Chicago, causing only minor changes to be made in them and adding a few amendments.

There has never been any doubt that an agreement would be reached because the

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

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Bohemians and Slovaks are working hand in hand in brotherly unity in all parts of the world. The Svaz Cesko-Slovenskych Spolku (Federation of Bohemian-Slovak Associations) is working on behalf of both of these Slavic branches in Russia. The official organs of the political refugees from Bohemia, the Cesko-Slovanska Samostatnost (Bohemian-Slavonic Independence) and La Nation Tcheque (The Czech /Bohemian/ Nation) are taking the part of both the Bohemians and the Slovaks. The organ of the Bohemians in Russia is edited by a Slovak, Bohdan Pavlu, and the Bohemian political leader, Professor Masaryk, is a Slovak by origin, his work and renown representing both brotherly nations.

Under such circumstances it is only natural that an agreement between the two largest overseas branches of Bohemians and Slovaks should be reached.

Complying with the request of the Cleveland conference we publish herewith the official report of the conference insofar as it is of general interest.

The conference was opened by the president of the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League),

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Mr. Mamatey, whereupon the following officers were elected: A.

III B 2 (Slovak) Mamatey, chairman; E. V. Voska, vice-chairman; Dr. Stefan

III H (Slovak) Osusky, Slovak secretary; J. Martinek, Bohemian secretary.

After introductory remarks by the president, the vice-president, and the secretary of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian-National Alliance) the discussion of proposals submitted by the Bohemians started. Then the members of the conference divided into a Slovak and a Bohemian section, each taking up the proposals separately. After these separate group discussions--which were very brief--the proposals of the Bohemians were unanimously adopted and a few amendments added.

### The Program

(1) Independence of Bohemian and Slovak lands.

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### Organization

III B 2 (Slovak)

III H (Slovak) (a) The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni in America and the Slovenska Liga, each in its own sphere of activity, are engaged in an effort to collect the largest possible amount of money for a common cause. Each of these organizations, the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and the Slovenska Liga, administers its own funds. The Slovenska Liga recognizes the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni as the official representative organization of Bohemians in America, while the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, reciprocally, recognizes the Slovenska Liga as the official Slovak body.

(b) Both of these organizations will recognize as capable of entering into negotiations and making authoritative agreements only persons and bodies officially recognized both by the headquarters office of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and the Slovenska Liga.

Neither the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni nor the Slovenska Liga will intervene with or act as a representative body with any foreign government alone, and all such

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

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IV contacts will be undertaken by both in a common action. The

III B 2 (Slovak) same rule applies to negotiations and contacts with other

III H (Slovak) organizations, or individuals, either Bohemian or Slovak.

(c) A combined Bohemian-Slovak committee will be formed, its members to be appointed by both the Slovenska Liga and the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, which committee will enter into negotiations with the Yugoslavs.

(d) An agreement in regard to the combined committee and in regard to other matters of organization, will be reached by the headquarters of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and the central administrative body of the Slovenska Liga which are being authorized for this action by the conference.

(e) In all public appearances and demonstrations, as well as in all common actions, the headquarters of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and the central administrative body of the Slovenska Liga will use the name of the Vykonny Vybor Cechu A Slovaku v Americe (Executive Committee of Bohemians and Slovaks in America).

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BOHEMIAN

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(f) Common demonstrations will take place in all communities III B 2 (Slovak) where there are both Bohemian and Slovak organizations.

III H (Slovak)

(g) The press committee of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni has co-opted Dr. Stefan Osusky as the representative member of Slovaks. It will see to it that frequent releases concerning Bohemian and Slovak matters be sent to American newspapers.

(h) This agreement in regard to common procedure will come into force and become binding as soon as its Bohemian and its Slovak originals are signed by the president and the secretary of both the Slovenska Liga and the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni.

The conference has authorized Dr. Osusky for the Slovaks, and Mr. J. Tvrzicky-Kramer for the Bohemians to issue an official report of the conference after their report has been approved by central bodies of both the Slovak and the Bohemian organization.

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III B 2 (Slovak) The conference was participated in by:

III H (Slovak)

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

Slovaks: Albert Lamatey, president of the Slovenska Liga, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; IV. Daxner, secretary of the Slovenska Liga; J. Matyas, recorder of the Slovenska Liga; Pavel Jamarik, principal head of the Kruh Mladeze (Youth Section) of the Narodny Slovensky Spolok (Slovak National Association); Stefan Kukuca, representative of the Slovenska Straz (Slovak Guard), Chicago; Ivan Bielek, editor of the Narodni Noviny (National News), Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Reverend Jan Liscinak, representative of the I. Katolicka Slovenska Zenska Jednota (First Slovak Catholic Women's Unity); Jan Parkuch, editor of daily Hlas (Voice); Josef S. Kacir for the Zupa Slovensky Sokol (Slovak Sokol Unit called Zupa Slovensky Sokol); and Dr. M. Francisci, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bohemians: J. Martinek, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tyrzicky-Kramer, Chicago, Illinois; E. V. Voska; New York, New York; all for the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni.

It is now up to all Bohemians and all Slovaks to work together everywhere for

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

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the achievement of the lofty and most beautiful aim set by the  
III B 2 (Slovak) conference.

III H (Slovak)

Signed by Dr. Stefan Osusky, the Slovak secretary of the Ceske  
Narodni Sdruzeni, for the Slovaks;

By J. Tvrzicky-Kramer, director, press bureau of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni,  
for the Bohemians.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.A MEMORABLE MEETING IN PILSEN  
PARK PAVILION

A Bohemian mass meeting called by the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) to express approval of the work of the Sdruzeni and to offer a helping hand toward the liberation of our old country, the Bohemian Crown lands of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and probably Slovakia, was held in the Pilsen Park Pavilion last night. Every Bohemian-American who still has an interest in the destiny of his old country, or the native land of his forefathers, will no doubt wish to know what the result of that meeting was, how many countrymen attended, how enthusiastic they were, and to these inquiries we shall say that the meeting was a great demonstration, but it would have been still greater and mightier had they also gotten rid of their inertia, had they also attended it, and had they--as one of the speakers aptly remarked--not "let the pocketbook separate those who are one in heart" Allusion to a Bohemian proverb saying that "no oceans can separate those

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

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According to the estimate of the committee on arrangements, there were about one thousand men and women assembled in the spacious hall, and it is only fair to say that the women were not in the minority.

The program of this representative meeting started with a musical selection presented by the band of Sokol Karel Jonas, after which the president of the Sdruzeni explained the purpose of the meeting in a brief address. He talked about the present situation of the Bohemian nation, and stressed the fact that the time has come for action, for powerful and decisive action which, however, must be conducted carefully and to some extent even secretly, because of the possible revenge the Austrian Government could take against some of the leaders abroad; and the Austrian Government has its spies also among us and knows everything we do and the preparations we make. He asked those present to have confidence in the Narodni Sdruzeni, which will, in due time, give a public

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

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IV account of its actions, an account with which our people will be fully satisfied. He explained that the Narodni Sdruzeni was organized from purely patriotic motives and upon the request of important leaders from Bohemia, who have resigned everything at home and have sought safety in Switzerland only in order to give their services and lives for their nation, a nation which for three hundred years has been suffering under the Hapsburg yoke. They are offering their services at a time when they are most needed. The great war has unleashed some of the most powerful influences, and is shaping events so that the Bohemian nation has the right to hope for the realization of its age-old desire,--the desire to which it has been directing all its efforts,--that of political, social, and economic independence.

His speech was received with a great deal of enthusiasm, as was also the speech of the secretary of the Sdruzeni, Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer, which followed.

Mr. Tvrzicky aptly pointed to the fact that many of our rather well-to-do

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IV        countrymen and business firms are using the neutrality of the United States as an excuse for their neglect of national duties. If this should be a valid excuse, then every branch of any nation settled here in America for generations would have to be described as violating neutrality. All of them have been collecting money for many years, money with which to help the struggle for freedom of their native countries. The Irish, the Poles, the Germans or any one of many other nationalities may serve as an example. They have collected not thousands, not tens of thousands, but millions of dollars for their national purposes in Europe. Austria itself, with the help of Polish Austro-Hungarian patriots, has been collecting funds in America for the past two years, money which it is now using for the equipment of Polish Sokols, whom it is sending now into the fight against Russia. This collecting took place in times when nobody, with the possible exception of Austria and Germany themselves, had even an inkling that a war might come; it is still going on, and nobody seems to claim any violation of neutrality. The American nation is and always has been truly democratic enough to consider it its sacred

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IV duty to help smaller nations in their fight for independence. Surely it is much more our own duty, as nationals of Bohemia who, unable to bear the oppression of a foreign government, have sought liberty here in America, and who are of the very same blood as the Bohemian nation now spilling that blood in the cause of its independence.

The history of Bohemia and the Bohemian nation tells about the position of prestige that the country and its people had in the past, and we are being properly reminded of that prestige by our great French friend, Professor Denis, who adds a challenge to act, recapture that prestige, and live in it in the future.

Mr. Tvrzicky did not neglect to say something about the feelings of our countrymen who have come here and become American citizens. There is not one among them, he said, who would not have at least a little love for his old country in his heart, a feeling that he may treasure without danger of being

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

IV a poor American. We have a shining example of this feeling in one of our Bohemian-American great men, Karel Jonas, who, while at the summit of his political career, could receive a much more important and lucrative appointment than that of the United States Consul in Prague, but who preferred to take this poorly paid diplomatic position in the hope of being able to do a piece of good work in the country that was so close to his heart. Nor has our unforgettable Vojta Naprstek seen any violation of neutrality in the saying that is so pertinent to the present times, "No seas can separate those who are one in heart".

The speaker maintained that these historic times are most suitable for our nation's fight for independence, and reminded his audience that this is an especially significant year, the year of the five hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss. This should be a powerful incentive for making this the first year of independence after almost three hundred years of oppression by the Hapsburgs, who knew how to exploit the Bohemians, how to

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III B 4III B 2II D 1III HDenni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

IV            have the sons of Bohemian mothers killed on battlefields, but who never knew how to be grateful for all these sacrifices and services. In his further remarks, the speaker stressed the work of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni as one in which all of us are safe in having full confidence, but a work which even here in democratic America is being spied upon and studied by Austria's secret agents of whom we have to beware, as the opening of even registered letters has proved. His speech ended with an appeal to this, the third largest Bohemian city in the world, for ample and willing support of the work of the Narodni Sdruzeni.

After a musical selection, there followed the introduction of the delegates of the various Bohemian bodies by the president of the Narodni Sdruzeni. Mrs. Klaus spoke for the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity), Mrs. Stolfá for the Grand Lodge of the Ceska Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood), Mrs. Vodak for the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Vlastenek (Unity of Bohemian Patriotic Women), Mrs. Stepanek for the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

IV Sdruzeni Cesko-Americkych Dam (Bohemian-American Ladies' Alliance), Mrs. Svoboda for the Cesko-Americka Jednota (Bohemian-American Unity), Mr. Janda for the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Unity), Mr. Krumpos for the Cesko-Slovanska Bratraska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian-Slavonic Fraternal Benevolent Society), Mr. Stan. Skala for the Ceske Odvetvi Socialni Strany Demokraticke (Bohemian Section of the Social-Democratic party), Mr. Nosek for the Socialni Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric Socialist Educational Club), Mr. Dittert for the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol Unit called Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs), Mr. Anton J. Cermak for the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Unity), and Mr. Pecha sent by mail a sufficient assurance that the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Associations) approved of the work of the Sdruzeni and would support it. All the speakers showed a deep understanding of the importance of these historic times and pledged all possible help by their organizations.

After Mr. Skalsky's stirring declamation of Eliska Krasnohorska's poem "Nase Hory" (Our Mountains), which was most fittingly selected for the occasion,

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IV Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer read messages of the branches of the Narodni Sdruzeni in New York, Detroit, Boston, Omaha, Baltimore, Cedar Rapids, Cleveland, San Francisco, and New Bedford.

Thereafter the meeting drafted and unanimously approved the following proclamation:

"The Bohemians of **Chicago** and the representatives of the principal Bohemian organizations, such as the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam, the Grand Lodge of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota, the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Vlastenek, the Cesko-Americka Jednota, the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota, the Cesko-Slovanska Bratraska Podporujici Jednota, the Ceske Odvetvi Socialni Strany, Socialni Vzdelavaci Beseda J. V. Fric, the Sokolska Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs, and the Narodni Jednota Sokolska, assembled at a manifestation meeting called by the Narodni Sdruzeni make the following declaration:

"In these historical times, when the Bohemian people are being kept down by

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IV the rule of bayonets and cannon, the American Bohemians, being one eighth of the whole Bohemian nation and its living branch, have the duty to support as much as they possibly can all efforts of the friends of the Bohemian nation aiming at the liberation of that nation in Bohemia, in Moravia, in Silisia, and in Slovakia. Our nation, the nation of Komensky (Johann Amos Comenius) and Hus (John Huss), has always acted as a bridge between the West and the East of Europe, and served the interests of education and progress throughout the existence of the Bohemian State. As one of the foremost Slavic nations, and a nation showing the greatest tax return in Europe, it has the right to develop freely all its qualities, talents, and powers.

"Since the battle of White Mountain, which marked the end of Bohemian independence, our nation has been rudely exploited by the Hapsburgs, and forced by that dynasty to fight battles and wars hopelessly lost in advance. One persecution followed another; the nation was being reduced to poverty by undue taxation,

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IV which was used to pay for Austrian militarism and an incompetent, always anti-Slavic government.

"After hundreds of years of experiences with pledges, sworn to but never fulfilled, by the Hapsburg government, the Bohemian nation knows it can gain nothing by remaining in Austria, which has proved itself an absolutely incompetent formation artificially held together by dynastic interests.

"The idea of a federation of Central-European nations under the Hapsburg scepter has proved to be only a passing and impossible dream.

"The unjustified and extremely bloody persecution in Bohemian lands only goes to prove that Austria cannot govern its people in any other way but by blood and iron.

"In these historic times, in which it has been clearly shown that nations must govern themselves if they would not be used as living fodder for the

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Denni Khasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

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IV insatiable appetite of militarism, we are directing to all the powers engaged in this war and interested in the securing of right and justice for small nations, an appeal for full independence and freedom for the Bohemian nation also.

"We are ready to back up this natural desire by every means in our power, without, however, compromising the neutrality of the United States, whose loyal citizens we are and wish to remain.

"We request all Bohemian associations and organizations of Chicago, particularly such institutions as the Cesky Narodni Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) and others, to support the movement for the liberty of our native Bohemian lands by contributions commensurate with their importance.

"We address a direct request to our well-to-do countrymen who have made their

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IV money solely by doing business with and among Bohemian immigrants, to remember their origin and bear in mind their national duty.

"We promise to bring the movement for the liberation of the Bohemian people to a successful conclusion, and to make it possible for them to form in their lands an independent and free nation.

"We approve the action that the Narodni Sdruzeni, with all its branches, has started, and recommend its continuance. We express our full confidence. We ask the whole of Bohemian America, all Bohemian settlements and colonies, to give a helping hand to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and to join with it in this undertaking.

"Let us all, without distinction of status and party, become united under the slogan, 'Bohemian America in John Huss year--to John Huss' country!'"

Finally it is necessary to say that the attendance at the meeting, while quite

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1915.

IV        considerable, was not as large as had been expected. Our countrymen here should try to emulate the example of smaller Bohemian communities. Our purpose, the realization of long dreams and desires, can be achieved only by the most active interest, application of energy, and willingness to sacrifice.

The collecting committee, composed of Messrs. James Stepina, Vasak, and Vanek, reported that yesterday's collection yielded \$188.19.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1914.

THE CONVENTION OF THE JEDNOTA TÁBORITU

The convention of the Jednota Táboritu (Taborites), which will open in Cleveland tomorrow, is expected to last this entire week.....Many important decisions are expected to be made.....

The Chicago delegates have already left for Cleveland.....

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Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1914.

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## A CONVENTION OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO

The great yearly convention of the United Societies of Chicago was held yesterday in the hall of Sokol Chicago. It was presided over by President George Landau and attracted an unusually large crowd of members and delegates.

After the reading of the minutes of the last convention and a presentation of the annual report by Secretary Anton J. Čermák, the chairman of the assessment committee, Cyrill Jandus, addressed the meeting and remarked that the present State's attorney, Maclay Hoyne, is the first State's attorney to pay attention to this problem of assessments.....

The United Societies have been working since their inception to achieve equitable assessment of rich and poor, of large corporations and small businessmen alike. But, all their efforts had been in vain, for other State's attorneys just laughed at the organization's officers who lodged complaints in this respect.....

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Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1914.

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Mr. Čermák delivered an excellent speech in which he stressed the beneficial results of the organization's work.....Also, the speech of Attorney Clarence Darrow was a remarkable one.....

After Mr. Darrow's address, the convention adopted a resolution against the Hobson bill that is now pending before Congress, according to which the Constitution of the United States would be amended by an article providing for national prohibition.....

.....

There were 829 delegates present at the convention, representing 962 societies with 205,000 members. A new executive committee was elected, consisting of 105 men and 28 women. This committee will elect the Societies' officers at the next meeting, which will be held at the Bismarck Hotel next Thursday.....

The following of our countrymen were elected members of the executive committee: John A. Červenka, Anton J. Čermák, Jos. Z. Uhlíř, Josef A. Šmejkal, Jos. Ring,

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Denri Masatel, June 1, 1914.

IV Jos. Škustný, Ferd. Svoboda, Jos. Holýšer, Václav Sedláč, Jacob Fink,  
L. Pino, Jos. Houska, John Šmolár, C. B. J. Pino, Jan. Holýš, Jos. T.  
Janda, Jos. P. Netbas, Willi. J. Šilka, Jan. Šmíšek, Jan. Václav, Dr. Václav,  
Marie Petřík, and Antonio Hoffreiter.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 26, 1914.

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SECOND INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONVENTION

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Yesterday's sessions terminated the second interdenominational convention, which was held in Chicago from the 21st to the 25th of this month. In the forenoon a meeting was held at the Bohemian Settlement by the Presbyterian workers, together with the secretaries of the various boards of the Presbyterian churches. A committee for the commemoration of the anniversary of the burning at the stake of Jan Hus was elected at that meeting. A dinner was served at the First Methodist Church, after which the delegates returned to the Settlement. This was followed by a sight-seeing trip, on which the delegates became acquainted with the beauties of our city. A stop was made at the luxurious new Presbyterian church, on Lincoln Boulevard at Delaware Street, where at present the general assembly of the Presbyterian church is in session, and where more than twelve hundred delegates from the Presbyterian churches are in attendance.

A committee, composed of Dr. V. Písek, Reverend J. Pokorný, Dr. V. Losa and Reverend V. Vanek, was introduced to this gathering at about four o'clock in



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Denní Hlasatel, May 26, 1914.

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the afternoon. After the emotional speeches of Dr. V. Písek and other Bohemian speakers, it was decided to discuss the Jan Hus Memorial celebration. Americans expect to honor our great leader

in the following manner: In the sessions of the general assembly which will meet during the month of May next year, one day will be set apart for the exclusive celebration of the memory of Jan Hus. In addition to this all Presbyterian churches will designate the first Sunday in May of next year for the same purpose. The American churches also intend to collect about \$100,000, which will be delivered in 1915 by American representatives of the church to the Bohemian churches in Bohemia.

In the evening a lecture was given, illustrated by stereopticon views of Bohemia. The lecturer was Reverend K. V. Miller of New York, who, prompted by love for our people during his short stay in Bohemia (altogether about thirteen months), learned the Bohemian language. The lecture was the more interesting because it expressed the viewpoint of an American and also because it enabled us to see pictures of our dear native land, an opportunity we have

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not had during previous lectures. All the members of the audience were amazed by the correct and perfect knowledge of the Bohemian language shown by Miss E. Davis, who is the principal of a school in Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. It is wonderful what love for a people and God can accomplish.

At the conclusion of the lecture all those present were invited to participate in the excursion to Bohemia, which is to take place under the leadership of Dr. V. Pisek in June of next year, at which time, in accordance with the desires of all delegates, and God willing, there will be held in New York the Convention of the United Slavonic Evangelical Churches of America.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION OF  
BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETIES

A lively participation on the part of the Czechs marked the opening of the state convention of the League of Building and Loan Societies, which was held in Freeport, Illinois, last Thursday. Among the delegates from our societies were: Messrs. Joseph J. Janda, Frank J. Petru, Rudolph Mulač, Frank G. Hajíček and Joseph Hajíček.

Mr. C. J. Dittmer, Mayor of Freeport, delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Frank G. Hajíček, the president of the State League, responded. Routine business, reports of the officers etc., took up the convention's time. On Friday, the meeting was continued and new officers were elected. The session closed with a discussion of methods to be employed in the conduct of the business.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

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SPEECH DELIVERED BY MR. KAREL J. VOPIČKA  
AT THE CONVENTION OF THE BREWMASTERS  
OF THE UNITED STATES

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"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not only a great honor, but an extreme pleasure as well, for me to represent here today the greatest protagonist of true temperance and the greatest defender of personal liberty; namely, the Brewers' Association of the United States of America.

"When the next new history of the United States shall have been published, the name of this Association will appear there in conspicuous letters--recognized and appreciated. I wish to prove the validity of my assertion to those people not acquainted with the history of the brewing industry.

"This Association was founded in 1862 when the condition of the United States was at its worst, and was based on national enthusiasm. At that time, the United States needed money for the prosecution of the war, and



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

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certain manufacturers, upon whom the Government had relied, evaded

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the payment of taxes, even organizing groups for that purpose. At

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that time, the brewers who organized the North American Brewers'

Association, came to the aid of the United States treasury. They

formulated a plan according to which taxes were to be deposited and collected, and thereby assured tax collections and prevented fraud. This plan was submitted to Congress, and unanimously accepted by it. The main arrangements in this plan have been adhered to even to this day. Those brewers were patriots who aided the United States in time of need, and set a good example for other industrialists on methods of properly paying their taxes.

"Later, the Brewers' Association extended the field of its activities. In its constitution are the following paragraphs: (1) The protection of the brewing industry and its improvement in the best manner. (2) To keep up a relentless fight against prohibition and fanaticism. (3) The propagation of true temperance. (4) The expansion of the right to personal liberty.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

"Fifty years ago, almost all of the New England States were under the yoke of prohibition. Massachusetts, Maine and Pennsylvania were opened to liberal ideas only recently, mainly through the efforts of the Brewers' Association, which suggested to these states a study of the issue. The states were given proofs by experts that beer is a healthy beverage; they defeated prohibition, and were glad to have gotten rid of that sore which fitted only the times of blue laws and serfdom, both of which have been rejected by the majority of the population. I hope that those states which are still under prohibition will soon free themselves from it, and increase the number of liberal-thinking inhabitants. Nobody can deceive the American people in regard to beer today. Almost all Americans in the past four years, have discussed and argued this issue. Those people do not, of course, know as much about beer as do you, Gentlemen, brewers and brewmasters, for if they did there would be no need for a Brewers' Association. The people would like the brewing industry and protect it themselves.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

"The Brewers' Association expects that through the work done by this convention and from the next session of Congress they will enlighten the American public on the common sphere of the brewing industry and the people. It was always my opinion that the brewing industry is the business of everybody, and people who are engaged in it must, therefore, expect to be criticized, justly or unjustly.

"One wonders, indeed, at the neglect the brewing industry has suffered in America to this day. Many thousands are employed in this business, from the farmer to the manufacturer, from the workman to the brewer, from the brewer to the consumer; more than several million dollars is invested in it. Observe the European countries; they take much better care of their people and their health. The majority of the European universities have professors who lecture on the science of brewing beer and other beverages, and have schools on the science of brewing open to everybody.

"Why should we not have something like this in our country also? Why should



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

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we not have public schools on the science of brewing? Why should

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our poor boys forever be denied the hope of becoming brewers? Why

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should we depend only on private institutions, which are excellent

to be sure, but are too costly? It is my opinion and advice, there-

fore, that all liberal bodies and the North American Brewers' Association should take steps toward the founding of these public institutions, and that the science of brewing beer be taught at all State universities.

"At any rate, it is much better to know the methods used in the preparation of beverages and food than to advise their rejection, especially when the people, who propose their rejection, do so out of malice or ignorance. Here in America temperance beverages are sold which are made from plain water and some injurious substances, which, if properly analyzed, would be condemned even more than moonshine whiskey.

"The Brewers' Association of the United States has always acted publicly, it has no secrets, but takes the entire public into its confidence. The





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Brewers' Association proclaims that only the purest and healthiest

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beer should be brewed, that bad and immoral saloons should be closed,

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and personal liberty extended as much as possible, and because this

land is a land of freedom, a land we all love, the improvement of

which we all strive, we all shall have equal rights here. The Brewers'

Association will be always on guard so that these principles are preserved

and always defended.

"Gentlemen, Masterbrewers, now comes your hardest task. You must brew beer which will always alleviate sorrow and pain, and bring joy and happiness into the hearts of those who drink it.

"I know that your convention will be beneficial not only to the brewing industry, but to all of the people of the United States.

"The Brewers' Association of the United States wishes the Masterbrewers'



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1911.

convention success, and I say, in advance, that it will meet with success, for which our enemies may or may not pray."



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1911.

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES FROM THE BUILDING  
AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF ILLINOIS

The convention of the Building and Loan Associations of Illinois will open today in the courthouse at Freeport, Illinois. Mr. Frank Hajiček is president of the Illinois Building and Loan Association League. Other countrymen attending the convention are the following named delegates: Messrs. Mulač, Ricker, Hajiček, Musil, Voborsky, and the well-known real estate broker, Mr. J. J. Bambas. As we have been informed by Mr. Bambas, there is a total of ninety-three Czech Building and Loan Societies represented in the State League.

The assets of fifty societies in existence in the year 1903 at the present time amount to \$7,568,864.39 as compared with \$3,795,271.91 in the year 1903. The assets of the other forty-three societies organized since 1903 amount to \$1,300,850.60. The total assets of all of our



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1911.

societies amount to \$8,869,714.99. Only two of the fifty societies organized prior to 1903 show a decrease in assets. The convention will last two days.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1911.

THE LAST DAY

The Festive Days of the Fuegner-Tyrš  
Group End with a Farewell Party

A resolution was adopted by the convention, according to which fraternal contacts are to be established with all local units of the National Sokol Union, and likewise with the Sokols of other Slavonic nationalities.

Because the festive program had been exhausted on Sunday, yesterday was dedicated to a tour of inspection of our city. Some of the guests moved about on their own, whereas others in the company of president of the Group, Sokol Doležal, paid a visit to the Plzeňsky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol) at its headquarters at Ashland Avenue and Eighteenth Street, from whence they came directly to our establishment, where we enjoyed a pleasant visit with our guests. After inspecting our establishment, the guests went to the Cesko-Slovanská Podporující Společnost (Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society) hall, where the convention discussions were continued,

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1911.

Brother Doležal presiding. The planned publication of the organization journal received first attention. It was resolved to fix the assessment per member at five cents monthly, and a quarterly group assessment at ten cents per member, so that the total assessment per member will amount to one dollar per year. It was further resolved to pay the assessments due to the Česká Obec Skolská (Czech Sokol Community) from the treasury of the Group. Sokol (brother) Čermák voiced the opinion that it would not be to the detriment of the Group if its members undertook steps for co-operation with the Narodní Jednota Sokolská (National Sokol Union). In the lengthy debate ensuing on this proposal, it was Sokol (brother) Zeman who protested most vigorously against acceptance of anything of this kind. The issue was finally cleared up by Sokol Košar, who stood ardently for fraternal associations among sokol organizations, pointing out the many advantages resulting from such friendly approaches. Brother Košar finally proposed a resolution whereby all sokol organizations are urged to get into closer contact. A respective resolution was passed.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1911.

The independent administration by women Sokols was the next object of discussion, broached by the women's section of the Sokol Havliček of Cleveland, Ohio. The motion could not be debated, as it was not presented in writing as required by the constitution of the Group. Sister Loula, of Sokol Pokrok, declared that the women do not insist upon independent administration, and the proposal was set aside. The convention was then adjourned.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1911.

COMPETITIONS AND CONVENTION

Proceedings of the Fuegner-Tyrš Sokol Group  
Convention and Public Drills

The entertainment sponsored by the Fuegner-Tyrš Sokol group in honor of the competitors and guests was remarkably successful. The singing of Mr. Ferd. Kovak, baritone, was especially well liked by the listeners.

The entertainment was started by Sokol A. Doležal, president of the group, who, briefly, but with significant words, welcomed the guests. The speaker of the evening was Sokol Jar. Mošar. He laid stress chiefly upon the need of American Sokols for national development as well as physical and spiritual development.

.....

A festive parade was held by the sokols yesterday. They paraded through the Bohemian neighborhood to Filson Park, arriving there shortly before noon. A public exhibition drill was performed there. Taking part in the



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 25, 1911.

exercises were more than two hundred pupils, one hundred male and forty-eight female sokols. Altogether, it can be said that the moral success was remarkable.

While the sokols in the park were working hard, the convention proceeded with its business. In the absence of the president, the convention was brought to order by the vice-president, Sokol Mejda. The Committee on By-laws reported that the by-laws recommended for the Fuegner-Tyrš Group by the Cleveland Sokols are not suitable for local conditions.

It was resolved that the present Committee on By-laws be continued, and that the committee continue to work on the setting up of suitable by-laws.

It was further resolved on a motion of the Committee on By-laws that for out-of-town societies a representative be appointed from among local delegates, and that local delegates be allowed to represent not more than one out-of-town society. It was also decided that one delegate should be

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elected for each fifty members, and the smallest number of members to be allowed a delegate should be twenty-five. Therefore, a society having one hundred twenty-five members is entitled to have three delegates.

It was further resolved that each society should see to it that the mother tongue be used in all exercises, and any violation in that direction be punishable by expulsion.

The use of the words "Society" and "Association" is to be discontinued hereafter, and the name "Sokol" used instead.

The following resolution introduced by a committee accredited for that purpose was accepted: "We, the delegates gathered in this convention of the Fugner-Tyrš Group, take note of the undertaking of the building of the Hus House with pleasure, and recommend the general support of this undertaking, which is so important not only to the Group, but to all fraternal societies." The resolution was introduced as a result of a

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proposal by Doctor Iska.

It was further decided that the Czech Sokol Community should be allowed to continue in existence with the exception that the Group will publish its own journal, and that assessments will be paid to the Czech Sokol Community on a per capita basis by both Groups.

The Grievance Committee also pointed out that all arguments in the journal should be avoided.

It was further resolved that either the president or commander of the Group is to attend the drills of the various societies.

The request that the women's departments of the various societies be given autonomy was vigorously rejected.

A committee of three was elected which is to take the necessary steps

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for the publication of the Group's own journal.

The election of officers for the coming year will be held at a meeting of the Group during the month of November.

It was also resolved that a traveling expense fund be created, and is to be taken from purely voluntary contributions.

The next convention, according to a resolution, will be held in Racine, Wisconsin, three years from this date . . . . .

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IV

CENTRAL

Denni Blasatel, June 19, 1911.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE  
CENTRAL BOHEMIAN SINGING SOCIETY

The technical committee was appointed in accordance with the constitution of the Central Society and the following were named: chairman Mr. V. Jelinek; vice-chairman Mr. F. Hostka, secretary Mr. C. Harnach.

In the preparatory work for this year's concert, the committee held only one joint meeting which, aside from Messrs Kulas and Sahuly, was attended by none of the other choirmasters. The arrangement of the program and its pan-slavic character was agreed upon in principle at this meeting. The technical committee endeavored to secure in addition to the Filaretov Society and Zora Society, the Slovak and Serbian singing societies; however, because of a lack of sufficient time and the unsuitability of the Slovak societies for such a concert, the idea of inviting these groups was given up. The technical committee finally agreed to ask the Bohemian Workmen's

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, June 19, 1911.

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Singing Society to appear independently and the A. Dvorak to supplement with orchestral numbers.

#### Convention of the Central Bohemian Singing Society

The convention, which was held Saturday in Mr. Ladouse's place, was called to order at eight o'clock by the former president of the society Mr. C. Harnach and the following delegates were installed: for the Lyra Singing Society, Messrs. Dr. L. Bedeles, F. Jernik, and Rudolph Srb; for the Karel Marx Singing Society, Messrs. Karel Kalivoda, Josef Navravnik, and Vaclav Smid; for Dalibor Singing Society, Messrs. F. Krupar, Jan Hamis, and William Tech; for Lumir Singing Society, Messrs. Joseph Mymer and R. Prochazka; for the Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society, Messrs. F. Husa, A. Vanek, and P. Jekka; for Karel Mendl Singing Society, Messrs. Hugo Paterna, J. Janecek, and Joseph Janecek; for the Fourth Ward Club, Messrs. F. Dolecek, Joseph Vavra, and Jan. Dolecek.

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BOHEMIAN

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Dr. L. Wedeles was then unanimously elected chairman of the convention and Mr. F. Krupar was elected secretary. Then followed the reading of the minutes of the annual meeting held on June 22, 1910, the reports of the treasurer, and the archivist. The report of the technical committee was also read and accepted, from which we learned the following:

"During the past period the technical committee gained the following experiences which we hereby introduce to this day's convention.

"There is a lack of discipline in the individual societies, so that the members are indifferent about their duties toward the society and thereby the more so in respect to the central body. For that reason it often happens that even with the most emphatic summons an insufficient number of singers respond; resulting in the insufficient training of the society and the uncertainty of a performance, especially when, in disregard of warnings,

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IV

many singers who either seldom or never attend rehearsals take part in a concert and thereby make a successful performance more difficult. Another experience acquired is that it is not good to hold many joint rehearsals. This causes the interest of the members to dwindle. For that reason the technical committee recommends that rehearsals be held by individual societies as often as possible so that so many joint rehearsals will not have to be held.

"The committee also recommends the continued mutual contacts with the choruses and societies of the Slavonic and other nationalities, so that we may benefit by their good examples and avoid their mistakes. The widest possible reciprocation would be beneficial to our progress.

"To conclude this report the technical committee acknowledges that in many respects it probably did not accomplish all it should have that would serve to benefit the society. The apparent incompleteness of its activities is



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Denni Khasatel, June 19, 1911.

excused by the fact that the conditions under which it worked and the habitual tardiness of the members made it impossible to obtain better results. The technical committee, according to its own opinion, did everything possible for it to do."

The meeting was then opened for proposals from the floor. A motion by Mr. Lohisude for the creation of a travelling fund was referred to the technical committee. For the improvement of the financial condition of the unity, Mr. Fitzek moved that contributing members be secured. The motion was defeated after a lengthy debate. The motion by Mr. Melinek to give joint performances of operas was not definitely rejected, but Dr. J. Vojan explained that it was not possible for the society to start working on operas at once but that it should go forward slowly and steadily. A motion to amend the constitution was adopted and a committee was appointed for that purpose. In answer to the question as to why the Bohemian newspapers did not take more interest in the society, the reporters, Mr. Senta

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

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Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1911.

IV

of Svornost and Mr. Kral of Spravedlnost, replied that the society had not sent any reports to the newspapers. A promise to support the society as much as possible was made. Dr. Vojan volunteered for the publicity committee and will give reports concerning the Singing Society to the newspapers.

The election of officers for the coming year was the next order of business. Mr. A. Vanek was elected president; Dr. L. Wedeles, vice-president; Mr. F. Krupar, Secretary; Mr. F. Husar, archivist.

It was decided that the technical committee be named by the choirmasters of the separate societies, and that care should be taken as to the qualifications of the appointed members because the greatest task, and responsibility for the success and development of the Society, rests upon the technical committee. Other committees are to be appointed by the president.

III F 4

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CONFIDENTIAL

II F 1 a

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1911.

IV

In view of the fact that the Society has been offered many advantages by the management of Svatoplosk Park, it was decided that as many as possible, of the members of the Society should visit the park on the Fourth of July. With that the convention was brought to a close.

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II B 1 a  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

#### THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CREMATION SOCIETY

The Bohemian-American Cremation Society celebrated the tenth anniversary of its existence with a fine celebration recently. The purpose and **significance** of the society was explained to the listeners by capable speakers, in both the Bohemian and English language. The chairman of the arrangements committee, Mr. John Hejno, welcomed the visitors, and turned the supervision of the celebration over to the president of the society, Mr. Joseph W. Eggermayer.

Following a beautiful rendition of two musical numbers by Miss A. Cada, Mr. Eggermayer gave a brief summary of the history of the society.

In a private home more than ten years ago, four men and a woman met to give an impulse to the founding of a society for the advancement of a more rationalistic method of burying human bodies than had been, until



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then, generally customary among Bohemians. From this insignificant number of founders, the number of members grew to the present 464, and the hope is warranted that it will now grow much faster than heretofore. The society has a fund, amounting to \$619.84, devoted exclusively to covering the expenses in connection with the burial of members. The fund for current expenses amounts to \$181.91.

After the discourse by the president, the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society rendered the song "O vlasti Ma" (O! My Fatherland). Dr. J. F. Pecival, who spoke in English, gave the reason for the cremation of bodies, and called attention to the trifling objections raised against it. He explained that from a scientific standpoint the same process occurs during both methods of interment. The body, composed of a few gases, three-fourths of the weight of the body being water, composed of oxygen and hydrogen,



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disintegrates into its constituent parts during cremation, quickly and cleanly, but while mouldering in the ground, it requires a long period of time. From the standpoint of ethics and health, it is impossible to do otherwise than condemn the practice of burying bodies in the ground, and take up the practice of cremation as is being done by the more enlightened people. In the same sense, Dr. Fr. Iska spoke, and disproved the objections to cremation which are raised chiefly by the Catholic Church.

This significant celebration was brought to a close by Mr. Egermayer, thanking everybody who aided in its success by their attendance. The society was deserving of a much greater visitation, even if we take into consideration the uncertain weather conditions of yesterday.

The society gave beautiful souvenirs of the occasion, which contained among other things, the names of all members.



Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1911.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO  
THE BOHEMIANS PLAYED LEADING ROLE IN A SHORT SESSION

The sixth annual gathering of the United Societies of Chicago, furthering the defense of personal rights of the citizenry, was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting took place in the South Side Turner Hall at 31st and State Streets, and was largely attended by delegates of all nationalities.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Charles Kellerman. He greeted the assembled delegates warmly, and called attention to the beneficent activities of the organization during the past five years. The secretary, Mr. Anton J. Cernak, read the minutes of the executive committee's meeting. A motion was made and passed that the minutes be accepted without being read. A motion then followed that the chairman appoint a credentials committee. The motion passed, and the following named Bohemians were appointed members of the committee: Messrs. Rud.

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Svoboda, Jos. Stastny, and Leo Marek.

The credentials committee reported that 736 organizations are represented in the convention. The report was accepted. The proceedings continued, and three vice-chairmen were appointed, one of whom was Mr. J. Cervenka; as secretaries, Messrs. Janabas and Jandus. A committee for the amendment of the by-laws was elected and the following were named: Messrs. Jandus, Denemark, Sedlak, Vojan, and Judge Ullir.

Otto Bettman called to the attention of the gathering the fact that we have two laws to which he is opposed. One of these laws states that only a respectable citizen of good morals can secure a license to keep a saloon. The other states that a saloonkeeper who is caught keeping open on election day absolutely cannot become a citizen. The organization should endeavor to have these laws removed. If these laws were enforced, then no one who worked on that day could acquire citizenship.



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One of the delegates, D. Satean, somewhat angered, inquired as to just what did the convention have to do with the liquor question. The meeting recessed for ten minutes. The band playing all kinds of national airs.

When the resolutions and amendments committees returned, the secretary Mr. Beak, announced that he wished to explain a certain supplement concerning the delegates from the public press. Then he introduced a resolution the representatives of the newspapers should not have the right to serve on the executive committee, and that the committee be composed of seventy-five delegates from individual organizations, and fifteen delegates at large. These are to be composed of representatives of the press, but not having any voting privileges. This motion raised a veritable storm of protest. Mr. Dervent spoke in opposition to the motion. He called attention to the rights of the press, and decidedly protested against any such discrimination. Mr. Jandus also made vigorous protest against the adoption of the motion. After a lengthy debate, it was finally decided

## IV

Dani Vlasatel, May 22, 1911.

not to make any change in the matter.

A nominations committee of eleven members was then elected, with Mr. Jervenka as chairman. Other persons elected to this committee were: Messrs. Cernak and Snejkal.

Several speakers addressed the convention, among them were: Mr. Trilov, delegate of the Schmalen Verein; Dr. Gersner; J. Petrlik, who travelled in Bohemia and Germany, and is all around satisfied that he will not see so many ironworks as he saw in his last expedition to America. Finally, Judge Uhler was called, and his speech was enthusiastically received. At last, the committee returned and made its report about the nominations for the executive committee. The following named Bohemians were among the nominees: John Jervenka, Anton J. Cernak, J. M. Jandus, John Mezabek, Jos. Ringl, Jos. Snejkal, J. Stastny, Ferd. Svoboda, Anton Zahradsky, Jos. Z. Uhler, Anton Demetark, Jos. E. Larek, M. M. Miska, Anton Lupinek, Joseph F.



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Marek, Jos. Kouska and J. F. Javorsky. Delegates at large from the newspapers: Otto Fuerst for Masatel; Mr. Lorenz for Lared; Mr. Sedlak for Sravedlnost; Mr. Krasny for Svernost.

The Italian delegation protested against discrimination being shown them. The protest was heard and the matter adjusted.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1911.

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN LIBERAL SCHOOL,  
VOJTA NAPRSTEK

The meeting of the Bohemian Liberal School was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Richard Dvšil. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. Messrs. Veprek and Loula, sent a communication in which they offered to donate effervescent beverages for the picnic. It was referred to the committee.

The report of the committee on the concert cannot be made until the next meeting. The committee turned in one additional dollar as receipts of the theatrical of March 26. There is still due seventy-five cents. The school premises are to be rented without heat, in the month of May, unless conditions require it.

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A bill of twenty-one dollars for rent, and five dollars for janitor service, was allowed. It was resolved that the ceremonial dedication of the new school building be held on July 9, and that all liberal societies be invited to participate in the ceremonies, and also take part in the parade. The conditions for the building manager were approved according to the committee's original recommendations, with the addition that the building manager be appointed each year. An advertisement is to be placed in the newspapers, seeking bids for the job, and the election of the successful applicant is to take place in the meeting on May 30. Notices of the meeting are to be mailed to the members.

The matter of borrowing money from a Building and Loan society, or from a bank, for the building, is to be decided at that meeting. A loan of about \$12,000 will be needed. The school committee is to pick up some school supplies from Mrs. Lukes, who is donating them to the school. Mrs. Hrych

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II B 2 f

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announced that tuition received from the children is not to be remitted to the central body of the Associated Liberal Schools, according to a resolution of that body, but is to be kept by the various schools.

It was also announced that the California Theatre, Trumball avenue and 26th Street, would give two performances, the proceeds of which will go toward the benefit of the school building fund.

The receipts of this meeting were \$127.00, and disbursements were \$140.00. The meeting was then adjourned.

Marie Stepanek,  
Secretary.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

THE UNITED BOHEMIAN BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETIES

Report of the Annual Meeting Held On

February 12 in Pilsen Sokol Hall

The meeting of the United Bohemian Building and Loan Societies was well attended and a total of seventy-three delegates was present. Reports were made by the chairman, secretary, and treasurer, all of them were accepted. The chairman, Mr. R. Lulac, reported that he was present at all meetings, that he visited the Polish societies, which united at the same time as the Bohemian societies, and which announced that all forty-eight Polish societies will soon be in the union, and members of State League of Building and Loan Societies of Illinois.

Secretary Konrad Ricker reported that in today's meeting five additional societies applied for membership in the United Bohemian Building and Loan Society, and there are now seventy-four societies in good standing

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

in the Union. Further, he says that during the last year forty-nine new Building and Loan Societies were organized in the State and calls attention to the fact that the State Auditor in his report indicates that of the forty-nine new organizations in the State, thirty-two were formed in the southwestern part of Chicago. The auditor cautions the public against such action because there are a sufficient number of such societies in this section, and these should be strengthened instead of creating new ones. This whole business will not benefit in that way. All of the delegates agreed with this. The secretary further announced that some societies are delinquent in the payment of their dues to the State League and to the United Bohemian Building and Loan Society. All of the delegates promised to bring the matter to the attention of their respective societies and see to it that the dues are remitted on time hereafter.

The treasurer, Mr. F. J. Majicek, reports that during the period from



Demni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

June 3, 1907 to November 23, 1910, the total receipts were 739.10, and disbursements amounted to 1744.00. There remains on hand in the treasury 124.90. In the disbursements are included all expenditures for publicity, advertising, rent of meeting hall, fees to the State League, delegates' expenses to three conventions and salaries of officers amounting to twenty-six dollars a year.

The auditing committee compared the report with the vouchers and receipts and accepted it, whereupon the meeting proceeded with the regular order of business.

Mr. Jos. A. Smejhal, who was to speak about a financial committee, was not present, therefore, the matter was laid over to the next meeting. The so called "Voucher System" was placed before the meeting for consideration and Mr. Neclik's specimen copy was unanimously accepted. Mr. Neclik took it upon himself to have copies printed and to distribute them to all

Denni Klasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

Bohemian Building and Loan Societies free of charge, so that all officers can familiarize themselves with this class of orders, because this system will no doubt be introduced in all Bohemian Building and Loan Societies. It is recommended by such experts as Messrs. Janda, Jos. Houshek, and Frank G. Hajicek.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Janda, which was generally approved after a short debate, it was agreed to found classes "C" and "D" in accordance with the permission granted by the laws of the State of Illinois to the Bohemian Building and Loan Societies in which shares are set at \$5.00 each, so that it will be possible for the officers to deposit a larger sum of money with the Building and Loan Society and derive the same benefits as one who deposits only small sums. All such shares may be purchased by paying a fee of twenty-five cents for each share and are to be known as single payment shares, which any delegate will cheerfully explain.



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At the conclusion of the discussion of these matters, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the United Bohemian Building and Loan Societies for the year 1911. The following gentlemen were elected: Rudolf Dulac, president; Karel Kopecky, vice-president; Konrad Ricker, secretary; Frank C. Hajicek, treasurer. As members of the Board of Directors, the following were elected: John L. Lovak, J. J. Janda, Frank J. Letru, A. Vanek, and P. J. Hanel.

On the motion of Mr. Karel Kopecky, the newly elected officers were immediately installed for the year 1911.

Mr. Karel Kopecky expressed the opinion that no reflections be cast upon any society, if through unavoidable circumstances all matters are not in the order they should be, and when these conditions can be corrected by the united effort of the honorable directors of said society. It was unanimously agreed not to found any new societies where they are not

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

needed because all societies suffer thereby. The public is advised that if there are several societies in any neighborhood which already have existed for some time to deposit its savings in and support these proven societies. It must be otherwise where there are no such societies.

Five new societies joined the United Bohemian Building and Loan Society at this meeting. Six became members during the past six months. For these societies which have not yet joined the central organization, this should serve as an incentive for them to do so at the earliest opportunity.



III B 4

II D 4

II D 5

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1910.

CONVENTION PROCEED

The Bohemian-American Foresters can be perfectly satisfied with the result of their Fifth Convention. The next Convention will be held three years from now.

F.2--The chief-forester, Mr. Pudilovsky, called the convention to order at nine o'clock. The secretary, Mrs. Smrcek, read the minutes of Wednesday's session. After a short discussion the minutes were approved.

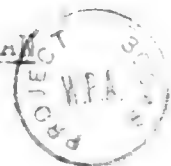
Mr. Smrcek then read the communications received. The communications were accepted and placed on file.

The committee on by-laws made a report, recommending various changes. The changes in the by-laws having been made, the secretary moved, that they be approved. A vote was taken and it was so ordered.

A motion was made and approved, that the amended by-laws shall become effective after sixty days.

A motion was approved, that bids for the printing of the amended by-laws be





Denni Glasatel, Jan. 21, 1910.

asked and the job be given to the lowest bidder.

The chief-forester then declared the session adjourned.

#### The Afternoon Session

The chief-forester brought the session to order at 2 o'clock. He announced, that Mr. Frank Hejna, delegate from J. A. Komensky lodge No. 14, was unable to be present and his place would be taken by his alternate Mr. Stary.

The secretary, Mrs. Smrcek, read the minutes of the morning session and these were approved as read.

The resolutions committee recommended, that twenty-five dollars be donated to the Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage. Mr. Zahrobsky, made a motion to that effect. Delegate Bouse, urged, that fifty dollars be donated. The Grand-treasurer, Mr. Mancl, moved, that fifty dollars be donated and delegate Zahrobsky ardently supported this motion. The resolutions committee agreed to the motion, which was then voted upon and carried.



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The resolutions-committee also recommended, that lodges be organized in other states, where there are Bohemians.

Officers for the next convention, which will be held three years hence, were elected. The chief-forester, Mr. Budilovsky, declared the convention closed, shortly after five o'clock.

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II B 2 f  
II D 1  
III A

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1910.

### YESTERDAY'S SESSION

Bohemian American Foresters working tirelessly. The committee on by-laws is more than half through with its work.

P.1--The chief-forester, Mr. John Budilovsky, brought the session to order shortly after 9 o'clock. The minutes of the first day's session were read and accepted as read. The secretary, Mrs. Smrcek, read the communications received.

The reports of the committees being in order, the audit committee reported, that it had not yet completed its work and would report later.

The grievance-committee made a report in which it recommended, that the death-certificate remain as it is, because the committee found the certificate to be just. A motion made to that effect was adopted.

The resolutions committee recommended that an assessment of five cents be levied, for the benefit of brother Syk. This was adopted. Further, the resolutions committee recognized the liberal work of the Grand-lodge offi-



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cers and gave thanks to them. The same held for the officers of all lodges. The resolutions committee also recommended the support of Bohemian schools with a one cent per-month assessment. The committee further recommended, that all printing work be given to union-shops and important reports to be published at least twice each year in Bohemian newspapers.

The rituals committee recommended and offered a motion, that there be no change made in the rituals. Delegate Pech, protested against this, pointing out that certain parts of the rituals should be dropped. He objected to the use of passwords, claiming that such things are not suitable for a civilized people. Delegates Hajek, Varek, Smejkal and others were opposed to this kind of change, claiming that if the rituals were dropped, the society would be considered an insurance company and would be taxed accordingly. Finally, a motion was made to accept the recommendation of the committee. This was adopted by a large majority.

The committee on by-laws made a report, that it had progressed so far with its work, that the recommended changes could be read to the assembly. On the motion of delegate Bouse, the paragraphs, which the committee recommended be changed, were read.

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### Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was brought to order at 2 P.M. The secretary read the minutes of the morning session and these were accepted as read. Reading of correspondence was next on the program.

The Finance committee made its report. It conformed to the request of the convention, examined the books and bonds of the organization, and found everything in order.

The committee on by-laws continued its work.

Delegate Pech, of the resolutions committee asked permission to make an oral presentation of a resolution which was omitted at the morning session. The assembly resolved, that the resolution be presented in writing.

Secretary Hajeck introduced the question, to the convention, as to whether members should continue to receive remuneration for securing new members. Delegate Zahrobsky moved, that the organization should continue to pay for

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1910.

securing of new members. The motion was approved.

With that, the business of the afternoon session having been completed, the chief-forester adjourned the meeting till to-day at 9 A. M. .

III B 4  
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II 2 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1910.

### BOHEMIAN AMERICAN FORESTERS' CONVENTION

The chairman of the Fifth Convention of the Bohemian American Foresters is Mr. John Budilovsky, the vice-chairman is Mr. John J. Zahrobsky, the secretary is V. T. Hajeck, the vice-secretary is Mrs. W. Smrcek and Mr. Frank Vesely is the guard.

P.1--The subordinate lodges of the Bohemian American Foresters sent their delegates to the fifth convention of this benevolent association, so that they would consult and resolve upon everything which they recognize as advantageous to the membership. Forty-two delegates, men and women, sent by twenty-nine subordinate lodges, met yesterday in the Sokol Chicago hall on Kedzie Ave. The start of the convention was set for nine o'clock, but because all the delegates were not present at that time, it was decided to postpone the start until nine-thirty o'clock. The convention was brought to order, by the chief-forester of the Grand-lodge, Mr. Joseph F. Delant, with the following words: "Esteemed brothers and sisters! With this day our duty, to work for the good of the Bohemian-American Foresters, has arrived. Our work will have importance not only for us, but also, for the

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1910.

whole Bohemian public and especially, for our descendant. Therefore, it is necessary that we act calmly, prudently, and with true brotherly and sisterly helpfulness. Before I proclaim the convention as officially opened, I shall permit myself to appoint a credentials committee. I also want to remind you, that there is present a representative of a newspaper (a reporter from the Denni Hlasatel, was present at the convention) and because we will take up many important matters, it depends upon you, whether you care to have a representative of the press present. So far as I am concerned, I think it would be only right. We are not dealing with anything which should be kept a secret; therefore, let the public know about our proceedings."

Delegate Joseph A. Smejkal, moved, that newspaper representatives be permitted to attend the convention. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The chairman then appointed a credentials committee of the following named delegates: Joseph Bidlas, from Sumava lodge No. 9, Anton Flaha, from Klacel lodge No. 3, and John Pyskacka, from Milsen lodge No. 12.

The committee began it's work without delay and it was found that the dele-

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1910.

gates of all lodges were present, with the following exceptions, John Sedlacek, of Bohemian Lion lodge No. 1, his place was taken by an alternate, Mr. Weinderich; James Schmidt, of Klacel lodge No. 3, alternate Frank Bobek; Stephan Bradace, of Bila Hora lodge No. 7, alternate Frank Cisar; and Anton Tysl, of Jiri Podebradsky lodge No. 10, alternate James Kus.

After the credentials of the delegates had been accepted, the chief-forester Mr. Pelant, once more urged upon the delegates the honest performance of their duties, and expressing the hope that capable men and women had been selected to attend the convention, brought the convention to order.

The chief-forester requested the secretary to read the minutes of the last convention which was held on Jan. 10, 1907. The secretary read the voluminous protocol which was unanimously adopted.

The chairman requested the secretary to make his report. He reported the passing of the ardently active members John Pavla, John Polanka, Frank Vytlacil and Matthew Kalina.

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Called on by the chief-forester to rise, the assembly paid respect to the departed. The secretary then proceeded with the reading of his report and the delegates learned that although the organization progressed, it had not accomplished what was expected of it in the future. Especially the year 1907, after the financial crisis of that period, was unfavorable to the organization, but still the membership increased. The year of 1906, in turn, was much more promising at the very start, and the activities of the members also, in so far as the securing of new members, were more intensive.

The 5th of December 1906, was the tenth anniversary since the Order of Bohemian Foresters came into existence. In his report the secretary complained, that our wives and daughters do not enroll in the numbers that they should. He said, that out of 1,950 members in good standing in the organization, only 90 are women. He said, it was regrettable, that the wives of our members join foreign lodges and don't take warning, even when they are forced to resort to court proceedings in order to satisfy their claims for death-benefits. Sundry recommendations also were made by the secretary. In the first place, he asked for considerable and suitable readjustments of the dues schedule.

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The election of convention officers followed next in order. It was moved and passed, to nominate by acclamation and to elect by ballot. John Budilovsky was elected chairman and John J. Zahrotsky, became vice-chairman. The convention chairman thanked the delegates for their confidence and assured them, that he would not betray it. The vice-chairman expressed himself likewise and both took over their offices with a loud "Hejdar."

The morning session was brought to a close and the chairman adjourned the convention till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1910.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN FORESTERS CONVENTION

Afternoon Session 1st Day

P.1--The afternoon session commenced at 2 o'clock sharp. The delegates' names were read and it was found that all were present.

The secretary read the minutes of the morning session and these were approved as read. The chief-forester then proceeded with the installation of the elected convention officers. The newly elected chief-forester, Mr. John Budilovsky, began the proceedings with an ardent speech to the delegates and with hearty words thanked his predecessor for his work, for the good of the organization.

"Lesnik" lodge sent a communication in which it requested that brother Sik, who is incurably ill, be paid one half of his death benefit, which is \$250. The request was turned over to the grievance-committee for consideration.

The Rules-committee which was appointed at the morning session, worked dil-

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igently during the noon recess and introduced the rules at this time. According to these, the convention sessions will start at 9 A.M. sharp and last till 12 o'clock noon. The afternoon sessions will start at 2 o'clock and last until 5 o'clock. The proceedings and order of business are to be such as have been customary on such occasions and are to conform with the laws of the Order.

The election of a committee on by-laws followed and the following delegates were elected: Mrs. Mary Stepanek, Joseph A. Smejkal, James E. Marek, Joseph Kundrat, Mrs. Caroline Souhrada, Frank Hejna, and Frank Hudecek.

The following committees were then elected: An auditing committee composed of Henry Kafka, John Bouse, Anton Blaha, Frank Orth, and Mrs. Agnes Vanecek.

The Grievance committee with Joseph Bidlas, Frank Kodat, and Mrs. Josephine Becvar.

Resolutions committee of Frank Cisar, Albert Pech and James Kotas.

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Publicity committee of Zigmund Chobotsky, Charles Martinek, and John Pyskacek.

A Rituals committee of Leopold Pick, James Kus, and Frank Pobek.

Next came proceedings for the good of the order and several very good ideas were exchanged. St far as changing the table of rates is concerned, it can be assumed from the inclination of the delegates, that they will remain as they are. The reserve fund however, will not be made up of bonds hereafter, instead, the reserve fund money will be used to purchase first mortgages. Although this has not yet been definitely decided, the majority of the delegates have expressed themselves as being in favor of approving such a resolution.

The request of Lesnik lodge #6, that brother Sik be paid \$250 out of his death-benefit, was then discussed. Delegate Mrs. Sarcek, moved that an assessment of five cents per member be levied and sent to all subordinate lodges for collection. The motion was approved with the understanding that action be completed before February 1, 1910.

With that, yesterday's proceedings were ended and the chairman adjourned the

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session, until the next day. The work of the convention is proceeding rapidly and the delegates expect that the convention will terminate, at the latest, tomorrow afternoon.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1908.

MEETING OF DELEGATES OF THE BOHEMIAN  
NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The executive board of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association held its regular monthly meeting last night in the smaller hall of the Bohemian-American Free Thought School on West 18th Street. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Mr. John Pecha, promptly at 8 o'clock. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Mr. S. T. Husak, and were unanimously approved of and accepted as read.

The financial secretary [then] gave a report of the last month's receipts and disbursements; receipts were as follows: payments on lots purchased, \$2,121.45; for grave decorations, \$718.35; mounding of graves, \$5; rough boxes, \$73.25; fund for perpetual care, \$450; for flowers, \$408.80; for new foundations of individual graves, \$36.65; for 67 graves, \$246.50; for 20 small graves, \$166; for graves on 22 small lots, \$40; for graves on larger lots, \$151.50; reburials

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at \$5 each, \$75.55; total receipts, \$4,498.05; balance on hand from last month, \$6,841.31; total of receipts and balance, \$11,339.36. The disbursements were \$3,142.51; balance in the treasury, \$8,196.85. Fifteen lots were sold for \$1,905; the revenue from 140 burials, \$424.29, was assigned to the reserve fund.

The secretary then explained to the executive board the two per cent discount due on a bill presented by Janes B. Clow and Sons, which did not show discount allowed. After a short discussion it was decided to pay this bill less the two per cent discount, calling Clow and Sons attention to the deduction. An invitation from the School Association to its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, to be held on the 27th of this month in Slovanska Lipa Hall on De Koven Street, was read and accepted. The Orphanage asked for permission from the board of directors of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association to order a carload of coal for the coming winter supply. This was referred to the managing committee for their approval. Mr. F. B. Barcal, an ex-police captain, suggested the necessity of cemetery guards. Mrs. Joseph Smejkal stated that

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there are no guards and approved of Mr. Barcal's suggestion; it was decided to have a guard stationed at the entrance of the cemetery grounds. The delegates were furnished with printed copies of the semi-annual financial report and were told of the necessity of reading these reports in the meetings of their respective lodges. The chairman reminded the delegates of the survey of the cemetery grounds which is to take place next Sunday and hoped that every delegate would be on hand. It is also understood the reporters of this newspaper will be there. Mr. Rehak brought to the attention of the delegates the urgent necessity of repairs to the water tower. This work was ordered done as soon as possible. Mr. Fisher, a delegate, made a motion to donate a large wreath to the School Association on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary. This motion was passed, and the secretary was instructed to attend to this as soon as possible. A report was given by Mr. Halik concerning three persons who owed money to the Association for lots purchased. Of these debtors one made a substantial payment, and the other two ignored the notices sent to them. Mr. Kralovec proposed that these two debtors be notified once more by

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mail, limiting the time for payment to the fifteenth day of this month, and that should they fail to make a payment, the Cemetery Association should cancel their sales contract and notify them of the action taken. A number of persons deposited money for perpetual care of the graves on their lots; they were as follows: Mrs. Agnes Hartvik, \$100 for her mother's grave; Mrs. Rosalie Hartvik; Mr. John Kveton, \$100 for perpetual care of his grave after his burial; Mrs. Marie Pardus, \$250 for three graves on her lot; Mrs. Rose Vrzal, \$200; Mrs. Marie Havir, \$100 for her husband's grave; Mr. Vavrinec Matejka, \$100; Mr. Joseph Krouzil, \$100; and Mr. James Havranek, \$200.

A delegate, Mr. Frydl, inquired of the Association whether a map of the cemetery grounds is available. He was informed that it was not. A discussion followed, and a motion was made and unanimously carried that a surveyor be engaged to make a survey of the cemetery grounds and to furnish a blue-print map to be framed and hung up on the wall in the office of the Bohemian National Cemetery. The chairman, Mr. John Pecha, suggested to the executive board and to the



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delegates the buying of bonds. Two delegates suggested that instead of buying bonds it would be much better to lend to the C.S.P.S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Association) the sum of \$5,000 for general repairs to their building and for painting and decorating it. The names of the delegates making this proposal were recorded, and this matter was tabled until the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONVENTION ENDED--NEXT CONVENTION WILL BE HELD FOUR YEARS  
FROM NOW IN CHICAGO

At nine o'clock yesterday, the chairman, Mr. J. Pech, brought the third, and last, day's session of the convention of Freethinkers to order. The chairman placed on the agenda for discussion an item deferred from a previous session, namely the motion of delegate Sadilek to reconsider the already-accepted explanation of the essence of Free Thought which is the foundation of the new organization and upon which everything will depend in the future. After a lengthy discussion, during which an effort was made to substitute the report of Dr. Frank Iska and the minority for the organization committee's majority report, which had already been accepted, the convention finally reaffirmed the adoption of the majority report.

Before the committee reports were heard, nominations to the executive committee were held. There were so many nominees that it was resolved, on motion by the chair, that the nominees hold a meeting among themselves and select fifteen

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members for appointment to the executive committee.

Secretary Cada read the treasurer's report and the auditing committee's report. Both were accepted as read. Delegate Martini moved that the next convention be held in Omaha. Mr. Palda protested, urging that the convention be held in Chicago. Several other delegates spoke in favor of Chicago, and when the matter was finally put to a vote the majority was for Chicago.

Toward the end of the session it was resolved to send a telegram to Bohemia congratulating the Sokols and other members of the mission. Then, after several other speakers had addressed the assembly, the convention was adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1907.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION--COMMITTEE  
REPORTS YESTERDAY ACCOMPANIED BY UNIDENTIFIED DEBATE

One more session like the one which was held by the convention of the Freethinkers yesterday, and we will not hesitate to say that the convention has completely failed in its purpose, and has done more harm than good to a good cause. Whether some like it or not, we are certain that many of the delegates agree with us in this respect. They came to the convention to establish a sound organization for the Freethinking Czechs, and not to hear the quarrels and unnecessary arguments which some willful people bring up. Even the least quick-witted can recognize that three factions have developed in the convention. Each of these wants to be recognized and wants to force its own ideas upon the others, disregarding the fact that by so doing it ruins the chances of accomplishing the things that were expected of the convention.

The session was called to order at 9:00 A.M. by the chairman, Mr. J. Pech.

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The secretary, Mr. J. Tupy, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and Mr. Janda read the communications received. Reports of the committees were then made.

The chairman of the resolutions committee, Mr. Rosicky, read the convention's resolution which outlines in brief the purpose of the convention, which is to work for the liberation of the mind from religious superstition and to help those who already are active along these lines in other fields, social and economic. After a lengthy debate the resolution was adopted. Delegate Cetka, chairman of the committee on organization, education and publicity, introduced a motion to the effect that the organization be named "Bohemian-American Free Thought Association." Dr. Frank Iska moved that the resolution be printed and distributed to the delegates during the afternoon session, in order to give delegates an opportunity to read and study the proposals and to aid them in making a correct decision in the matter.

Dr. Jicinsky proposed a resolution which called for the inauguration of active

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preparation for a dignified celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Professor Klacel, which will fall on the seventh of April, 1908. This and several other resolutions were adopted, after which the session adjourned.

During the afternoon session there was a little more harmony, and consequently more was accomplished. This improved considerably the impression left by the morning session. The chairman appointed to the auditing committee Mrs. Stepanek, Mrs. Smrcek, Dr. Wedeles, and Messrs. David, Ptacek, Nosek and Jambora. They are to audit the treasurer's books and submit a report today. After the reading of the minutes of the morning session the secretary read the communications received.

The next order of business was the report of the organization, education and publicity committee. A lengthy debate ensued, in which Messrs. Pergler, Camsky, Cejka and Mrs. Klaus participated. The resolution was finally adopted. In the meantime Miss Porchert and Mr. Fritz arrived as delegates from

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Milwaukee. They were welcomed by Dr. Iska. The proceedings then continued.

The convention is to be held every four years, in accordance with the motion made by Mrs. Vodak. The chairman announced the sudden death of delegate Herout. Dr. Iska reported on the previous evening's session. Mrs. Veselsky, was entrusted with the speaker's chair for this evening. The chairman then adjourned the convention to 9:00 A.M. today.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, June 14, 1907.

CONVENTION OF FREETHINKING CZECHS  
CALLED TO ORDER YESTERDAY MORNING  
IN THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL  
ON 18th STREET

Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Frank B. Zdrubek, chairman of the convention committee, declared the convention of Bohemian-American Freethinkers opened. Dr. Frank Iska, chairman of the executive committee, took the floor and in a lengthy talk explained to those present the real purpose of the convention. He also requested of them energetic work and regular attendance. On the motion of Mr. Rosicky, Mr. Zdrubek appointed a rules committee for the convention, and at the same time a permanent committee. Mr. Zdrubek named Messrs. Cejka, Bunata, Hollman, Rosicky, Kirchner, Rehak, and Eggermayer, Dr. Iska, Mrs. Rokuska, Mrs. Ruzicka and Mrs. Rychlik. Dr. Iska was not appointed to the committee until after Mrs. Ruzicka had made a motion that Mr. Zdrubek be also included in the committee. A minor debate ensued, which was ended when Dr. Iska announced his willingness to serve as a member



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of the committee. Mr. Pech moved that the committee be enlarged to fourteen members, which motion was accepted. While the committee was in consultation, the reports of various committee secretaries were heard.

The secretary of the convention committee, Mr. Rudolph Janda, asked forgiveness for not being able to submit a more detailed report. Because of the great amount of work in connection with the convention, he was unable to complete the report until yesterday morning, or just before the convention opened. From his reports we select the following items: A total of 419 circular letters were sent to various lodges; in addition Mr. Janda sent out several hundred letters to newspaper and to Czech Freethinkers in Prague, whose representative, Dr. Bartosek, is present at the convention. In naming the newspapers which wrote in favor of the convention and those which made evident their disagreement with the holding of it, Mr. Janda did not forget to cast insinuations at Denní Hlasatel; but we consider his remarks the result of a somewhat faulty memory and of an underestimation of our reports. Mr. Janda certainly would not tell a deliberate untruth, because he knows that it would

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not be dignified for a truly enlightened person to do so. He was thanked by the chairman for the work he had accomplished for the convention.

A report was then given by the secretary of the executive committee, Mr. Tupy, who sent out a total of 1094 circulars, and wrote thirty-five pages of minutes while attending nine meetings. His report was received with thanks by the chairman of the convention.

Congratulatory letters and telegrams from many individuals and lodges were read.

At the request of the chairman, Dr. Bartosek spoke a few words. There is not the least doubt that Dr. Bartosek is a highly educated man; therefore, it is no wonder that his remarks were followed attentively. After Dr. Bartosek, whose words were received with stormy applause, Dr. Vojan of New York spoke.

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In the meantime the committee returned, and its chairman, delegate Cejka, announced the result of its deliberations. The committee resolved to recommend the election of one chairman, three vice-chairmen, two secretaries, two recorders and one treasurer for the convention. Morning sessions are to begin at 9:00 A.M., afternoon sessions at 1:30 P.M. Pertinent motions are to be submitted in writing, formal motions may be made orally. The member making the motion is to be allowed ten minutes' time to substantiate his motion, and debate on the motion is to be limited to five minutes. The rules for the convention as worked out by the committee were accepted.

To the committee which will have to establish contact with the Free Thought societies of other nationalities all over the world, were named the following: Walleck, Iska, Kral, Jicinsky, Zdrubek, Rosicky, Cejka, Dr. Vojan and Dr. Vistelny.

The chairman announced that the committees would retire for conference and that the convention stood adjourned.

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The afternoon session was far from harmonious. Not only were unpleasant scenes enacted, but the entire success of the convention was threatened. Several of the delegates evidently thought that the convention had been called for the purpose of affording them an opportunity to settle old hatreds, and they acted accordingly. They seemed to forget how those people who had traveled great distances, urged on by a desire to work conscientiously, would look upon such quarrels.

The chairman, Mr. Pech, brought the meeting to order at 1:30 P.M. Several congratulatory letters were read. After the communications received had been read, the secretary read the minutes of the morning session. Dr. Iska then explained the absence of the treasurer, Mr. Charvat. The treasurer, however sent in his report, from which it appears that he received a total of \$1748.51 and paid out \$262.31, leaving a balance of \$1486. 20. Upon a motion by Dr. Iska, it was resolved that the chairman appoint an auditing committee, the members of which he is to name today. Mr. Kirchner resigned as secretary because he was elected also to the resolutions committee and

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wished to remain on it. Mr. Hulik was elected to the vacancy by acclamation.

Dr. Iska announced that some good workers had been overlooked when the committees were elected, and he moved that the chairman be given the privilege of enlarging the committees by appointing additional members, especially those who applied. A protest was raised against such procedure; Mr. Polacek, Mr. Rehak and Dr. Radesinsky protested, asking for more active work rather than more committees. Mrs. Klaus remarked that the convention had been called to do some work, and not to satisfy a few personal ambitions.

After much debate, Dr. Iska was selected as the speaker for the evening session, and the afternoon session adjourned.

In the evening a public meeting was held, at which Dr. Iska, Mr. L. Palda, Dr. Bartosek, and several other people spoke. This meeting was presided over by delegate Holman.

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Denní Hlasatel, June 14, 1907.

The convention will be called to order again at 9:00 o'clock  
today.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1907.

FORESTERS' CONVENTION

P.1--Yesterday's session of the Union of Bohemian-American Foresters convened as usual. At 9 A. M. sharp the minutes of the previous meeting were read, followed by letters of well-wishers. Next the regular business was discussed till noon. The meeting then adjourned till 2 P. M.

The afternoon session was attended by all the delegates. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved of. Next the committee on resolutions rendered its reports, which were also accepted. Thereafter a report was made by the accounting or financial committee. Then a report which suggested certain changes in the by-laws of this organization was submitted by a special committee. A vote was taken concerning the changes in the by-laws, all of which were approved of. Printed copies of the proceedings of the convention and the proposed and accepted changes in the by-laws were then forwarded to the Grand Lodge for reference.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the election of new officers for the Grand Lodge, the majority of whom were prominent Bohemian men. The

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officers were elected to serve for a term of three years.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the newly appointed officers each gave a brief speech, and the convention closed at 6 P. M.



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BOHEMIAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1900.

### THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

p. 5.. The sessions of the "Bohemian National Convention of the First Bohemian Catholic Association of America," held in Chicago, came to a close yesterday. The Bohemians of our city found this an appropriate occasion for a celebration. Every prominent Bohemian was present at the festival. An address was delivered by Mayor Harrison in the evening.

The festivities commenced in the morning with services at the Bohemian St. Vitus Church. The parade held in the afternoon surpassed any other they have held previously. Seated in coaches were twelve delegates who came from various parts of the country. The parade moved along the West Side streets to its place of destination, the Bohemian hall Cesko America Slovanska, at 18th Street. Mr. Zindrich Zitusk, was marshal of the parade. Every Bohemian Society of the city was well represented....

Mayor Harrison was enthusiastically welcomed when he stepped upon the speaker's platform to deliver his address. He said: "With the exclusion of Prag, Chicago is the largest Bohemian city in the world. It often was said, that the American nation is identified with the Anglo-Saxon race. But Chicago disproved that nonsensical assertion. Represented in our city is every nation and every

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1900.

race. They are the real builders of Chicago. The Bohemians can justly claim their share of this fine work. Chicago is a typically American city, well known for its hospitality, and as such it extends its welcome to the Bohemian citizens."...

Officials elected at the convention are the following: President, Vaclav Jirousek, Chicago; vice-president, John Perlo, Chicago; secretary, John Stukbauer, Cleveland; secretary of finances, I. J. Wolf, St. Louis; treasurer, John Bozovsky, Chicago. The elected directors are: Matthias Brichcek, Chicago; Josef Cihak, Baltimore and John Capek, New York.

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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, July 7, 1893, 8:2.

### BOHEMIAN-AMERICANS' ANNUAL

#### Delegates Decide to Continue the Publication of Official Organ

The third annual session of the Bohemian-American National Committee opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Bohemian-American Hall, 400 West Eighteenth Street. President L. J. Palda of this city presided. The day was taken up with the reading of the minutes of the last session and the presentation of reports of the Correspondence Bureau and Emigration and Statistics Committee and closed with a discussion on the continuance of the organ, Bohemian Voice, published in Omaha. It was finally decided to continue the publication.

The Bohemian National Committee represents, through its various societies in America, 3,000,000 Bohemians. The principal object of the Committee is to represent the Bohemians before the Americans as they are, and further to collect statistics of Bohemian immigration and present the situation to the people in Bohemia who are struggling for home rule. To-day will be taken up with the reading of committee reports.

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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, July 7, 1893, 8:2.

### The Closing Session

The closing session of the Bohemian-American National Committee was held yesterday. Peter V. Rovmianek of Pittsburg opened the morning session with an address on the "Progress of the Bohemian Nation." Paul Albiera, a playwright and author of Prague, Bohemia, in a short speech declared his intention on his return home of writing a history of America in the Bohemian language, that his countrymen might know more of the land to which so many of his people have immigrated. Mrs. R. L. Fitte of Chicago, President of the Bohemian Women's Benevolent Association, which has a membership of 4,000, delivered a short address, in which she assured the National Committee that the Association which she represented was ready to lend moral and financial support to any object which would tend to elevate the Bohemian nation.

Upon a motion of Peter V. Rovmianek, it was unanimously decided to hold a Slavonic Congress in the future, in which will participate Bohemians, Poles, South Slavonians, and Russians. The congress will take place in Chicago on some day memorial to the history of the Slavonic race. The afternoon was taken up with the biennial election of officers.

Svornost, November 25, 1892.

CONGRESS OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Representatives of half a million Bohemian-Americans, to whom was entrusted the difficult but meritorious task of gaining honor for the name of Bohemians among other nationalities settled in this part of world, opened their Second Annual Convention yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the hall of C. A. Svob. Skola, (Bohemian American Liberal School) on 18th Street for the purpose of rendering an accounting of what has been done during the last year in the interest of Bohemian-Americans. That the committee would not please all members could have been fore-told from the very beginning. Some people appeared, who thought that the committee accomplished very little and charged its members with unconcern, unfitness, and other bad habits. But these people accuse and judge everything done by others; in the meantime they themselves are lacking in activity.

Svornost, November 25, 1892.

These unrecognized prophets would rather see every advantage gained by the people fall apart in ruin, rather than recognize the efforts of others. Truly, it would be nice if our committee was entirely composed of "Jonas's and Capeks" the chronicle of the committee's accomplishments would then appear differently, but we must remember that we are in America and not in Bohemia.

Our Intelligentsia is yet small, and we must be content temporarily with those who willingly bind themselves to the difficult task, and from that viewpoint they are deserving of the thanks and gratitude of the rest of our people.

III. ASSIMILATION

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Churches  
and Sects

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

MEETING OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF  
BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS

The meeting of the Statni Vybor Svazu Svobodomyslnych (State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) took place on November 13, 1922. Those present were: Brothers J. Musil, F. Strunc, J. Pecha, O. Rajtora, K. Studnicka, and Sisters M. Blazek and M. Zeman [sic]. The minutes of preceding meetings were approved as read. The matter of the mass meetings to protest the proposed amendment of the Illinois state constitution came up for discussion. [A list of such meetings, held in the various parts of Chicago, in which the Bohemian people are concentrated follow:] Bohemian California, 34 people present; Town of Lake, 123 people; Cicero, Illinois, 154 people, including about 100 school children who filled the program of the evening with their songs. In the Pilsen Park pavilion there were 168 people; the Cesky Delnicky Pevecky Sbor Lyra (Lyre Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) was fully represented and sang marvelously. It was decided to send the Lyre a letter of thanks.

As regards the constitutional amendment, it was decided to have articles

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1922.

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published in our Czech newspapers before election day, December 12, 1922.

In regard to the systematic propaganda which advocates an official severing of church relationships and the canceling of church membership, it was decided to postpone that activity until the month of January, 1923, at which time most clubs and organizations will be installing their newly elected officers. But any individuals who wish to leave the church now may do so, and the Federation will furnish the necessary blanks on request.....The Town of Lake delegate announced the organization of a class in public speaking which started on November 24, 1922. It was decided to publicize this school before the entire Czech public of Chicago in order that the class may be well attended.

The delegate from the Ceska Bratraska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Fraternal and Benevolent Union) announced that the Grand Lodge of the Jednota will hold an important meeting on January 19, 1923. The meeting, to which the State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers is invited, will take place in the Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School and will be held in the afternoon.

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Brothers O. Vasku and F. Strunc were delegated to this meeting. It was likewise decided to send a delegation to the convention of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union) which will begin on December 8, 1922.

A lengthy discussion was devoted to the report on the joint session of the executive committee and members of the Svaz. It concerned the publication of the periodical Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason) which henceforth is to become a weekly magazine. Brother O. Vasku was appointed editor, and Brother Strunc is to have all other responsibilities connected with the publication, sale, circulation, etc., of the organ. A committee consisting of nine people was appointed to act as an editorial committee of the Vek Rozumu. This committee will be responsible to the executive council of the Svaz of America. It consists of the following: Messrs. Vojtech Cada, Josef Musil, F. H. Studnicka, O. Rajtora, and Mr. M. Hajek, and Mesdames M. Blazek, M. Stepanek, and M. Mirovsky. Mr. J. Pecha is to assist this committee when his assistance is needed.

The committee agreed to work without any remuneration. The officers of the

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publication, however, because of their dealing with business and financial matters are to be paid one dollar a year each according to the requirements of the law.

The weekly magazine will have twelve pages and an ordinary newspaper format. Its yearly subscription price will be \$3. Being cognizant of the fact that the success of the periodical will largely depend upon the co-operation and support of the members residing within the Chicago area, the delegates and officers decided to address and circulate a letter to all the local branches of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers, asking them to start publicizing the periodical. It was also decided that the local Federation should send letters to all the local Czech clubs, societies, and other organizations which are represented in the local Federation; and to such others as have no representatives in the Federation, to renew their representation or to appoint delegates to the local Federation.

The financial condition of the Illinois State Federation then came up for discussion, and it was made clear that the treasury is depleted.....The executive committee of

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the Federation will be requested to contribute a sum of money to facilitate operations, or at least to advance a loan to the State Federation so that it may function properly.

Mr. F. Strunc, secretary.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1922.

A BISHOP OF THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK /STATE/ CHURCH  
TO SPEAK IN THE HUBBARD MEMORIAL CHURCH

The Very Reverend Gorazd Pavlik, a bishop of the new church of Czechoslovakia, will speak tomorrow in the Hubbard Memorial /Bohemian Brethren/ Church, 2520 South Lawndale Avenue. He was invited to address the congregation of the Reverend Vaclav Vanek, and chose for his subject the theme "About the religious movement of the Czechoslovak people". The bishop's address will be authoritative, for he was the first bishop to receive his appointment by the new Czechoslovak church. The lecture will begin promptly at 8 P.M.

Bishop Gorazd called on us at the Denni Hlasatel yesterday. Before coming to Chicago he attended the general convention of the American Episcopal church, held in Portland, Oregon.

Denni Elasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

CZECH BAPTISTS ISSUE A CALL

Attention countrymen! Come and hear one of our best and most famous Bohemian preachers and orators who will honor us by his **visit** beginning, next Sunday. It will be the Reverend Jan Kejr who will address us in the Treti Ceska Baptistska Cirkev (Third Bohemian Baptist Church) 2228-30 South 58th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois. The meetings in which our famous guest will speak will begin on Sunday, November 5, 1922, and last all week until Saturday, November 11, 1922. On these occasions you will hear good choral music, fine solos, and instrumental music. Everyone is welcome. Admission is free.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

CZECH CREMATIONISTS TO MEET

The Cesko-Americky Spolek Pro Spalovani Mrtvych (Bohemian-American Society for the Cremation of the Dead) will hold its regular meeting on Sunday November 5, 1922, at 2 P. M. The meeting is to take place in the Jubilejni Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building), 4236 West 22nd Street. All members are hereby informed to attend this meeting.

Josef W. Egermayer, president, 1148 South Crawford Avenue;  
Vaclav Rehak, secretary, 1709 West 15th Street;  
Wubert Stary, accountant, 2120 South St. Louis Avenue.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1922.

MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED TODAY

We have arrived again at the annual celebration of Czechoslovak independence--the 28th of October! Who of us could pass by that day without directing his memories into the past, recalling to mind the end of a three-hundred-year-old yoke, of which the termination four years ago was accompanied by a cry wafted from Sumava to the Tatry Mountains: We are free!

It was a great day indeed, which will forever be remembered not only by our people at home but also by us--the Bohemian Catholics of America. For we labored hard to make Czechoslovakia free--to create a republic. During the few years of Czechoslovak independence we notice that the nation has not been idle, for the results already accomplished are in themselves proof of a knowledge of the meaning of freedom. And we have the best of hopes that the inner life of the people will develop calmly, and that there will be a continuance in the building up of the Czechoslovak state, in which everybody will feel at home, where there will be no development of party interests which



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would be deleterious to the freedom of the country as a whole; in short, we hope that all the people of Czechoslovakia will be like one happy family. Where there is sufficient love of country, there can be no talk of obstacles and difficulties. This day we are in spirit in our native homeland and rejoice with the nation! The Bohemian Catholics of America are aware of the greatness of this day and will preserve that awareness. They will do more; they will endeavor to transmit the love, which they cherish for their great and dear Czechoslovak nation and their dear mother tongue to their own children that have been born to them in this new world.

This day is a milestone in our [national] life, a milestone at which we stop to render thanks to God for His manifold mercies and for His gift of freedom, praying to Him that He may bless that golden Czechoslovak land. And as before, so on this day, too, we call upon our saintly prince, St. Wenceslaus:

"....Do not let us and our progeny perish!"

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For the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku  
(National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics)

Jan Straka, president

Antonin Vaclav Tesar, secretary

Chicago, Illinois, October 28, 1922

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS OF CHICAGO  
OBJECT TO THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

At the meetings of the local branch of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) the following resolution was adopted and was also adopted in the protest meeting held by the Mistní Odbor (local branch) of the Federation in the Town of Lake, October 15, 1922.

"Be it resolved that the revision of the state constitution, of the State of Illinois, has, by the great number of new provisions in it, shown itself to be inimical both to the best interests of the citizens of the City of Chicago and the County of Cook and the life requirements of the residents of these places.

"Be it further resolved that the entire revision of the said constitution has, by its spirit of conservatism and its reactionary philosophy, totally disregarded the principles of self-government of the people and for the people,

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overlooking the questions of initiative and of referendum.

"Be it further and finally resolved that the introduction of the Bible into the schools, which the new constitution makes possible by permitting its introduction into all public and non-denominational schools, is in direct contravention to the provisions made in the Constitution of the United States." The above resolution was passed in a meeting held by the Mistni Sdruzeni of the Federation in the Town of Lake. It was likewise passed in a meeting held by the Mistni Sdruzeni of the Federation in Chicago on the same day (Sunday) in the Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought school. The assembled citizens of both sexes and the voters of the State of Illinois pledged their wholehearted opposition to the proposed new revision of the state constitution on December 12, 1922; considering it reactionary and opposed to the progress, development, and freedom of the people.

For the two above-named local branches of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers.

The Propaganda Committee.

REF ID: A67130275

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#### AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

The Reverend Frantisek Bozenek, chaplain of the parish of Svaty Cyril A Svaty Metodej (St. Cyril and St. Methodius) in the Town of Lake, Chicago, visited the town of Valasske Klobouky during the recent organized tour made by the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics), to Czechoslovakia. His presence there, and the aid and counsel given by him to the people of that parish, had some beneficial results as was attested to by a letter recently received here and sent by the Spolek Svaty Chyryla A Metodeje (the St. Cyril and St. Methodius Society) of Valasske Klobouky.....This letter reveals that the Reverend Bozenek did not come to censure and to criticize, to admonish and to blame, but to give counsel and aid to the people of that parish by precept, example, and also materially. Such help is worth more than gold. The Spolek mentions all of this in its letter of thanks. The counsels and lectures of the Reverend Bozenek bore good fruit, and the sum of money which he

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contributed to the building of a town meeting hall, made it possible to start the building operations at once. The building is now complete.

At the time of making his gift the Reverend Bozenek addressed the Spolek in a straightforward American fashion. He told his audience that everybody, even those in poor circumstances, could aid the building project substantially, not by money but with labor such as digging, hauling of building material, etc. This counsel was something new for the people of the old homeland parish and was most enthusiastically received. The members of the parish society dug the foundations, hauled bricks, sand, made mortar; their own craftsmen gave their time and labor and before long the building was completed. Best of all, the cost was not great. It was only natural that the committee remembered their benefactor, after the completion of the building, by sending him a letter which overflows with gratitude. The letter is also a proof of how, with a certain degree of intelligence, willingness, and friendship, we may help our countrymen abroad and at the same time know of a good deed well done.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

A NOTICE TO THE BOHEMIAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES:  
(From the Press Bureau of the  
National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics)

We appeal to our Bohemian Catholic societies to send in their annual dues as soon as possible so that they may be posted in our books before the end of the year. Many of the societies have failed to do so and we now take the liberty to remind them of the fact. Make an effort to pay your dues for the year 1922 during the course of this year to avoid chance of error, for it frequently happens that when a society is in arrears it does not know, when finally making a payment, whether such payment is for the current or the previous year.

The secretary of every society receives a copy of our official organ, the Hlidka (Sentinel), and in it he will find acknowledgement of all payments made by societies. A brief mention of the activities of the Narodni

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Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) is made in every issue of the Hlidka, and the secretary of every society should have a copy of it on hand during every meeting of his society, so that the activity of the Svaz may be followed by all members, every one thus being fully informed. He will also learn how the two cents contributed by him for the benefit of our people and our Bohemian-Catholic interests are expended. Every member will surely be willing to pay the twenty-four cents a year dues to the Svaz provided he receives the correct information as to what happens to the funds thus contributed.

At the third general convention recently held in Chicago, the delegates of our societies made very complimentary remarks about the Svaz, promising that all of the [Bohemian Catholic] societies will eventually join it. They promised to support the organization with all their energies, for its importance is now generally recognized. For any Bohemian Catholic not to belong to our organization is unthinkable today. That organization

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is our life, our strength; it is gaining for us a position and a prestige which we deserve. Let all of us, therefore, put our shoulders to the wheel so that the Svaz may be thoroughly built up and thus become an organization of which we are all proud. Let us devise a slogan: Every Bohemian Catholic a member of the Narodni Svaz! And without further ado let us all go to work!

Antonin V. Tesar,  
Director of the central office. / 1440 West  
18th Street, Chicago, Illinois. /

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NEWS OF THE FREE THOUGHT MOVEMENT

Minutes of the Meeting of the State Committee

A meeting of the Statni Vybor Svazu Svobodomyšlných v Illinois (State Committee of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Illinois) took place in the Husuv Dum (Jan Huss Memorial Building) in Chicago, on October 9, 1922.

The following delegates were present: Messrs. J. Musil, F. Strunc, K. Kamis, F. Remta, B. Ploss; Mesdames M. Zeman, J. Rohles. Other delegates were: Brother J. H. Filip, representing the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies); O. Rajtora, representing the Cesko-Slovanska Bratrská Podporujici Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Fraternal and Benevolent Union); K. Studnicka of the Mistni Svaz (Local Federation) of Town of Lake; Frantisek Krupar of the Local Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Cicero, Illinois. The article includes a list of

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those members who were absent from this meeting and had not excused themselves. 7 The following bodies were not represented by their delegates: Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union); Cesko-Americka Jednota (Bohemian-American Union); Jednota Taboritu (Taborites); Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood); Mistni Svaz Svazu Svobodomyslnych v Chicagu (Chicago Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers).

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read, as were the minutes of the last meetings of the organization committees. The reading of correspondence followed. A letter was read from the Local Federation of Town of Lake in which the complete roster of all their members was given, together with the correct names of their officers. This local organization also suggested in its letter that news concerning the American free thought movement be sent to the periodical Volna Myslenka (Free Thought) in Czechoslovakia. The news should be sent by the State Federation or by the Supreme

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Council of the Federation. After a brief debate it was agreed that such news be sent to preclude any possibility of the home country receiving erroneous information about our movement here. This often happens when individuals posing as freethinkers send information to the homeland without being in any way identified with our organization. The secretary was entrusted with this duty of sending news to the homeland and ordering periodicals therefrom which would throw more light upon the movement there, particularly as regards the anticlerical movement.

An invoice presented by the [Chicago] periodical, Spravedlnost (Justice), was ordered paid. A letter from Frantisek Kovar and Frantisek Svoboda of Cleveland was, after an exchange of views, declared to be contrary to the principles of free thought. Since the letter deals with the president of the Velko-Vybor (Supreme Council [of the Federation]) it was decided to refer it to that body.

The reading of reports followed. The secretary reported on the activities in

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Cicero, Illinois. He attended the meeting of the [local] organization there, and believes that the activities of that body will improve in the future because the propaganda in the last protest meeting was rather active. He was of the opinion that activities always improve when a member of the national body pays a visit to local federations and speaks a few encouraging words to the members of such federations. He made some detailed reports on the work of the organization committees which refer their work to the members of the state committee due to the fact that the members of the Supreme Council never attend any such meetings. He touched upon the importance of propaganda work in all public protest meetings, claiming that whenever and wherever such propaganda takes place, people immediately start actions to sever their church memberships.

The secretary's report and his views led to a lively debate, and this, in turn, led to a decision to start the most effective propaganda work in the next general protest meeting, that propaganda to be made both by means of press publicity and by announcements in club and society meetings. The

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program of the [next general protest] meeting is to be most carefully worked out. The secretary is to take charge of this work and the rest of the members are to help him as much as possible. The Supreme Council is to be advised by letter about attending the meetings of the organization committee.

The president reported on the last lecture which was given in [the crematory assembly hall] of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery). According to his report the attendance at that lecture was good. He also presented the lecturer's and the organist's bills which were approved and ordered paid. He expressed his opinion as to these lectures, suggesting that they be discontinued this year because there is other work confronting us. His suggestion is to be followed. The management of the cemetery will be sent a letter of thanks for their kind co-operation.

Mrs. Zeman, who was present in the meeting, also received the thanks [of the

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organization<sup>7</sup> for the trouble she took in drilling the children on the various occasions of our public functions. Two of the pupils who gave recitations on the last occasion of this sort are to be given souvenir gifts.

The delegate of the Local Federation of Cicero reported that due to the indifference of certain officers no meetings were held; conditions improved, however, by the Local Federation's gaining two good workers recently--the vice-president, who was on a visit to Bohemia, and the teacher, Mr. Vasku. The reporting delegate also expressed the hope that some aid would be given the Cicero organization by the Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek (Czechoslovak Taxpayers Association [of Cicero, Illinois]) which is one of the strongest organizations in that community, and which will surely not permit the danger which threatens Cicero, there is, the erection of a Bohemian Catholic school, to become a reality.

The delegate from Town of Lake reported that besides a protest meeting, for which the members are doing extensive propaganda work, the Delnicka Dramaticka

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Jednota (Bohemian Workingmen's Dramatic Association) will give a play on November 5, 1922. The Town of Lake local is also organizing classes in public speaking. Financially they are well off, and the whole sum of their activities is satisfactory.

The report of the absent Chicago delegate was delivered by the secretary. The report stated that besides preparing for a protest meeting, a series of lectures is being prepared and will be delivered in various halls. The voting on motions made at the conference was favorable with the exception of three votes which opposed the publication of a weekly periodical.

The delegate of the Supreme Council reported that in its last meeting the Council discussed the convention of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky and our views concerning the selection of delegates to that convention. A lively debate followed this report, and it was finally agreed that the Supreme Council be asked to call a joint meeting of both committees.

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[Translator's note: The committees are not specified but I suspect that the committee of the Supreme Council and another of the State Federation would be the natural groups in this instance.] The high-ranking officers of our movement are to be invited to this joint meeting to deal with the whole situation [of the movement] as it affects our public life.

The meeting adjourned.

Frantisek Strunc, secretary.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1922.THE THIRD GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL  
ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

Half-tone, three column-fifth of a page, view of Archbishop  
Mundelein with the chief officials of the National  
Alliance of Bohemian Catholics

The third and last day of the third general convention of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) was an unusually busy one. The work of the convention went on uninterruptedly, except for the midday hour, until late at night. All the problems which occupied the minds of the delegates were discussed. The sessions were characterized by several lively debates, which did not lack in interest. These concerned chiefly the resolutions and the constitution and bylaws, and the deliberations concerning the passage of this or another section or paragraph often led to a protracted and tiresome debate, which became stormy on occasion. Always there intervened, however, the calm voices of diplomacy, which, stressing the necessity of co-operation,

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succeeded in quieting down the storms of words, so that deliberations could proceed in an orderly fashion.

Shortly after the launching of the morning session, the audits committee submitted its report through its chairman, who announced that his committee found all the books of the Svaz in excellent order and complimented the officers who had charge of them. On a motion made by Dr. Lorenz of Chicago, a vote of confidence was given to all the officers of the Svaz; this vote thus approved their activities between the second and the third general conventions.....

This was followed by the report of the committee on the constitution and by-laws.....The chairman of that committee stated that the charter of the Svaz needs to be changed, and supported his statement by pointing out that the charter was published by and for a revolutionary organization, and that at present it does not fit the work of the Svaz, the present mission of which differs from its revolutionary activities [of the war period]. The activities of the Svaz will from now on be confined to purely cultural pursuits; it is necessary,

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therefore, to change the charter.

The chairman thereupon made a number of recommendations as to changes to be made in certain articles of the constitution. These changes were to simplify the entire organizational work of the Svaz, and since these technical details would only bore our readers we shall omit them here altogether. One question, concerning the founding of new parishes, was briefly debated, and was ultimately defeated. Later, when the same committee reintroduced the same question in a new form, it was unanimously approved. Its new form, which satisfied the opposing sides, was as follows: "Wherever and whenever possible parochial branches of the Svaz should be organized; where it is found impossible to organize such branches, however, matters should be allowed to stand as in the past."

Since the committee on complaints had no report to make, not having received any complaints, the financial committee was asked to present its report. Miss Kesner, as chairwoman of that committee, announced that all the bills, totaling \$1,100, were in order; these, consequently, were ordered paid.

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The report of the resolutions committee followed. Its chairman, the Very Reverend Prokop Neuzil, O. S. B., recommended that a telegram of greeting be sent to the Holy Father. This was unanimously approved, as was also the sending of a similar telegram to Mr. Warren Harding, President of the United States. But when a recommendation was made that Mr. T. G. Masaryk, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, be similarly remembered, a storm of protest broke out. Among the loudest protests were those voiced by several priests, who maintained that they were not at all enthusiastic about the person of Mr. Masaryk. In the stormy debate which followed, this matter was finally put to a vote. The vote, which may be considered significant, was as follows: For the sending of a telegram of greetings to President Masaryk there were twenty-four ayes; against it there were twenty-one noes. The telegram was therefore sent.

The good activity of the St. Cyrill and St. Methodius apostolate was reported to the convention, which recommended its support. The resolution on the Bohemian college at Rome met opposition. It was chiefly the Milwaukee delegate who did not wish to sanction the rebuilding and equipping of that seminary

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at Rome, claiming that its expenses will be considerable. He had good reasons for not wishing to approve [this responsibility]. His views were as follows: It is well known that Czechoslovakia for its self-protection entered into a treaty of alliance with Yugoslavia. In case of war between Yugoslavia and Italy--and the speaker claimed that this possibility is near at hand--the latter country, though illegally, would confiscate the property of the Bohemian college at Rome. After the war, to repossess that property an enormous sum of money would have to be paid to the Italian government.

During the course of a debate which followed, and in which it was pointed out that the Bohemian college in Rome is not the property of the Czechoslovak Republic but of the Bohemian bishops, the Chicago archbishop, George W. Mundelein, entered the convention hall; this important matter had to be postponed therefore.

The church dignitary was welcomed in the name of the Svaz by the Reverend Father Jedlicka who, in choice and fluent English, expressed his great pleasure and that of all the members of the convention at this visit. After the formalities of

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introducing the officers of the convention were completed a group photograph was taken with the archbishop in its center. This was followed by an address by the archbishop himself. With a smiling face he thanked all the members of the convention for the welcome accorded him, stating in his introductory remarks that he is well acquainted with our countrymen, and particularly with the Bohemian Catholics. He claimed to be well acquainted with our conditions, both here and abroad, and expressed his pleasure at being given an opportunity to attend and address such an important organization as the Svaz, assembled in its convention. According to his Grace, the credit for the assimilation of our people into the life of America goes--erroneously--to other factors, but he knows that it belongs chiefly to our Bohemian priests, who really deserve both the credit and praise for the work which they are doing for our people.

Sincere applause greeted the concluding remarks of the archbishop who, after blessing the convention, left the hall. After his departure the problem of the Bohemian college at Rome was reintroduced. The support to be given to that institution was finally approved. One resolution recommended that the Svaz pay at least one half

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of the expenses of two itinerant instructors, who would visit parishes and care for the revival of the numerous local groups of the Jednota Katolickeho Sokola (Union of Catholic Sokols), and could thus spend at least two years staying at least two months in each such parish, where they would give instruction to the Sokols and to the young people.....Consideration of this resolution was deferred until the youth problem should have come up for discussion. This ended the morning session and it was time to adjourn for the noonday meal.

The afternoon session began shortly after 2 P.M. The following resolutions were presented and quickly disposed of: (1) on the selection of two Serbian-American writers (women) who would be willing to serve the interests of the Svaz by publishing in the large American dailies certain informative articles about the violent attacks made by the Hungarian press upon the Czechs; (2) on the question of increasing the circulation of the organ Hlidka (Sentinel), the present circulation of which is about four thousand copies, the running expenses of the publication being about five hundred dollars per issue; (3) on the enfranchisement of women and their right to vote; that is, that that right ought to be



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more exercised; (4) a resolution dealing with the Bohemian-American women who express their sympathy for the women of the old homeland who are still being exploited by the males, and for whom hope was expressed that they would soon attain to the high social position which the women of America enjoy; (5) on the projected collection to be made for the benefit of the needy Czechoslovak legionnaires.

A resolution was also read dealing with the dissatisfaction felt by all the members of the convention because of the manner in which some Bohemian Free Thought periodicals attacked Mr. Jan Straka, president of the Svaz, the article published by the Svaz Svobodomyšlnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) coming up for particular discussion. Mr. Straka explained the situation as follows: While on a trip through Bohemia he often lectured, and while lecturing it was his chief concern to tell the truth. He seemed to have caused some displeasure by stating publicly that the [Bohemian] Catholics used the term "republic" in their [organizational] work earlier than the [Bohemian] Freethinkers. And that is the truth. He recalled the meeting of May 16, 1917, in which the Bohemian Catholics

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used this term. It is said that Vojta Benes and his party had then in their minds some kind of a monarchical form of government with possibly an English duke as its head. In the meeting just mentioned it was Hynek Dostal, a representative of the Bohemian Catholics, who wrote the agreement between the Catholics and the Freethinkers concerning their co-operation, and who was the first one to use the words "ceska republika" (Czech republic). The Freethinkers are said to have smiled at this, continuing to dream about a "Kingdom of Bohemia". Mr. Straka further explained that his speeches in Bohemia were distorted by various tendentious newspapers, and that these distorted versions were the ones which reached America. He was threatened in some of the newspapers with arraignment before some kind of a "people's court". Well, he is here and is ready and willing publicly to defend himself.

This declaration made by Mr. Straka called forth great applause, and the resolution was tabled. Mr. Straka was then given a unanimous vote of confidence.

The committee on the constitution and bylaws then recommended to this convention

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the election of nine trustees who would, from their own number, elect the chief officers of the Svaz. This was carried unanimously. A resolution was accepted which provided that no gifts or support to be sent abroad might exceed ten per cent of the membership dues; the balance of ninety per cent must be used only for America.

A stormy discussion followed the introduction of the problem of our youth and how to salvage it, the young being our only hope in this country. The problem was debated for a long time but it was finally agreed that all Catholic scouts as well as all the [Catholic] cadets and Catholic Sokols should combine into one organization, at least as regards some [common] points [of interest] and, thus united, should work for the common good of our young generation. Permission was granted to use three thousand dollars for this purpose, and the plan itself was unanimously approved by the delegates.

Among the other items which came up for discussion, the difficulties encountered by Americans leaving Czechoslovakia and travelling through Europe were also

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touched upon. It seems that Americans face all kinds of difficulties when travelling in Europe. The speakers who mentioned this fact were Messrs. Sindelar and Straka. It was decided that certain of these irregularities shall be brought to the attention of the United States Government.

The next convention is to be held in June, 1924, and the convention city is again to be Chicago. The precise date of the next convention will be published later.....

The salaries of officers of the Svaz were fixed as follows: The president, secretary, treasurer, and chaplain of the central office shall receive one hundred dollars each per year. The trustees and the vice-president shall receive twenty-five dollars annually.

A nominating committee was elected, consisting of the following delegates: The Reverend Father Hroch, Mrs. Tuchacek, Dr. Lorenz, the Reverend Father Mikolasek, and Mrs. Kavan.

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The following were nominated as trustees: The Reverend Father Jedlicka, Mr. J. Straka, Mr. Josef Kopecky, Mrs. Rosalie Nedved, Dr. Lorenz, Mr. Josef Janda, Mrs. Novotny, Mrs. Vaclav Radous, and Mrs. Antonie Vondracek. The above have from among their own number elected the following as the future officers of the Svaz: Mr. J. Straka, president; Mr. A. V. Tesar, secretary; Mr. Josef Kopecky, treasurer; the Reverend Frantisek Jedlicka, chaplain; Mrs. Rosalie Nedved, vice-president. The oath of office was taken by each new officer and administered by the Very Reverend Prokop Neuzil, O.S.B. Also the following were elected as honorary vice-presidents: Mr. Josef Masek for Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Hynek Dostal for the Southwestern United States; the Reverend Vaclav Jelinek for Omaha, Nebraska; and Mrs. Jurka for Texas. Thereupon the convention was declared ended and the national anthem, "Kde domov muj" (Where is my home), was sung.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES  
TO THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

The meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova (board of delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery) was opened at the usual hour by the president, Mr. Jan Pecha. The secretary, Mr. V. H. Filip, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved as read. The receipts and disbursements for the month of September were as follows: Receipts, \$13,187.72; disbursements, \$12,981.91; balance, \$205.81. Fourteen cemetery lots were sold for a total of \$3,436.50. One urn was sold for \$58. There were seventy-seven burials and one cremation. The sum of \$953.95 was turned over to the reserve fund. The payroll for the month of September was \$7,733.11. The secretary then read the minutes of the last annual inspection tour of the Hrbítov; these, were approved as read. The minutes were a sort of survey of the activities for the year of our national enterprise, of which our Free Thought countrymen may justly be proud. The delegates who were absent on the day

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

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II D 5 the inspection was made could get any information relating to the  
III A Hrbítov from these minutes. Since this newspaper reported on the  
III H inspection in great detail, it will not be necessary to make any  
further mention of it here.

The financial secretary, Mr. Kozak, submitted the bills for the month of September; all of these were found correct and ordered paid.

Then followed the reading of correspondence. The most important letter was from the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Council on Higher Education). The letter enclosed a circular in which support is asked by the Council. It was decided to make a contribution to the Council when the Sbor sends out gifts probably at the beginning of the new year. The next communication was a letter of thanks from the Narodni Jednota Posumavska; (National Union of the Bohemian Forest). The 10,000 Czechoslovak crowns sent by the Sbor to the Jednota were received on May 16, 1922. The Jednota, in recognition of this gift, sent a receipt to the Sbor. The business manager of the Utulna a Sirotecinec

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

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II D 5 (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) asked the Sbor for a gift  
III A of flowers for the graves of two inmates of the Utulna. This was  
III H done previously.....

The Utulna will give a concert on November 1, 1922, in the Pilsen Park pavilion. Since the concert is to be given for the benefit of the institution itself, the Sbor was requested to donate some fresh cut flowers. The request was granted. The Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (local group of Czechoslovak Legionnaires) sent a letter of thanks for the erection of two tombstones on the graves of two Legionnaires who had no relatives or friends to perform that last service for them.....The Moravska Utulna Zenska v Brne (Moravian Old Women's Home at Brno, [Czechoslovakia]) sent a letter of thanks for a gift of 4,000 Czechoslovak crowns to be used for the building of their new home. This letter, although addressed to the board of directors of Ceskoslovenska Americka Obchodni Komora (Czechoslovak-American Chamber of Commerce), really belonged to the Sbor, since it was that organization that made the gift.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

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II D 5 There was a discussion concerning the authority of the board of  
III A directors of the Hrbítov; someone made a motion to the effect that  
III H that board sanction the gifts of flowers made by the board of dele-  
gates. It was decided that it is the latter board and not the board  
of directors that has the authority to make such gifts.....The general public  
is to be informed about this, and no organization or individual is to feel  
disappointed if requests for gifts of flowers are not granted by the board of  
directors. Delegate J. Smejkal pointed out that according to present practice  
the treasurer makes out all checks. He insisted that this should be changed  
as follows: All future checks are to be made out by the financial secretary,  
signed by the president, and endorsed by the accountant. This does not imply  
distrust but is only to be regarded as the modern way of conducting business.  
The modern way is more reliable than the old. It was decided, consequently,  
that all checks be signed by the three mentioned officials, and the new system  
will go into effect on January 1, 1923.

The president, Mr. Pecha, made a report on his trip to Bohemia which was made

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 36272

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

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II D 5 under the auspices of the Czechoslovak-American commercial expedition.

III A Although he had made some mention of his work on the occasion of the

III H annual inspection of the cemetery, he stated again that the \$500,

which the board granted him for any charitable work which he might wish to do while in Czechoslovakia, was divided among certain deserving institutions.....He also reported that he could not accede to the wishes of the board in dividing the money among the Free Thought organizations only, since there are very few of such organizations in Czechoslovakia. He gave 4,000 Czechoslovak crowns to the Slovak library, his argument for doing so being that there are many Slovaks here in Chicago who support the Bohemian National Cemetery. To the Brnenska Utulna (Old People's Home at Brno) he gave 1,500 Czechoslovak crowns. (The secretary read a clipping from the Prague newspaper, Narodni Politika (National Politics), in which mention was made of this last gift, and the clipping served also as a receipt.) The same Narodni Politika article mentioned all the other institutions which received gifts from the Hrbítov through Mr. Pecha; no receipts were needed therefore. The delegates unanimously approved Mr. Pecha's distribution of the sum.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2077

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

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II D 5 Delegate J. Jelinek asked the Sbor to approve the perpetual care of  
III A the grave of the unfortunate journalist, Avenarius. This matter was  
III H referred to the board of directors. /Translator's note: See article  
titled "A Promenade Through the City of the Dead" in a September,  
1922, issue of this newspaper./

The following persons and organizations paid for the perpetual care of graves:  
Mrs. Emilie Zuska \$200; Mrs. Rose Sacha \$200; Mr. Josef Zub \$100. For the  
temporary care of the grave of Frantiska Soldat, the Karlin Lodge No. 111 of  
the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) paid \$50.

Delegate Kroc recommended that steps be taken to prevent certain unseemly  
conduct of some individuals whose expressions are highly censurable. Thus,  
for instance, at a recent burial of a Bohemian woman, a certain Baptist  
minister said that "he who does not believe in God is a scoundrel".....The  
delegates were of the opinion that such and similar statements should not  
be tolerated. A recommendation made by a member of the Sbor was endorsed by

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 302

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1922.

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II D 5 the rest of the delegates. All funeral orators and others assisting

III A at burial rites will be warned that this being a Free Thought

III H cemetery, certain forms must be respected.

The meeting adjourned at about 10 P. M.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

THE THIRD GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL  
ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics), an organization founded at the time of our Czechoslovak revolution, and today perhaps the most important and most influential institution of our Catholic countrymen in the United States, opened its third national convention yesterday. The convention was attended by sixty-seven delegates.....So many important tasks will face this convention, that it is doubtful whether it will be able to conclude its deliberations within the time specified.

The program of the convention was preceded by a high pontifical Mass celebrated in the St. Vitus Roman Catholic Church at 10 A.M. yesterday. The celebrant was the Very Reverend Valentin Kohlbeck, O.S.B., abbot of the Benedictine monastery at Lisle, Illinois. Immediately after the church service all delegates assembled in the Ceskoslovenska Americka Sin, (Czechoslovak-American Hall), 1436 West 18th Street, where, after they had been officially welcomed by the president of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III G the Svaz, Mr. Jan Straka, they took their places and began their deliberations. At the morning session a committee was appointed to examine the credentials of the delegates. The committee consisted of Mr. Frank Bicek, Mr. Cyrill Knotek, and Mrs. Karolina Tuchacek. After this necessary ceremony was completed the convention adjourned until 2 P.M.

The afternoon session began with the report of the aforementioned committee..... Next on the program was the election of two recording secretaries to assist the regular secretary of the Svaz, the Reverend Bozenek. Messrs. Vladimir Peterka and A. V. Tesar were elected to this office. The president then appointed the following committees: The committee on the constitution and bylaws: Dr. Lorenz, Mr. Bicek, the Reverend Mr. Vytisk, the Reverend Mr. Klobouk, Mrs. Hynek, and Messrs. Koleda and Dvorak; the audit committee: Mrs. Kesner and Messrs. Smejkal and Gronlik; the resolutions committee: the Reverend Fathers Hroch and Neuzil, Miss Vondracek, the Reverend Father Zlamal, Messrs. Prochazka and Novotny, and Mrs. Novotny; the press and publications committee: The Reverend Fathers Bleha, Netardus, and Vasek, and Messrs. Radous and Knotch; the committee on complaints:

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

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III G the Reverend Father Janecek, Mr. Roderes, Mesdames Nedved and Masin,  
I C and the Reverend Father Polacek; the committee to inspect the records  
IV [of the Svaz]: Messrs. Mares, Kofron, and Marousek. When this necessary convention business was completed, the president read his very extensive report, in which the blessing....of the Holy Father was mentioned first of all. The president again welcomed all the delegates and guests to the convention, and made mention of the work which lies before them. He alluded to the Bohemian Catholic youth, who must be saved for the nation, and said that the slogan "All for our youth" is to become the slogan of this convention. He warmly recommended the support of the St. Cyrill and St. Methodius apostolate, and of the Bohemian college at Rome. He ended by thanking the delegates and all other workers for the work already performed, and expressed his hope that they would continue it at an undiminished tempo.

This report was followed by another one submitted by the manager of the central office of the Svaz, Mr. A. V. Tesar. Since this report was too extensive, we shall have to mention only its salient points. According to Mr. Tesar, the Svaz

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

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III G has grown remarkably during the last few months, thanks to the efforts  
I C of its many tireless members. He mentioned the activity of the official  
IV organ of the Svaz, the Hlidka (Sentinel), which was founded in August, 1920; he touched upon the publicity work of the press bureau of the Svaz, the influence of which is noticeable everywhere. This bureau has made contacts with the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and is thus able to furnish news to many local newspapers; news concerning conditions in the old homeland. Mr. Sindelar (the first office manager of the central office), has written a history of this organization. The book will have more than three hundred pages and will soon be published. Mr. Tesar also mentioned the gifts and aid contributed by the central office in a struggle with the enemies of our mother tongue. These enemies endeavored to eliminate that tongue from our parochial schools--in Nebraska, for instance. This move led to the institution of the Svatovaclavska Dan (Saint Wenceslaus tax), which netted us more than \$21,000. He announced the opening of an immigration bureau in New York, pointing out the fact that more Slovaks than Czechs pass through it, and that consequently the Sdruzeni Katolickych Slovaku (National Alliance of Slovak Catholics) ought to help in meeting some of the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

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III G expenses of the bureau. A sizable sum was also sent to Rome for the  
I C benefit of the Bohemian college in that city. The organized tour to  
IV Czechoslovakia [which took place this year] was made at the request of  
a great many members of the Svaz, and by invitation from the old home-  
land. This tour was in conjunction with the one arranged by the Catholic Sokol,  
and netted us about seven hundred dollars. Part of that profit was turned over  
to the Catholic Sokol as previously agreed. After having finished his report,  
which indicated a colossal amount of work done by the central office, Mr. Tesar  
was complimented and thanked by the president and enthusiastically applauded by  
the convention.

The president then requested the Reverend Father Bozenek, secretary of the cen-  
tral office, to submit his report also. The latter thereupon stated that his  
own report was contained in the one read by Mr. Tesar, and that he, in fact,  
had prepared it in toto. The Reverend Father Bozenek has been acting as sec-  
retary of the central office for about two and a half years; during that period,  
said he, there were 105 meetings of the central office. Contacts were made with

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

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III G Slovak Catholics. That contact resulted in a lessening of the violent attacks made by the Slovak press upon the Czechoslovak Republic.

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The treasurer of the Svaz, Mr. Josef Kopecky, then read his report. This revealed that from May 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, the receipts of the Svaz were \$32,044.31 and the disbursements for the same period \$30,752.22. For the year 1921 the receipts were \$30,742.96 and the disbursements \$28,433.34. For the year 1922, that is, up to and including the month of August, the receipts, inclusive of a balance from the year 1921, were \$27,027.30, and the disbursements for the same period were \$22,034.43. The above treasury report was in printed form and was therefore distributed among the delegates. It also gave detailed account of all financial transactions, and the purposes for which the disbursed amounts were used. The correctness of the report was also attested to by Mr. Vaclav Kozojed, a certified public accountant. The books will, nevertheless, be subjected to the scrutiny of the proper committee, which will make its report to the convention later.

There was an intermission lasting twenty minutes, followed by reports from the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

III H

III G various district and parochial organizations, men's and women's unions,  
I C etc. All of these reports but two sounded favorable. A note of dis-  
IV couragement crept into the report made by the Reverend Father Janecsek  
of Michigan. His report covered the Bohemian Catholic clergy of that  
state. The small number of Bohemian Catholics in Michigan, and the fact that  
they live in widely separated and scattered localities, makes any attempt at  
unified action impossible. Because they are sparsely settled and widely sepa-  
rated, the condition of the Bohemian Catholic parishes is anything but satis-  
factory. Another, equally unsatisfactory report was given by the Reverend  
Father Kreuser of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The latter clergyman complained about  
the lukewarm attitude of our countrymen there, and about a certain lack of or-  
ganization which resulted.

After a brief talk by the president, who tried to instill courage into the hearts  
of all complaining delegates....the second session of the third general conven-  
tion was ended because of the lateness of the hour. The third session begins  
today at 9 A.M.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1922.

THE THIRD GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF  
BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS OPENS TODAY

The third national convention of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics [of America]) will begin its sessions today in the Ceskoslovenska Americka Sin (Czechoslovak-American Hall) at 1436 West 18th Street. It is expected that the attendance of delegates, from all parts of the United States, will be great. Everything seems to indicate that it will be one of the most important conventions ever held by the Svaz, and according to the program, which has already been published, many serious and momentous problems await the delegates.

The convention will last three days, and will consequently close on Thursday. ....The delegates were already beginning to arrive early yesterday, and before the day ended most of the out-of-town representatives had arrived in Chicago. Most of them are delegates of the many Bohemian-American parishes scattered throughout the land. The extensive preparations made by the committees

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1922.

guarantee splendid results.....Translator's note: Here follows a repetition of the convention program already reported in previous issues of this newspaper.7

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN SOCIETY FOR THE CREMATION OF THE DEAD

The Spolek Pro Spalovani Mrtvych (Bohemian Society for the Cremation of the Dead) hereby issues a call to its members to come to a regular meeting of the Society on October 1, 1922, at 2 P. M., in the Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building), West 22nd Street. It is hoped that all members will be present.

Vaclav Rehak, secretary.

PA (11) PROC. 3025

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1922.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL  
ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

So that all out-of-town delegates will not waste time looking for the convention hall, the following information is given for their benefit:

The Československá-Americká Síň (Czechoslovak-American Hall) is located at 1436 West 18th Street, half a block west from Blue Island Avenue. On Blue Island Avenue run streetcars marked at the front, "26-Kenton," and on the sides, "Blue Island". If you board this car going downtown it takes you west to 18th Street. You get off at 18th Street and walk only half a block west. The elevated trains, which take you to this neighborhood are marked "Douglas Park".

After arriving in Chicago it is advisable to take a taxi to your hotel. The delegates to our previous conventions favored the Fort Dearborn Hotel which is situated next door to the La Salle Street Station. Delegates who will use the New York Central trains (Lake Shore) will arrive at this

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1922.

station. Also those traveling by the Rock Island or the Nickel Plate railroads. It is easy to go from the Fort Dearborn Hotel to the convention hall, since there is an elevated railroad station directly opposite the hotel. The clergy that will come to this convention will be the guests of our parishes. The offices of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) are located in the Lawndale State Bank (a Bohemian enterprise), 3207 West 22nd Street, near Kedzie Avenue. The telephone is Lawndale 1909.

See you at the convention!

The Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1922.

AN INVITATION TO THE THIRD  
GENERAL CONVENTION OF  
THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE  
OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

On October 3, 4, and 5, 1922, the third general convention of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics [of America]) will be held in Chicago.....The convention proper will begin at 2 P.M. on October 3, 1922, in the Ceskoslovenska-Americka Sin (Czechoslovak-American Hall), 1436 West 18th Street, Chicago.

All of you who stood at the cradle of the Svaz and witnessed its growth to this day may reminisce with pride and hopefully look forward into the future. Twice before we have made a survey of our ranks and our common work. Today we stand at the threshold of the third of these [periodic] events to express our wishes and to listen to the reports of our delegates and officers,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1922.

thus receiving a new impetus for further work. We have invited to this third convention the entire Bohemian clergy and Catholic laity, both men and women, and today we issue a call to all who have the permanence of a representative body of Bohemian-American Catholics close to their hearts. It goes without saying that the convention will be remarkable and highly interesting. Every Czech priest and every Czech Catholic layman should attend this convention if conditions permit him to do so. All may be certain of a hearty welcome.

Anticipating that we shall meet our foremost Bohemian-Americans during the days of October 3, 4, and 5, we call to all of you: "Come, you are expected!"

Members of the central office of the Svaz: Nota bene--all telegrams and letters concerning the convention should be addressed to National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

A PROMENADE THROUGH  
A CITY OF THE DEAD  
Annual Inspection of the Bohemian  
National Cemetery by its  
Board of Delegates

More than fifty members of the board of delegates of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) assembled yesterday morning in our beautiful necropolis in Irving Park. There, accompanied by the officers and members of the board of directors of the cemetery, they undertook the customary annual inspection of that institution which from humble beginnings has, during the course of time, grown into one of the most imposing enterprises of the Bohemian people of America. Today we may safely say that our Hrbítov assumes such proportions as to surpass the wildest dreams of its original founders. It consists of 130 acres extending on one side from Crawford Avenue to Central Park Avenue, and

WPA (ALL) P. 101. 1274

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

from Foster Avenue to Bryn Mawr Avenue on the other. In it lie buried over 40,000 of our countrymen; its annual operating expenses exceed the tremendous sum of \$300,000, and the monthly payroll for its 80 employees averages \$10,000. An enterprise of such large proportions requires very efficient management. That management is in the hands of the board of delegates, headed by a board of directors and the several officials, and it will not be out of place to say that the cemetery is managed by them not only conscientiously but, more important, honestly and economically.

Once every year the representatives of the various organizations who have been delegated to manage the affairs of the cemetery, assemble to subject that enterprise to a joint scrutiny, to assure themselves personally about its progress, and to confer about what should be done to develop it further. It was for this purpose that more than fifty delegates took part in the inspection which, lasting more than three hours, left them entirely satisfied. The inspection, in which the Bohemian press representatives also took part,

Denni Khasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

brought to light anew the well-known fact that the management of the cemetery is vested in competent hands.

.....The inspection tour itself began at about 9:30 A.M., starting from the main entrance of the cemetery and proceeding northward to Klacel's obelisk where the first stop was made. Near this landmark rests the ashes of the Nestor of Bohemian-American journalists, Frantisek B. Zdrubek, and here also one may find a memorial tablet honoring the memory of an outstanding American friend of our nation, the jurist, Robert H. Vickers, an author of a history of the Czechs written in the English language. Here the inspection party rendered a silent homage to the three spiritual giants and then proceeded to the new section 18 which consists of about 4 1/2 acres. This section, although being the northern most part of the cemetery is, nevertheless, not very far from the main entrance. The grounds here have already been surveyed, roads cut, and water pipes laid, so that lots will soon be ready for sale. In view of the advantageous position, and also due to the fact that the cemetery has little unoccupied land, the lots in this section will, no doubt, sell rapidly.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

A little farther beyond this point lies section 14 which is situated easterly from section 18. Work has been started on section 14 and it will be ready in about a year. The necessary information was supplied by Mr. Jan Pecha, president of the board of delegates, who just returned after a four-month trip abroad, and by Mr. Stanislav Simecek, vice-president, who took over the president's gavel during his absence, performing the presidential duties conscientiously. Others who acted as ciceroni were Messrs. Josef Simejkal, Josef Siman, and Frantisek Boucek, all of them members of the executive committee. An especially valuable informant was Mr. Karel Bastyr, the gardener.

In the eastern part of the cemetery, one of its oldest sections, a stop was made at the grave of L. Avenarius, a former member of the editorial staff of the Denni Hlasatel, who died under such tragic circumstances on February 10, 1897. Avenarius, as will be remembered by our older readers, killed himself while in a delirium by jumping from a window of the County Hospital where he was being treated for typhus. The Spolek Cesko-Americkych Zurnalistu (Society of Bohemian-American Journalists) furnished a stone for his grave, and since the grave is now in a rather neglected state, a collection was made

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Denni Khasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

among the members of the inspection party to raise sufficient funds to care for the grave from year to year. The board of delegates will assume the responsibility, and thus the grave of this young and talented journalist will receive perpetual care.

In the eastern part of the cemetery there are several older sections, and the board is considering the possibility of having them restored. The children's section, which served as a burial ground since the World Columbian Exposition more than thirty years ago, is about to be abolished. Most of the graves in this section receive no other care than that furnished by the cemetery employees. The parents of the children that are buried here have either died or are not to be found, and since no fund exists which could be used for the care of these graves, they lie uncared for. Steps will be taken, therefore, to inform the relatives, provided that these may be found, to have the remains transferred to another section; the new locations and the labor which such transfer entails will, of course, be furnished gratis by the cemetery authorities. The grounds

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

thus obtained shall be used for the burial of adults.

Much attention was paid by the inspection party to the tree nursery which is located on the south side of the cemetery near the reservoir. This nursery is a very rich one despite the fact that many of the young trees which were cultivated here by the gardener, Mr. Karel Bastyr, were taken out to be transplanted in the new section 18. In this nursery one may find a veritable wealth of newly planted specimens which are being cultivated for next season.

The next stop was made at the crematory, the imposing edifice of which may be seen from afar. Not until today do people realize that the erection of this building, against which so many protests were made, was a wise and thoroughly practical move. The building, together with its equipment, cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. This was indeed a huge sum, but in reality it was a great saving, since a modern cemetery without a crematory would be unthinkable today, and experts estimate that the building, equipment, and the chapel would at the present writing cost at least \$250,000. An equally wise move was the purchase



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

of an organ for the chapel, an item which was also considered to be "an extravagance". The organ, which cost \$9,000 has long since paid for itself. And so, no matter where our steps led us in this cemetery, we found everywhere the signs of strict economy.

A longer stop was made in the chapel of the crematory, during which its organist, Mr. Tuma, played several compositions, and where the names of the inspecting delegates were read. Most of the delegates were present. Mr. Simecek, the vice-president, seized this opportunity to welcome the returning president, Mr. Pecha who at this juncture resumed his office. Mr. Pecha thanked Mr. Simecek for substituting for him during his absence, fulfilling the duties of a presiding officer in such a conscientious way, and he also expressed his joy at seeing all of the delegates in good health and alive.....

Previous to the inspection, the crematory building had been equipped with a large clock, and the empty space below the cupola was tastefully decorated by a copper ornament, all of which adds greatly to the harmonious appearance of

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Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 13, 1902.

the whole. Another addition, useful as well as ornamental, was the erection of a locker-room for the employees of the cemetery. It is located at the site of the former reservoir. The inspection party also visited the extensive hot houses that contain great wealth of plants and flowers.....Finally a stop was made at the garage which also belongs to a group of the more recently erected buildings by which the cemetery was enriched during the past year.

As already stated, the inspection tour....lasted for more than three hours, and the members of the party were shown every new improvement made since the last inspection. Remarkable also is the fact that during recent times the number of monuments in our Bohemian National Cemetery has visibly increased, which speaks well for not only a great financial investment, but for a highly developed artistic taste. Such art works have been added to the cemetery from year to year, and it is natural that they have added to the beauty and orderliness of the burial grounds.

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After the inspection, all the participants repaired to the cozy restaurant of Mr. Bezvoda where a sumptuous dinner awaited them. Mrs. Bezvoda's fame as a culinary artist was well substantiated. When the purely physical requirements of the delegates were satisfied--and it need not be stressed that after a three-hour walk their appetites were excellent--the inevitable oratory talents of the men came to the fore.

Messrs. Jan Pecha and Frantisek Zahrobsky, both of whom recently returned from a visit to the old homeland, pictured in a highly interesting manner their rich experiences gained during their long visit abroad. Both of them proved themselves to be excellent raconteurs and observers. Besides these two gentlemen, others seized this opportunity for delivering short addresses and toasts. These were Messrs. Smejkal, Simecek, Jan Klaus, Cipra, Tuma, and Jelinek. The representatives of the daily press spoke also, and the floor was finally occupied by Mr. Josef Jurka who seasoned his humorous speech by paraphrasing

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 18, 1922.

the term 'wonderful,' the frequent use of which by Mr. Pecha after his return from abroad characterized all of his descriptions. Thus Mr. Jurka too employed that word in summing up the events of this day: The mood of the delegates, the results of the inspection tour, the obliging ways of the representatives of the daily press, and 'last but not least' [Translator's note: The phrase 'last but not least' is printed in English] the culinary art of Mrs. Bezvoda and the fine restaurant service of her husband. All of these were truly wonderful. The clock struck three when the delegates finally decided to go home.

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Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE THIRD GENERAL CONVENTION OF  
THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS OF  
AMERICA

The following is a report from the offices of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku, 1440 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois:

On October 3, 4, and 5, 1922, the third general convention of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) will be held in Chicago. It is therefore necessary that all Bohemian Catholic societies and all parochial and district branches of the Alliance send their delegates to this convention and announce the names of their delegates on the official duplicates of accreditation papers. Every society and organization has already been invited to attend, and all the organized bodies have been asked to forward their resolutions, recommendations, and complaints which are to be presented before this convention. A high pontifical mass will be celebrated on October 3, 1922, at 10 A. M. in the Saint Vitus Church, 18th and South Paulina

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

Streets, by the Very Reverend Abbot Valentin Kohlbeck, O. S. B. A festive sermon will be preached on this occasion by the chaplain of the Svaz, Reverend Frank W. Jedlicka, who is the parish priest in the Parish of the Panna Marie Dobre Rady (Our Lady of Good Counsel).

The convention will be formally opened at 2 P. M. by the president of the Svaz, Mr. Jan Straka, in the Ceskoslovenska Americka Sin (Czechoslavonic-American Hall). Mr. Straka is on his way home from a visit to Czechoslovakia and will arrive this week. On the second day of the convention a banquet in honor of the delegates will be given by the central office of the Svaz. After this convivial affair, the Chicago district Svaz will hold a soiree for the delegates, but this will be open to the general public. There will be no admission charged. On this occasion the Reverend Father Siegenberger, who is an excellent orator, will speak on the theme, "The New Citizenship".

All of the convention days will be charged with activity; several very important programs are being prepared; significant questions that touch our

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1922.

lives intimately are being formulated. For example, the problem of our youth will be the most important subject facing the convention, and the assemblage will have to decide how we may preserve our young people for our faith and our nationality. The programs of the convention are being printed and will be available shortly; in them you will learn about the exact time of each subject to be discussed. It is certain that this year's convention is a very important one which will surpass by its deliberations the two previous conventions.

Besides the duly accredited delegates who have the right to vote, other persons may attend, and are sincerely invited to this convention. Such other persons are priests and laymen who are asked to attend as guests. Your attendance will prove that you are committed to the cause of this most necessary organization of the Bohemian Catholics in America.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES TO THE BOHEMIAN  
NATIONAL CEMETERY

The regular monthly meeting of the Sbor Ceskoho Narodniho Hrbitova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery) was held last night in the Jesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) Hall, West 10th and May Streets. In the absence of the president (Mr. Pecny), the vice-president, Mr. Stanislav Cimecek, presided. The minutes....were read by Mr. Viktor A. Filip, the secretary, and, after a brief debate, were approved. It was Mr. Zrust who gave rise to this debate by objecting to the inclusion of certain remarks made in the previous meeting which referred to gifts of flowers which were to be made to certain ladies' organizations. [Translator's note: The Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) asked the Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery to send them some freshly cut flowers gratis. These flowers were to be used as table decorations for a banquet which was to be given by the Ladies' Union in honor of the delegates to the sixth convention of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood). Objections

WPA (ILL) PHOTOGRAPH



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IV were made to this request on the ground that the Ladies' Union is wealthy enough to afford paying for such table decorations, and the objections were included in the minutes. Evidently the objecting delegate did not wish the remarks to be published, and hence his objection to the recording of the same.<sup>7</sup> The matter was put to a vote, and Mr. Trust's objection to the inclusion of these remarks was overruled and the minutes were allowed to stand as read.

Certain bills, which were submitted for payment by the financial secretary, Mr. Jan Kozak, led to a discussion, but all of them were finally ordered paid. The reading of letters followed.

The Delnicka Akademie, (Bohemian Workmen's Academy) which is an educational organization of the Czechoslovak workmen in Czechoslovakia<sup>7</sup>, sent a letter in which the Academy thanks the Sbor for a gift of \$,500 Czechoslovak crowns which were transmitted to them by Mr. Jan Pecha in the name of the Sbor while he was on a visit in the homeland.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

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IV A letter was received from the Svobodna Obec (Free Thought Community) announcing that on September 10, 1922, at 2:30 P.M. there will be a service commemorating the death of F. B. Zdrubek, the former president of the Obec and the foremost pioneer of Free Thought in America. This memorial service is to be held jointly with the Sbor as per previous agreement. The patronat (managing board) of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola F. B. Zdrubek (F. B. Zdrubek Bohemian Free Thought School) of Irving Park is also to take part in the services. The Sbor gladly gave permission to the Obec to use the large hall of the crematory for the memorial services. Mr. Vaclav Petrzelka, the official spokesman of the Obec, was present in this meeting, and requested the Sbor not only to attend in full number, but also to appoint a speaker for the memorial service who would acquit himself well on that occasion which celebrated the memory of the Nestor of all Bohemian freethinkers in America and a co-founder of the Bohemian cemetery. Mr. Petrzelka also suggested that it would be fitting to place a wreath on the urn bearing the ashes of F. B. Zdrubek. On motion made by Mr. Smejkal, the whole matter was referred to the board of directors which will manage all details relating to the services.

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IV The next letter was a request for flowers made by the Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools). The Federation will hold a Staroceske Posviceni (old Czech celebration) on September 17, 1922. The Posviceni is to be for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools of Chicago, and flowers will therefore be needed for the occasion. The Sbor allowed a gift of ten dollar's worth of flowers for this school organization.

Mr. V. H. Filip (the secretary) read a letter from the Mr. J. J. Jelinek who, because of the necessity of leaving for Omaha, Nebraska, was unable to attend this meeting. In this letter Mr. Jelinek made a request to cancel a bill of ten dollars for flowers ordered by the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) on the occasion of a mass meeting of Bohemian freethinkers on July 2, 1922....This bill was therefore cancelled and the flowers considered a gift by the Sbor.

Mr. Smejkal, reporting for the board of directors, announced that the receipts of the flower department of the cemetery for the past month totaled \$1,860.25; the

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IV disbursements made by that department were \$417.25. The board of directors also collected \$2,637 in bond interest, etc. According to information received from Mr. Jan Pecha, president of the Sbor, it will be impossible for him to take part in the annual inspection of the cemetery which is to be held on September 10, 1922, a date on which he will still be absent from Chicago. In view of this fact, and to accede to the wishes of the president, the proposed inspection was postponed until September 17. At this juncture arrangements were also made concerning refreshments, etc. a buffet lunch, which is customary on such occasions. The board of directors also reported that, due to an increased amount of work, it was unable to settle the matter of a pumping station for the cemetery, and that all the details connected with it will necessarily have to be postponed until the next meeting. The purchase and installation of a new boiler for the heating plant was referred to the same board. Three bids for this job reached the offices of the Sbor and were read in this meeting: One from Mr. John Mracek whose bid was for \$420; another from Mr. Josef Babka whose price for the job was \$695; and the last from the Rozner Boiler Works which quotes the price of \$550.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

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IV Mr. Cipra reported that due to his efforts, as well as those of several other delegates who attended the recently held [seventeenth] convention of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky at Cleveland, Ohio, a similar enterprise, such as our national cemetery, was also started in Cleveland. This news was gratefully received. [Here follow the names of persons who had the deeds for their cemetery lots transferred to other persons. The list is sixteen lines long and is omitted in translation.] The following persons and organizations paid for the perpetual care of certain graves during the past month: Mr. Vaclav Zitek, for the grave of Anna Zitek, \$100; the executive committee of the Chicago Jednota Ceskych Dam, for the graves of Barbora and Magdalena Chvatal, \$150 (for temporary care).

The receipts for the past month were \$30,502.33; and the disbursements amounted to \$35,645.26. Twenty-two lots were sold for a total of \$4,484.50, and two urns were sold for \$197. One hundred and seventeen persons were buried and nine cremated. The sum of \$899.40 was set aside for the reserve fund. The payroll for ninety employees and officials was \$10,968.05.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF  
BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS RECEIVED BY THE POPE

Mr. John Straka, president of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) and leader of the Bohemian Catholic expedition to Czechoslovakia, was received in an audience by the Holy Father.....The Pope has given his blessings to the work of the Svaz and especially to the work of the convention which is scheduled to be held in Chicago during the early part of October.....It is expected that the Chicago delegation of the expedition will return home on or about September 15.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN  
CATHOLICS OF AMERICA PREPARES  
FOR ITS THIRD GENERAL  
CONVENTION

The third general convention of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) will be held October 3, 4, and 5, 1922, in the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall) on West 18th Street, Chicago. The convention will open with a pontifical mass which will be celebrated in Saint Procopius Church, [northeast] corner of Allport and west 18th Streets. The formal opening of the convention will take place at 2 P.M. with the chairman of the executive committee officiating. For the second day of the convention the district Svaz of Chicago is preparing a friendly soiree in which the president of the district Svaz, Mr. Karel Radous, will be the master of ceremonies. In the course of the evening various

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

workers of our Svaz will make reports of their work.

The right to be represented in the general (national) convention belongs to men's and women's organizations and unions (Catholics), the Jednota Katolicky Sokol (Catholic Sokol Union), the Sdruzeni Ceskych Katolickych Spolku (Federation of Bohemian Catholic Societies) belonging to foreign-language Catholic unions, the district and the parish organizations of the Svaz, the clergy, institutions, publishing companies of Catholic periodicals, and parishes and societies from those parts of the country in which there are no district or parochial branches of the Svaz.

The executive committee of the Svaz has already invited our Bohemian Catholic organizations as well as all district and parochial branches of the Svaz; these organizations were asked to elect their delegates and send us their names so that we could issue the proper credentials and mail them out to each organization.

The representation is as follows: For the organizations and district branches of the Svaz, one delegate for every 2,000 or more members; for institutions

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and publishing companies, one delegate for each; for the clergy, one delegate for each district branch of the Svaz.

September 15, 1922, serves as a deadline at which time all resolutions, requests, information, and complaints to be presented before the convention must be on file. Do not procrastinate, therefore, and mail all your convention material in as early as possible, so that it may be referred to the appropriate committees. Besides the duly elected delegates, any priest and any Catholic layman may attend the convention as a guest. Particularly welcome are those nuns and women who hail from localities not having any branches of the Svaz; they should come to convince themselves of the work which the Svaz accomplished, and to become its pioneers in their own vicinity. The National Alliance must be represented in every Bohemian Catholic parish, and every Bohemian Catholic, priest or layman, man or woman, must become members. The work already done by the Svaz bids us fair to cherish the best hopes for the future. New tasks will be set at this convention, and the Svaz will tackle

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1922.

one in particular, namely, the problem of our youth. A special report is being prepared in this regard. Detailed information relating to the program of the convention will be announced later.

Mr. Anton V. Tesar,  
office manager of the Narodni Svaz  
Ceskych Katoliku v Americe 1440 West  
18th Street, Chicago.

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### BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1922.

#### NOTICE TO ALL THE SINCERE FREETHINKERS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY!

In view of the forthcoming holidays, the Statni Svaz Svobodomyslnych (State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) has decided to arrange for a trip to Milwaukee, Wisconsin....on September 3 and 4. This proposal has been joyfully received by our Milwaukee brothers and sisters, who will do their utmost to make our stay among them as comfortable as possible. According to information already received, they will meet us with a band upon our arrival at the Milwaukee depot. We, on the other hand, should endeavor to have our young and old Freethinkers turn out in truly representative numbers.

The program for the trip is as follows: We shall leave Chicago from the Northwestern depot on Sunday at about 9 A.M. In the afternoon, we shall take part in a jubilee celebration arranged by the Milwaukee lodge of the Zapadni Ceska Bratraska Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Union), during which speeches will be heard on the Free Thought movement. On Monday, September 4 (Labor Day), we shall make a trip through the city by means of automobiles; in the afternoon,

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1922.

there will be a public meeting. We return to Chicago that same evening, that is, Monday night.

Arrangements have already been made for the housing of all the Chicago members. The reduced railroad fare to Milwaukee will be about \$2 per person. All applications must be made by August 29 at the latest; they must be addressed to the secretary of the State Federation: Frantisek Strunc, 2600 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The exact time of our departure from Chicago, as well as all other particulars, will be announced later.

Brothers and sisters, you who have joined the group carrying the banner of Free Thought--it rests upon you to make this trip a success. Endeavor, therefore, to make it possible for the Bohemian Freethinkers of Chicago to be well represented, and thus bring courage to our Milwaukee brothers and sisters in their....work for the success of the Free Thought movement!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1922.

NOTICE TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE NARODNI POUT

This will inform all the participants in the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) that the parade will begin in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs at Lawndale and West 26th Street, this Sunday at 12:30 P.M. sharp. Punctuality is required.  
"Na Zdar!" (To Success!)

The parade committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

NOTICE FROM THE FRANTISEK PALACKY  
BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT

As is well known, the patronat [Svobomyslne Skoly] of the Frantisek Palacky (Free Thought School Frantisek Palacky) was to have a picnic on August 20, 1922.....It has been decided, however, to cancel it because on the same Sunday the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) is to be held in Pilsen Park. The school management, after duly considering these facts, decided to cancel the proposed picnic at Lyons, Illinois, and hopes that our public will not object. All tickets, already purchased, may be returned to: Mr. Ludvik Svarc, 4113 West Grenshaw Street.

For the patronat of the school  
Jan Musil, president;  
Ludvik Svarc, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1922.

TO THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CATHOLICS!

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) is calling its third general convention, which is to be held in Chicago, October 3, 4, and 5, 1922, as was decided during the last convention of the Svaz. Two years have gone by since our last convention, and during that time there has been much organizational, religious, social, and nationalistic activity. The tasks already accomplished are the best proof of the good leadership of our organization; they show that it followed its aims and that its name is unsullied. Today, everybody regards the Svaz with respect; this respect, however, was gained by unceasing activity of our organization, with the result that, today, the Svaz is known in every Bohemian Catholic community, and wherever a branch of the Svaz exists one may encounter lively activity in both the national and the religious fields. It is obvious, therefore, why everybody looks forward with pleasure to the third convention; it is expected to lead to still greater activity which will ultimately establish branches in every locality inhabited by our people. We have grown, our ranks have expanded,

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1922.

and so has our work. With this, new workers are needed, such as lecturers and organizers who would be ready at all times to work for the good cause! Grave times are ahead of us and we must be prepared for them. There are a great many unsolved problems which bid us to orientate ourselves, and to become fully aware of our duties to the Narodni Svaz.

The third general convention will afford opportunities to us to become more intimately acquainted and that in itself will be a measure of success. The Bohemian Catholics of America must unite into a single, peaceable but invincible body, which would defend the truth of God and our national rights against all possible attacks....

All the district and parish branches of the Svaz have already received information and counsel about the preliminary work of the convention, and this will be augmented from time to time as necessary. Our clergy is kindly asked to fill out the questionnaire sent to it by the executive committee of the Svaz; this is essential for the meeting of the planning committee which



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1922.

will be guided in its work by the returned questionnaires. Our Bohemian Catholic organizations are requested to send us the names of their delegates; the same should be done by the district and parochial branches of the Svaz. The convention will try to solve a great number of problems which have an intimate bearing upon the life of our Bohemian-American Catholics. Motions, suggestions, resolutions, complaints, etc...should be sent to the planning committee of the Svaz which is located in its central office, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois. This must be done on or before September 15, 1922. All later communications will be disregarded.

Every delegate, be he a member of the Svaz, the local union, the parish, or any other body [affiliated with the Svaz], must have credentials from his organization.

Friends! Begin, all of you, to work today for the success of our third convention! Let us demonstrate our development. Our past activity was great, and will not be forgotten; but our future must be beautiful, promising, and elevating. Be untiring in your work.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 6, 1922.

THIRD CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF  
BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

According to the decision of the Executive Committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics), the Third General Convention of the Svaz will be held in Chicago during the days of October 3, 4, and 5. The Cesko Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall) on West 18th Street will house the convention.

According to the constitution of the Svaz the convention should have been held on the second Tuesday of June, but since the expedition of the Svaz to Czechoslovakia demanded many preparations, and since many national and organizational workers left with that expedition, it was necessary to postpone the third convention until fall.

This year's general convention will be a conspicuous manifestation of our

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1922.

Bohemian Catholic people in this country. The convention will be opened on Tuesday, October 3, at 10 A. M., by a high pontifical Mass. The details of the program will be mailed to the appropriate agents. Thus we shall meet for the third time [in our history] to survey our work, to learn about our progress, to gain more self-confidence for the setting-forth of all future plans, to increase our organizational network, and to strengthen our activities. Therefore start your activities today. Remember that the national convention of the Svaz has all the legislative powers, and is the highest judicial authority in all matters pertaining to the Svaz. Elect your delegates to the convention if you have not already done so. Work diligently on all motions and resolutions so that when we meet, you will be able to present a finished product of your deliberations, thus accomplishing something for the good of our mission among the Bohemian Catholics in America. Let there be a full attendance of the delegates of our societies and other organizations, and let this general convention overshadow the two previous ones. Our steadily growing organization needs more new, and more efficient workers.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Aug. 6, 1922.

Today we have an organization which ten years ago did not exist; let us therefore bend all our efforts to making it more effective and more powerful.

The executive committee of the Svaz....: The Reverend F. W. Jedlicka, chaplain; Mr. Josef J. Janda, president pro tempore; Mr. Josef Kopecky, treasurer; Mr. Anton V. Tesar, manager of the central office; Mrs. Rozalie Medved, Mrs. Marie Novotny; Jan Novotny, and Václav Kadlec, trustees.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1922.

### BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS TO GIVE A PARTY

The local branch of the Town of Lake of the Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyšlných (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers), to commemorate the first year of its existence, decided at its last meeting to give a party for our local settlement in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 48th and Honore Streets. All truly freethinking countrymen and individual organizations and clubs are asked to contribute to the success of the party. The local Sdruzeni did a good piece of work during the one year of its existence; lectures were given as well as theatrical performances, and a picnic for the pupils of the local Free Thought school. Remember, all of you, that success comes only with hard work.

At the party there will be many attractions. There will be music and a dance. Bohemian gingerbread, pickles, ice cream will be served. Come, all of you who like to enjoy a real Bohemian party and at the same time to contribute to a good cause.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1922.

MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES  
TO THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery Association) was held last night in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) on 18th and May Streets. Instead of the president, Mr. Jan Pecha, who at present is visiting in Czechoslovakia, the vice-president, Mr. Stanislav Simecek, acted as chairman. Because of the strike of the streetcar employees, the attendance was relatively poor. The....minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The same was true of all current bills which had reached the office....Then followed the reading of letters. The grand lodge of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) asked for a gift of some flowers to be used as decorations on the occasion of the sixth convention of its organization, which is to be held in Chicago on August 19. The next letter was from the grand lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) which asked the same favor as the Sisterhood, and supported

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its request by stating that the Ladies' Union, on the occasion of the convention of the Sisterhood, will be host to its delegates on August 27 in the hall of the Sokol Chicago, where a banquet will be given in honor of the delegates, and, therefore, some flowers will be needed for the tables. After these two letters were read, Delegate Zrust asked for the floor. He expressed his astonishment at the requests of these two women's organizations which [said he] are financially well fixed, yet ask for such favors as gifts of flowers. He was of the opinion that they have no need, to beg alms from the Sbor, being quite able to purchase the flowers they need. Finally, Mr. Kriz moved that, at any rate, about ten dollars' worth of flowers should be sent to them gratis. This motion was carried. The third communication was from the Ustredni Zenska Utulna (Central Old Women's Home) of Brno, Moravia. The management of the Home expressed its thanks to the Sbor for a gift of 1,500 Czechoslovak crowns, which were transmitted to it by President Pecha in the name of the Hrbítov....The semiannual, the financial, and the auditing reports followed....The executive committee announced through its chairman, Mr. Smejkal, that \$280 had been collected last month

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1922.

in interest from certain securities. No report could be made about the installation of a new centrally located pump for the use of the cemetery; the time was short and therefore this matter will be reported on in the next meeting. A small fire occurred at a certain place in the cemetery but the damage was slight and the property is covered by insurance. The matter of the columbarium was likewise postponed until the next meeting. It was reported that sections of the cemetery still unsold are being equipped with water supply and sewerage systems. The contract for the marble work for the new toilets was awarded to the M. Keating & Sons Co., 4046 Wentworth Avenue. The said firm is willing to do the job for \$1,740. Offers made by a competitor--the Corley-Meseroy Marble Co. of 919 South Fairfield Avenue--were read, but its price for the job was ten dollars more. The bids of the two concerns came at the same time and the contract was awarded to that company whose offer was lowest.....Mr. Smejkal presented a resolution in which owners of cemetery lots were ordered to repair and paint the benches belonging to their lots. The benches are rather shabby, are in a general state of disrepair, and make an ugly impression....This resolution was adopted without

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any debate. Delegate Cipra then moved that the date of September 15 be included in the resolution; that any bench found in disrepair and unpainted after that date be removed by the cemetery authorities.

A motion made by the executive committee, that a comptometer be purchased for the cemetery office, was carried....Mr. Kriz reminded the delegates that during the last week of the current month there will be a state convention of our foremost Free Thought organizations--the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies --at Cleveland, Ohio. It was moved and carried that a greeting be telegraphed to that convention in the name of the Sbor. Mr. Smejkal reported that the truck belonging to the cemetery had had a collision but that the damage was slight and was covered by insurance, and that no one was hurt. Because of the strike of the streetcar employees, the cemetery trucks are busy providing transportation for the employees of the cemetery, and it is therefore to be expected that the bill for gasoline will be higher this month.....

/Translator's note: Material dealing with transfers of cemetery lots from one owner to another is omitted in translation./ The following persons paid

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for the perpetual care of graves....Names of persons, names of graves and amounts omitted in translation. The total was \$900.7 During the month of July sixteen cemetery lots were sold for \$3,800.50; also two urns were sold for \$577. The sum of \$981.46 was deposited for the sinking fund. The payroll was \$7,901.26. There were 81 burials and 4 cremations. The total receipts amounted to \$17,942.91; total disbursements, \$35,922.44.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

A MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF  
BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

A meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was held on July 15. It was opened by the president, Mr. Josef Tichava. All other officers, with the exception of Mrs. Radesinsky, were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The minutes of the executive committee were likewise.... approved, with the exception that all reports sent in were to be received only by the responsible officers of the Federation and nobody else. Dr. Mueller then proposed that the teaching in all of the Free Thought schools be made more uniform. The religious sects are endeavoring to gain more children for their schools, enticing them by various gifts such as books, pictures etc., at the same time they try to introduce the Bible into the public schools. To prevent this, a more systematic teaching of Free Thought is necessary. Although Mr. Zajeda pointed to the practice of holding Free Thought classes only once a week, it will be better if a unified system of teaching be introduced which will regulate the instruction methods of individual teachers.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

A letter from the Cechie Lodge No. 15 of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood), accrediting its new delegate, Mrs. Anastazie Schiguta, was read and the new delegate was greeted by Mr. Tichava....A letter from the Sdruzeni of Cleveland, Ohio was read. It contained a proposition to unite all of the Bohemian Free Thought schools in America, and to introduce a unified teaching plan for all of them. To accomplish this, they ask for a conference to be called which would consist of officers of all the main offices. They also wish to know where such a conference should be held, whether in Chicago, Cleveland, or New York....After a lengthy debate the following decision was reached: The Sdruzeni is convinced that the present time is not ripe for the unification of all the Bohemian Free Thought schools in America. Although the Sdruzeni is aware of the importance of the proposed step, and the desirability of grouping all such Free Thought schools under one central office, the expense which would be incurred by such a conference

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Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1922.

could hardly warrant holding it [at the present time]. The money, which would thus be spent, should rather be employed for propaganda, and the proposed unification should be postponed till some later and more auspicious time.

Mrs. Stary made a report on the entertainment given [for the benefit of the Free Thought schools] in the Carter H. Harrison High School. It netted \$111.25. Mrs. Dobias made a report of a school picnic of the Free Thought school of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) which is located on West 18th and May Streets. The picnic, which was held on June 28, was entirely successful, and Mrs. Dobias thanked all the ladies who helped to make it so. She also mentioned that Mr. Zdenek, of Stickney, Illinois, permitted the free use of his park on that occasion.

The delegate Mr. Dufek reporting for the entertainment committee, announced that letters have been mailed to all the societies and lodges asking them

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, July 28, 1922.

to purchase tickets for a festival which the Sdruzeni will hold in the Pilsen Park pavilion on September 17. Mrs. Dobias reported that the management of the benevolent societies' school in the Town of Lake has not yet paid its tuition fee. Although the principal of that school, Mr. Frantisek Kajer, pointed out that the management of his school receive no school salaries, its duty is to pay one third of the money received as tuition into the treasury of the Sdruzeni. This is in accord with the scale laid down by the Sdruzeni. Therefore the management of the Town of Lake Free Thought school shall be notified by letter to abide by the ruling. The receipts of the Sdruzeni were: From the Pavla Cechova Club, a gift of \$25; membership fees from the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union), \$544.35; from the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, \$14.00; tuition from the Jan Neruda Free Thought School \$6.65; from the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota, \$536.90 in membership fees; from the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky [in membership fees], \$450.00; from the Mikulas

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

Ales Free Thought School, \$8.50 in tuitions; supplementary receipts from an entertainment given at the Carter H. Harrison High School, \$12.75. The total was \$1,598.15. Disbursements: Salaries of teachers, \$1,073.76.

Josef Tichava, president;  
Karel Soukup, secretary.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

A FESTIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN ATHEISTS

The third annual pilgrimage of the Neznabozi ([Bohemian] Atheists) took place on last Sunday in the Pilsen Park pavilion. It was unusually successful, and the committee of the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) may certainly feel satisfied with the outcome of its indefatigable work. The pilgrimage of the Bohemian Atheists [Translator's note: They also call themselves freethinkers] has become a regular annual affair, being a manifestation of the freethinking Czechoslovak people of Chicago. This is particularly true of the members of the powerful Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies who attended the festival in numbers truly astonishing. The pavilion was crowded throughout the afternoon and evening, and the morale was excellent, thanks to the fine entertainment provided for the occasion by the committee. Everywhere good humor reigned, and a genuine Bohemian candor was noticeable especially during certain comical scenes, the performance of which occasioned much laughter among the audience.



Denni Masatel, July 25, 1932.

It was really an old-fashioned Bohemian fun party, such as one always likes to remember. It is understood that both young and old paid tribute to the goddess Terpsichore whilst others, who did not take part in the dance, listened to the strains of excellent music or attended the puppet show and other attractions. It goes without saying that the booths which specialized in the sale of "wet" goods did an inordinately good business, for the weather was very hot. All those who attended the festival agreed that it was the best one the Atheists had thus far given, and look forward to a similar affair next year.

It is hoped that the festival was also financially successful, and thus satisfied the members of the managing committee. A financial success would make it possible to devote the net proceeds to the propaganda work of the Grand Lodge [of the benevolent societies.] The said Lodge, which has recently begun to propagandize its work, desires to insure the development of this,

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

our oldest and most powerful fraternal association. The results of its indefatigable work is to be noticed in the constantly growing membership. The proceeds of the Sunday affair will go to this [propaganda] fund and it is because of that fact that the good results of the festival were so pleasing.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF  
BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

(Press Report)

It has been some time since the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) received a letter of thanks from the Holy See through the Archbishop of Chicago, the most Reverend George Mundelein. In that letter the Svaz was informed that the initial installment of a collection, made for the benefit of the Bohemian college at Rome, and amounting to ten thousand dollars, was duly received by the Holy See and applied to the purpose intended. In this issue, we publish another letter, recently received which acknowledges the receipt of the balance of the said collection. This national gift of ours was transmitted through the Archbishop of Chicago and the papal legate in Washington. The committee appointed by the Svaz to make the collection consisted of the most Reverend Josef M.

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Koudelka, bishop of Cleveland (now deceased), chairman; the Reverend Frantisek W. Jedlicka, chaplain of the Svaz, vice-president; the Reverend Prokop Neuzil, O. S. B., secretary; Mr. Josef Kopecky, treasurer. Thanks to the generosity of American Bohemian Catholics, the total of \$8,171.26 was forwarded to the Holy See for the Ceska Rimska Kolej (Bohemian College At Rome), which sum, when changed into Italian lire, amounted to many hundred thousands.

When we consider how our countrymen of the Catholic faith generously contributed to the cause of liberating Czechoslovakia, how much they gave to the various national activities and enterprizes,.....at the same time being obliged to keep up their parochial schools and churches, and other Catholic institutions, paying their diocesan fees according to the needs of each diocese and for the use of seminaries, paying for the diocesan charities, for the Catholic university, for Indian and Negro missions, paying the cathedraticum, for sick priests--in short, paying for everything

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

which relates to or is associated with the movement of the Catholic Church in the United States--it becomes quite clear to our countrymen in Czechoslovakia and in Rome what an enormous financial burden is borne every year by the Bohemian-American Catholics all out of love for their religion. Our people are not exactly wealthy either; on the contrary, it is just those countrymen of ours who were most blessed by riches in this country who were the first ones to forget God.

Below is a letter from the secretary of the Holy See, cardinal Gasparri, in its Bohemian translation:

"From the State secretariat of His Holiness:  
Vatican, May 30, 1922.

"Most honorable and reverend Archbishop! The magnanimous gift of \$8,171.26 which you have sent through the papal legate in Washington, D. C. for the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1922.

benefit of the Bohemian college of Rome, caused sincere joy to the Holy Father who sees in this deed the true blossoming of Christian charity, also--and this is still worthier--a great love of the generous givers for the faith of their fathers.

"To co-operate in the maintenance of those young men who have consecrated their lives to God, means to work together with them in their apostolic mission. Therefore, in this respect, the president of the Narodni Svaz....all its members, and the chaplain of that organization, the Reverend father Frantisek W. Jedlicka, could not do a more exalted and a more deserving deed than to help in this manner those young men who, following the ways of the greatest teacher of mankind, train and prepare themselves for their mission in their native land in order to diffuse there a true ordering of virtue, and, by their zeal, gain souls for God.

"...... The Holy Father thanks Your Grace and expresses his wish that you render the thanks of His Holiness to all who so generously contributed to the

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gift. He assures you that the said gift was delivered by him to the rector of the said college, and that he bestows his papal blessing as was requested upon the Reverend Father Frantisek W. Jedlicka and upon all those who have contributed to this religious collection.

"I remain, most honorable and reverend Archbishop, your servant,

"Peter Cardinal Gasparri."

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1922.

REPORT FROM A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF  
DELEGATES TO THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

The regular monthly meeting of the Sbor (board of delegates) to the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held last night in the lower hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporující Spolky (Czechoslovakian Benevolent Societies) on May and 18th Streets. The president [Mr. Jan Pecha] being absent on a trip to Czechoslovakia, the meeting was opened by the vice-president, Mr. Stanislav Simecek. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. All the bills presented for payment by the financial secretary, were also approved. During the preceding month only two letters had been received by the Sbor.....In one of them, the Dejluv Ustav Pro Slepce v Praze (Deyl's Institute for the Blind in Prague) thanked the Sbor for its generous gift of \$50 to be used for the print shop of the institute. The other communication was from the president of the Sbor, Mr. Jan Pecha, who, at the present time is visiting Czechoslovakia and sends his greetings

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1922.

to all the delegates.....

Reporting for the executive committee, Mr. Smejkal announced the purchase of a Ford sedan, at a cost of \$700. This purchase was approved by the executive committee at its last meeting, and the car is to be used by the cemetery.....Additional bonds worth \$15,000 were also purchased. These bear an interest of four and one-half per cent. During the course of the month [of June], \$897.50 was received as interest on matured bonds. Among other things it was also reported that a purchase of a new pump for the cemetery is necessary. This item was referred to the executive committee.... as was also the item of repainting the water pipes. Since the Sbor is obliged to pay such high taxes on a parcel of land consisting of eight acres which formerly belonged to Mrs. Scheiner, the executive committee was asked to try to have these taxes reduced. The same committee was also requested to furnish estimates on the proposed enlargement of the columbarium, the present size of which will, in the near future, be found inadequate.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1922.

The next item was to set a date on which the Sbor was to make its annual tour of inspection of the cemetery grounds. This tour is considered sort of a climax to the annual activity of the Sbor.....After some discussion, it was decided to make this tour on the second Sunday in September. All the delegates will be informed by letter where to meet on that occasion..... A motion was made by Delegate Smejkal to ask the management of the cemetery to continue watering the lawns and graves and not to economize on water. The present dry weather requires that all [grass] be watered constantly..... [A list follows of the names of owners of cemetery lots who effected the transfer of ownership of such lots to other persons.] The following persons paid for the perpetual care of graves. [A list follows of the names of such persons and the amounts paid by each during the month of June. The total was \$1,900.] The cemetery employed ninety-two persons during the month of June and the pay roll was \$9,387.37. The income during that month was \$2,727.07 and the disbursements amounted to \$36,862.77. Twenty-three cemetery lots were sold for \$5,108 and two urns for \$180. There were

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ninety-six burials and six cremations.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

FESTIVAL AND MASS-MEETING OF THE  
BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS

In spite of the unusually fine weather which tempted a great many thousands of our people to make trips into the country, the mass-meeting called by the local branch of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyšnych (Federation of Bohemian Free-thinkers) at the Pilsen Park pavilion was rather well attended. When, at 3:45 P. M., the band....started to play, the spacious hall of the pavilion began to fill. The chairman of the local branch of Federation, Mr. Ploss, in his opening speech, stressed the duties which devolved upon every free-thinker to defend whatever still remained of our freedom. Prohibition, together with other blue laws, and the introduction of the Bible into the schools, threaten us and fall heavily upon our shoulders. The daily press of the Hearst chain of newspapers, in reporting about the spiritistic seances, reaps havoc with the general public. William J. Bryan, writing in the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

Chicago Daily News, mentions the Gospels, but not a word is said about freedom and progressive thinking. The University of Illinois spent one million dollars for the support of religious education which has been seriously discredited by the advances of science. This is the first time that an American [state] university has introduced such a course in its curriculum; elsewhere similar steps are being supported by the united efforts of the churches. The Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers is trying, therefore, to counteract all these forces by uniting with other American Free Thought organizations whether they are English speaking or foreign-language groups. The Constitution of the United States was conceived and written by very wise men who insisted that the church be separated from the state, but it seems that forces are now afoot which threaten that wise provision. To prevent such a threat, a strong organization is needed which would declare its colors through the active work of its members.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

The next speaker was the secretary of the American Secular Union, Mr. McClaskey. He mentioned first the new constitutional amendment proposed in the Illinois legislature which would permit the reading of certain passages and parts of the Bible in public schools. He severely critized this "innovation," and said that the American people are astonishingly negligent, calmly observing the lopping off of parts of their hard won freedom. If our people do not wake up as soon as possible, this country is going to have the most ecclesiastical government in the world.

The children of the Bohemian Free Thought Schools, under the guidance of their teacher, Miss Zeman, recited a number of fine poems, and ended by singing "Kde Domov Muj?" (Where Is My Home?), "Slava Ti Vlasti Ma!" (Glory Be Thee, My Fatherland!), and "Hej Slovane!" (Hey Ye Slavs!). Miss Miluse Splichal then recited a long epic poem by Svatopluk Cech, "Svetlo V Temnotach" (Light Shineth in the Darkness"). She recited with a faultless enunciation and a full comprehension of the import of that poetic creation. Stormy applause rewarded her efforts. Miss Anexka Pechous, with equally great success, declaimed another one of Cech's poems, "Ctyri Bohatyri"

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Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1922.

(Four Heroes). A humorous vocal duet wound up the program....The singers were Misses Bozena Fencel and Miluse Splichal. Miss Zeman deserves much credit for her work in preparing this program. Mr. J. J. Jelinek the editor [of Spravedlnost], then spoke concerning our Free Thought and how it fares today. Chairman Ploss declared the meeting ended at 6:30 P. M. Free entertainment followed and continued until late in the evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1922.

MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN  
FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting was opened by the vice-president, Mrs. Soucek. All of the officers were present with the exception of the president, who, due to illness, could not attend. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. This was followed by the reading of correspondence. The management of the Frantisek Palacky Free Thought School announced the appointment of a new delegate, Mr. Ludvik Svarz. The Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) announced the appointment of Mrs. Francis Schejbal as its new delegate. The new members were welcomed by the vice-president ....A letter from the Trojan Lodge No. 15 of the Cesko-Slovanska Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union), enclosed \$13 for the benefit of the schools and in honor of the memory of Marie Jansik who died in Panama, Canal Zone....A letter from the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam and another from the Grand Lodge of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) referred to the payment of salaries to three teachers during their summer vacations. These teachers have been with us for over thirty

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1922.

years. Neither organization has any objections to these salaries being paid, and they state that the Federation should pay them when the money is available. After a lengthy debate it was decided that the Federation would not pay any of its teachers during the summer vacations, but that in view of the long tenure of service of the three old teachers--Miss Zeman, Mr. Straka, and Miss Koller--and their apparent needs, the Federation is willing to make a gift of \$100 to each of them. This move will hold good for this year only.

The auditing committee reported on the finances of the Federation for the last three-month period; its report was approved. A special fund, created for sundry expenditures and entertainment of our school children by the executive committee, is usually not mentioned in the reports of the Federation because the executive committee takes care of that fund independently. That committee will, however, render its financial report quarterly....Mrs. Stary reported on textbooks.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1922.

One thousand books were bound, and of these nine hundred were delivered to the Vojta Naprstek School and one hundred placed in the stock room....

Mrs. Radesinsky reported on the public entertainment given by our school children in the Carter H. Harrison High School on May 28, 1922. The program was faultless, particularly the folk dances presented by our junior clubs. We are sorry to say that the attendance was small; such exhibitions as touch upon Bohemian schooling ought to be better attended. Mrs. Radesinsky also reported that a rental asked by the principal of the Harrison School was paid by our Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, out of his own pocket. It was decided to send him a letter of thanks. Mrs. Stary [the secretary] reported that Mr. Machek, due to his removal to Michigan, resigned as a member of the economics committee. Mr. Zajeda was appointed in his stead. The Dorostovy Klub Pavla Cechova (Paula Cech Junior Club) sent \$25 as a gift. This money was the receipts from a theatrical play given by

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1922.

it. The Club is to be thanked by a letter, Mr. Dufek reported for the entertainment committee. Letters will be sent to the delegates of the various organizations asking them to advertise the festival to be held by the Sdruzeni on September 17, 1922.

A committee, consisting of the delegates to the Federation and members of the Sokol Rozvoj, will meet to adjust a grievance arising due to a conflict which exists when the Sokol holds its regular exercises on days set apart for school instruction. On such days [it was previously reported] the school attendance was very small. Some time ago the Sokol was asked to send its representative committeemen to the meeting of our Federation, but since that committee did not appear in our meeting--and we have been waiting for it for three months--and since the aforesaid grievance was not adjusted, it led to the creation of an independent school in the Utulna A Sirotcinec. The Sokol Rozvoj delegate surmised that next year there will be a sufficient number of pupils....The Federation will take care of the rest and the school will

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Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1922.

continue to function.

Mrs. Dobias read the annual report, copies of which will be mailed to all the organizations. All groups will be invited to attend the festival to be given by the Federation. Mrs. Reach, a teacher in the F. B. Zdrubek School, reported that on July 1, 1922 the school will celebrate the end of its school year and requested the assembled delegates to attend it....After having listened to a report on receipts and disbursements, and there being no further business, the delegates moved to adjourn.

Mrs. Frantiska Soucek, vice-president,  
Mr. Karel Soukup, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE BOHEMIAN CATHOLIC  
PARISH OF CICERO

Last Sunday night will remain unforgettable in the minds of the parishioners of Panna Marie Svatohorska v Cicero (Our Lady of Svata Hora in Cicero), for on that night a splendid banquet was arranged for them in Mr. Uhlupa's hall at 26th Street and Austin Boulevard. The young people of the parish decorated the hall in good taste, and there was a festive mood among all who attended. The banquet began with an opening speech and a prayer by Reverend M. Krizka. A specially arranged Bohemian menu displayed a number of tastefully prepared and varied Bohemian dishes. It appeared that all who attended were provided with a good appetite. A table of honor was set apart for the several dignitaries of the church, public offices, and commercial houses. [Names of special guests are omitted in translation.] The master of ceremonies was Mr. J. J. Janda. The time between speeches was filled with music furnished by the choral society which sang in the English and Bohemian languages.

The main speakers of the evening were County Clerk Robert Sweitzer and

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Demri Hlasatel, June 7, 1922.

Mr. A. V. Tesar. The former spoke in English, and the latter in beautiful and harmonious Bohemian.

The first speaker mentioned the work accomplished by the Catholics in this country, paying them the respect which was due them because of their labors in social, cultural, and patriotic endeavors. He began by stating that it was a Catholic who had discovered America; he mentioned the Catholic missionaries who, in their desire to serve God, had penetrated a wilderness without fear. He mentioned the fact that although twenty per cent of the people of the United States are Catholics, the Government of the United States ascertained that forty per cent of all the American Catholics served in the United States Army, defending the interests of democracy against its foes; all of which proves that the Catholics are great patriots....

The second speaker on the program was Mr. A. V. Tesar. He mentioned our Bohemian pioneers who began to build our parishes, and the great hardships these men had to undergo. Among other things he said:

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Alasatel, June 7, 1922.

"Ninety-nine per cent of our people who come to this country had no knowledge of English, had no material means, were not prepared to live in a foreign country, but withal they brought with them an unflinching desire to better their position, and an astonishing perseverance to perform hard work. And lo and behold, today we may see the results of the admirable pioneering effort of our people."

In his speech he pointed out states which, thanks to the efforts of these pioneers, were changed from a wilderness into fertile lands; he mentioned cities in which many of our people had secured positions of trust and were otherwise successful in industry, commerce, banking, and the professions. Despite their successes, those pioneers have not forgotten to pray; they clamored for Bohemian priests; they desired priests of their own faith and nationality. And the priesthood answered the pressing demands of our pioneers. Today the Bohemian Catholics have about three hundred parishes and two hundred priests. It costs about two million dollars....a year to maintain these parishes and schools. All of that we have done without outside aid.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1922.

He continued:

"We Catholics have a clear aim--to protect the nationality, the family, and the individual. We are fully conscious of the fact that we are doing good; such knowledge is a power which cannot be subdued."

Mr. Tesar then indicated the might of the Narodni Svaz, the importance of the position it occupies among our people who are responsible for its growth. His address was both serious and humorous, and revealed a man possessed of great experience. It should be added that his address left a deep impression. ...Free entertainment followed Reverend Deder's announcement that the program was ended.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1922.

A SCHOOL RECITAL ARRANGED BY THE  
FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

Under the auspices of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyšlných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), a recital was held last Sunday afternoon, May 28, 1922. During this recital many of the pupils of the Free Thought schools were able to demonstrate their progress with the exception of the Oak Park and south side schools, all of the schools of our Federation were represented. The large and beautiful assembly hall of the Carter H. Harrison High School, in which the recital was held, was filled to capacity by our Czech people who followed the program with interest, an interest shown by the enthusiastic applause for the various items on the program....

The program was long and very well arranged, doing honor to its committee. By its variety it surprised all... There were prologues, poems, dances, songs, and music; the young actors excellently performed their individual rolls. It was a beautiful and exalted spectacle! It was borne out that with the full

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Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1922.

understanding of our aims, and by remembering the work our schools are doing, by supporting this work financially and morally, we need not have fear for the future of our nationality in this country.

The program ended with a beautiful tableau and an epilogue by Miss M. Vacula. In this many of our great national Bohemian figures, especially the person of the great teacher of western nations, Jan Amos Comenius, were dramatically represented.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1922.

MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN  
FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was opened by the president, Mr. J. Tichava. All of the officers of the Federation were present except Dr. A. Mueller, the treasurer, who excused himself by letter. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following letters received by the Federation were read:

A letter from the Bilalilie (White Lilly) Lodge No. 68 of the Sednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union) informing the Federation that a two-cent tax, levied in support of the schools of the Federation, shall be so levied by the Jednota, and expressing the hope that the Jednota will recognize the need for the levying of this tax.

A letter from the Narodni Slovenska Skola (National Slovak School) asking the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1922.

Federation to send a delegate to a festival which the Slovak school will hold on May 30, 1922, and where the delegate could deliver a brief talk on education. The invitation was accepted and Mr. Tichava will attend the said festival.

A letter from the Sbor Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Ucitelu (Board of Delegates of the Bohemian Free Thought Teachers) in which they announced some minor changes to be made in the printing of school certificates and record blanks. These changes were adopted. In the same letter the teachers made a request for older teachers to be paid their salaries during the summer vacation. Mr. Veverka (one of the teachers), in a brief talk, mentioned three of our oldest teachers, pointing out the fact that they deserve to receive their salaries during the vacation period. Among other things he said: "Teachers such as Miss Zeman, Mr. Straka, and Miss Koller, have devoted their lives to the cause of education as engaged in by the Free Thought movement. Now, when they are old and feeble, they deserve to be taken care of by the Bohemian public, to say nothing of merely paying their salaries during the summer vacation." The text

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of the letter was fully considered and it was decided to ask the opinion of the various Jednotas.

The meeting continued with the reading of the quarterly report of periodical, Svobodna Skola....Mrs. Dobias reported on the conditions of the schools. All text books, according to her report, were found to be in good condition . . . . She complained about the small attendance, however, saying that although we own beautiful school buildings, there is a noticeable indifference to class attendance. It is necessary, therefore, to propagate our work, to appeal to the parents in order that school attendance might increase during the next school year. The teacher, Mr. Veverka, also pointed out that our Sunday schools are inadequate, and that it would be better to arrange lectures, soirees, get-togethers, etc. These would advertise our work and benefit us morally. Mr. Jelinek concurred with him in this and suggested that recitals be given in which the school children would participate, thus bringing about co-operation between parents and teachers and leading to an increased attendance.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1922.

Mrs. Stary presented a bill for \$150 for the rebinding of text books furnished by Mr. Safranek; one thousand books were rebound by Mr. Safranek. The said amount was ordered paid. The entertainment committee made a report on the proposed festival which is to be held by the Sdruzeni on September 15, 1922. A school contest for the individual schools was announced; three prizes were offered for the best work of any student in our schools; they are to be \$50, \$40, and \$30.

Mr. Veverka resigned as a teacher for the reason that next year he is to teach in Czechoslovakia. In a brief address he thanked all who had co-operated with him in making the Free Thought cause continue to flourish, and urged more systematic activity in that regard so that Free Thought schooling might prosper in Chicago. The president Mr. Tichava thanked Mr. Veverka for his activities in the interest of such schooling....The Sdruzeni in losing Mr. Veverka is losing an indefatigable and valuable worker and teacher who, during his many years of activity, earned the respect of the Free Thought School movement. We wish him great success in his new field of activity.

Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1922.

Mr. Jelinek announced that on June 2, 1922 there will be a picnic at the Pilsen Park pavilion; one half of the proceeds of this picnic shall go to the Sdruzeni. This being the case it was considered desirable that the picnic be well attended. Mrs. Hrisny, a delegate from the Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), reported that the Utulna decided to organize a Sunday (morning) school, but that the school cannot function very well in the morning because of the great number of pupils (74). It is impossible [according to the report of the delegate] to take care of so many students at one time. It was decided therefore, to start additional classes on Saturdays. One half of the students will be taught on Saturdays, the other half on Sundays. This arrangement seemed to be more adequate. After reading of the financial report the meeting adjourned.

Josef Tichava, president,  
Karel Soukup, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1922.

MORE NEWS FROM THE NARODNI SVAZ CESKYCH  
KATOLIKU V AMERICE

.....Among the leaders of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) who headed the expedition of Bohemian Catholics to Czechoslovakia are: The Very Reverend Monsignor Tomas J. Bobal of the Svata Ludmila (Saint Ludmila) Parish, together with a group of other priests; the layman representing the expedition was Mr. Jan Straka, president of the Svaz. Among the speakers who came to bid adieu to the departing members were the Very Reverend Valentin Kohlbeck, abbot-coadjutor of the Benedictine Monastery at Lisle, Illinois; the Reverend Placid Sasek, manager of the printing house of the Narod; the Reverend Frantisek Jedlicka, and many others. Many of our prominent lay leaders were also present. It is worthy of mention also that among the departing men was Mr. Tomas Kraus, the well-known editor of the Bohemian daily, Narod, who will furnish news of the expedition to his own newspaper.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1922.

A MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

As usual the last meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbtova (board of delegates of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association) was held in the hall of the Cesko Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 18th and May Streets. The meeting began at 8 P.M. with Mr. Jan Pecha presiding. The secretary, Mr. V. F. Filip, read the minutes of the previous meeting....which were approved. A report of the Decoration Day committee was likewise read and approved. The latter report dealt mainly with the details of the program for the Decoration Day celebration which this year will be unusually entertaining. A letter was received from the Rad Narodni Osvety cis. 27 (National Culture Lodge No. 27) of the Spolky in which a protest was made against the proposed use of the crematory building for lecture purposes. The crematory hall was to be used for such purposes by the local Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers)

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during the summer months. As is known to our readers, this question was discussed at the previous meeting of the delegates and left to the decision of the board of directors of the Association. Following a motion made by Mr. Illich "to give the matter a try," Mr. Smejkal, who is a member of the board of directors, announced that the whole matter had been taken up by the proper authorities, and that the board had permitted the lectures /to take place in the crematory building/. During the month of April, \$2,775 was received from various individuals for the perpetual care of certain graves, and \$50 for the temporary care of certain others. /Here follow the names of these individuals and the amounts in detail/ Mr. Smejkal also reported on the financial state of bonds owned by the Association.....A letter was read from the Sbor Ostrostrelcu (Bohemian Sharpshooters) in which it was announced that the organization had disbanded and that it would like to withdraw its membership from the board of delegates of the Association in favor of the board of delegates of the Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). After a lengthy and very lively debate in which Messrs. Illich,

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Smejkal, Zrust, Suchy, Hroch, Rothbauer, and Forst took part, it was decided that this whole affair be deferred till the next regular meeting at which definite steps will be taken. Mr. Smejkal reported that the tower clock is now installed.....The steel safe for the office of the cemetery has likewise been ordered. After all the regular business of this meeting was covered, the president, Mr. Jan Pecha, announced to the assembled delegates that he was leaving for Czechoslovakia to stay two or three months. He asked the delegates to excuse his absences from the meetings of the Sbor and appointed as his representative the vice-president, Mr. Simacek, who will take charge of all meetings. No one doubted the ability of Mr. Simacek to perform the necessary duties. The president also took the opportunity to recall the hard beginnings of the activity of the board of delegates, mentioning some of its oldest workers, about eighty in number, who having passed on ought to be remembered during the celebration on Decoration Day.

Mr. Smejkal, speaking for the entire board, wished Mr. Pecha bon voyage, whereupon

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Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1922.

the former vice-president, Mr. Ringl, proposed that a sum of money be turned over to the departing president to use according to his own discretion as gifts to indigent Czechoslovaks abroad. In response to this motion the sum of \$500 was voted on. Forty-three of the delegates voted for this motion. It was ascertained that among those present was Mr. Vojacek, the new delegate of the Moravsky Podporujici Spolek (Moravian Benevolent Society). The new delegate was officially received and welcomed at this time.

The income [of the Association] during the month of April was \$64,401.13; the disbursement for the same period was \$31,216.23. Fifteen cemetery lots valued at \$4,648 and five urns valued at \$592 were sold. One hundred and twenty-five individuals were buried and nine cremated; \$960.44 were deposited in the reserve fund. The salaries and wages of the ninety-two cemetery employees and the three officials amounted to \$7,992.66.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1922.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE DISTRICT  
FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

The Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (District Federation of Bohemian Catholics) holds its important meetings quarterly. The last such meeting was held last Sunday in the parish house of the Blahoslavna Anezka Ceska (Blessed Agnes of Bohemia) at South Central Park Avenue and West 27th Street. The meeting was opened by Mr. Karel Radous....at 3 P.M. There were 160 delegates from various Bohemian Catholic organizations of Chicago. As far as we know there were also several members of the Catholic priesthood present in this meeting. They were: The Reverend Monsignor Prokop Neuzil, who is the director of the seminary at Lisle, Illinois, the Reverend Innocent Kestl, the Reverend Krizka, the Reverend Frantisek Jedlicka, the Reverend Placid Sasek, who is the director of the Bohemian Benedictine printing house, Frater Tony, and Frater Josef Stedronsky.

After a prayer, the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. Vaclav

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Jedlicka, the secretary of the Svaz, whereupon the various officials reported on their activities. Two letters were read from the Ustredna Narodniho Svazu Ceskych Katoliku (central office of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) and concerned the proposed expedition of the Bohemian Catholics to Czechoslovakia, which is to leave on May 10, 1922. Aid to the starving Russian children was touched upon in the other letter from the Ustredna. Also, because of the expedition to Czechoslovakia, the convention which the National Alliance was to hold, was postponed till October of this year. At that time most of the members of the expedition will have returned, and the results of it will be discussed. A motion was made and carried that committees on resolutions and constitution be appointed at once. Both committees are to begin their work immediately and are to give their reports at the proposed convention in the fall....

It was announced in this meeting that the local Czechoslovaks will arrange a joint celebration with their Polish brethren on Decoration Day, this

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1922.

celebration is to take place in both of the Catholic cemeteries, that of Svaty Vojtech (Saint Adalbert) and that of the Vzkriseni Pane (Resurrection of our Lord). There was a lively debate dealing with the problem of estrangement of our young people, and how the Svaz should prevent it. Several very good suggestions were made; it was stressed that what young people need most is a thorough Catholic bringing up which would lead to a development of lay leaders who would not only become useful to society in a practical way, but would become instrumental in promoting our movement. Those who took part in the discussion pointed out that what we need most, is the establishment of so-called social centers where our younger generation could not only receive counsel but engage in decent entertainments. The executive committee took all the theories advanced under advisement in order to deliberate further on them, selecting only those which will be most practicable and acceptable. That committee is to report its findings to the general meeting, and on the basis of these findings definite action will be taken.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1922.

It was further announced that in the fall of this year a large entertainment will be arranged for all the Bohemian Catholic communities of Chicago, the proceeds of this entertainment shall go to the fund for the saving of the young people.

Finally, it was recommended that all the Bohemian Catholics in America purchase that number of the [Bohemian Catholic periodical], Cesky Svet (Bohemian World), in which the work of the Bohemian-American Catholics is fully described. It covers the period of the liberation [of the homeland] and is well illustrated.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3273



Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE SVAZ SVOBODMYSLNYCH HELD IN CHICAGO  
Fifty Free Thought Societies Meet in the John Huss Memorial Building

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the state convention of the Svaz Svobodomy slnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) of the State of Illinois opened in Chicago. The convention was held in the Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building) and was presided over by Mr. J. M. Musil. After the roll call it was ascertained that over fifty Free Thought societies were represented by seventy delegates. The Milwaukee local federation delegated Brother Jecmen. After the adoption of the rules of order, Brother J. M. Musil was elected president of the convention; Sister Blazek became first vice-president; Brother Egermayer, second vice-president; Brother F. Strunc, secretary; and Brother V. Vohralik, assistant secretary. The following were elected as members of the committee on resolutions: Messrs. Suchy, Pls, Vjan, Jelinek, Benes, and Mesdames Lapek and Bohdan. To the committee on complaints, Mr. Cada and Mesdames Kappa and Lusk were elected. To the committee on

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

constitutional matters, Messrs. Studnicka, Krupar, Hudecek, Siroky, Dolansky, Rajtora, and Kamis were elected. Letters addressed to the convention were read. The proposed resolutions and suggestions were referred to the respective committees. / Names of persons giving various district reports are omitted in translation. / The local Chicago Federation consists of more than seventy members who represent the local Free Thought societies.....The convention adjourned at noon to resume its deliberations at 2 P. M.

The afternoon was taken up by the reading of minutes. In view of the extensive program, it was found impossible to grant the request of Professor Kralicek who desired to address the convention, choosing for his theme the subject of the world program of the Roman Catholic Church. Thereupon Brother J. J. Jelinek took the floor and reported on the Free Thought press and the necessity of publishing at least one weekly periodical for the Federation. Brother Jelinek claimed that at least an attempt should be made in that direction as was suggested during the 1920 convention. He emphasized the need for such a periodical

WPA (HL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

for the Bohemian Freethinkers of America who are to prove that they are able to support it. The committee on resolutions recommended that publication begin after September 1, 1922. This recommendation was made into a motion by Brother Matejka and carried after a lengthy debate.

Brother Krafar, representing the committee on constitutional matters, then read in detail the proposed constitution of the State Federation which was also voted on accordingly. The question of resolutions followed, and the most important item here was the clearing up of the relationship which existed between the Federation and the now defunct Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance). The resolution read as follows:

"We protest, naturally, against the introduction of a new concept of 'Progressive Free Thought' among the Bohemians of America. We owe our Free Thought movement to the life work of Vojta Naprstek, Karel Jonas, Frantisek Zdrubek, Frantisek Klacel, Vaclav Snajdr, Bartos Bittner, and other zealous workers. Their kind of

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

Free Thought has always been and still is progressive. This fact makes the new designation unnecessary. In view of the increasing boldness of the churches' division [factional controversy], and the splitting of the party among the ranks of the Freethinkers would only lead to ruin. We therefore ask the Sdruzeni to continue with its own activity, but when it comes to Free Thought matters it ought to recognize the necessity for a large national organization, such as the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers represents, and which in a way would counter-balance the Bohemian Catholic organizations. At the same time the Federation is always willing to co-operate with the former Sdruzeni and the Ceskoamericka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) in all other matters touching upon cultural or national problems."

Another resolution was passed which insisted on all Free Thought Societies taking care that their members, who are also delegates to other organizations, be sincere Freethinkers. The next items on the program consisted of serious and long addresses by the foremost leaders of the Federation. The convention itself did

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

not end until evening, and terminated with a speech by the president....The following important motions were carried and they embodied a thorough re-organization of the Svaz:

The convention of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of Illinois, meeting in Chicago on April 30, 1922, decided on the following proposition which is submitted to the Vybor Svazu Svobodomyslnych v Americe (the executive committee of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) in order that the latter body may place it before the entire membership which is to vote on it. The proposition, which deals with the reorganization of our whole movement is to be voted on within the next thirty days. It reads as follows:

"1. The local Federation, no matter what its name (The Chicago Local Federation of Freethinkers for example), should always employ the term 'local' or the name of the city in which it operates.

"2. Any individual paying an annual fee of one dollar may become a member of

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1922.

the local society. Each society pays one cent for each such member per month, or, at least, five dollars annually.

"3. All fees are to be collected from members by the local societies and contribute to other and higher organization as follows: From the one-cent fee ratio the local society shall retain fifteen per cent; from each dollar collected, ten per cent shall be paid to the State Federation, and the remaining seventy-five per cent shall be paid to the National Federation. From each dollar contributed to the local society, that society shall keep seventy-five per cent, paying ten per cent to the State Federation, and fifteen per cent to the National Federation. Of the five-dollar fee, the local society shall retain twenty per cent, paying ten per cent to the State Federation treasury, and seventy per cent to the treasury of the National Federation.

"4. In localities not having any local societies, the members shall pay their whole dues to the National Federation.

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"5. In places not having a State Federation, the local societies shall make payments directly to the National Federation.

"6. All societies represented by their local Federations or by the National Federation shall receive the periodical Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason), that is, one copy in return for the payment which such society or societies make to the National Federation either through their local Federations or directly.

"7. Individuals who are direct members of the National Federation, as well as members who are represented by their local societies in the National Federation shall pay three dollars annually (that is, besides their membership dues or fees) as a subscription fee for the periodical Vek Rozumu. This payment shall be the duty of every member.

"8. In case the above-proposed changes are adopted, they shall become operative during the second half of the year 1922.

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"A suggestion: The periodical Vek Rozumu, which is the official organ of the Svaz Svobodomylnych v Americe, shall become a weekly publication, and its subscription fee is to be three dollars per annum. The National Federation shall appoint from among its members a committee consisting of five members who are to supervise the publication of the official organ."

The societies and organizations which sent delegates to the state convention were the following: [Translator's note: The names of societies and the delegates representing each are omitted in translation.]

WPA (H.L.) PFCJ 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1922.

A MEETING OF THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH  
SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL

A meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of the Bohemian Free Thought Schools) took place yesterday. The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. Josef Tichava. All other officials and many delegates were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The minutes of the subcommittee were also approved. A letter was received from the board of directors of the Ustredni Jednota Cesko-Americkych Zen (Central Union of Bohemian-American Women). In it the Sdruzeni was informed about the death of a former delegate to the Sdruzeni, Mrs. Karolina Zika, and the Jednota enclosed a check of \$25 as a contribution to the Sdruzeni. This sum was bequeathed by the said deceased delegate to the cause of the Sdruzeni. It was decided to send a letter of thanks to the Jednota. A letter was received from the Vcelky (Ladies Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance). It informed the Sdruzeni of the appointment of a delegate and enclosed a contribution of \$25 for the benefit

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1922.

of the schools. A letter was received from the board of directors of the T. G. Masaryk School informing the Sdruzeni of the appointment of its delegates....A letter was received from the Narodni Tiskarna (national printing house) in which an offer was made to print the periodical Svobodna Skola (Free Thought School). The delegate Mr. Masek asked that this matter be deferred, and that the printing committee be asked to investigate it and report at the next meeting. Mrs. Radesinsky gave a report of the F. B. Zdrubek School. In it she claimed that on the days the Sokols hold gymnastic exercises, the attendance of the school falls off. The teacher, Mrs. Reacky, announced that in a meeting held by the Sokol Rozvoj a committee was appointed which was to come to the meeting of Sdruzeni and give an account of the situation as reported by Mrs. Radesinsky, and to seek an adjustment of it....Mrs. Dobias claimed that an adjustment is possible, and it all depends how matters are handled by the Sokol trainer Mr. Kocka. Hours devoted to the training of the Sokols could be changed in order to eliminate the conflict with the hours devoted to school instruction. Mrs. Soucek suggested that day classes be changed only on Saturdays and Sundays.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1922.

A motion was made to organize a school for the Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), and Mr. Hrisny will submit this proposition in the next meeting of the Utulna and report back to the Sdruzeni when it meets again. Mr. Krafcik reported on the condition of textbooks which, he asserted, were found to be in good order.

The Sdruzeni was informed that it is free to use the hall of the Carter H. Harrison High School on the fourth Sunday in May for the purpose of giving a school concert and entertainment, but the principal of the school stipulated that no admission may be charged, or, if the Sdruzeni wishes to charge admission, it would have to make an application to the Chicago Board of Education and obtain a permit to do so. It was also announced in this meeting that the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) proposes to have a school picnic at Willow Springs, Illinois on the third Sunday in June, and desires to know if the Sdruzeni will agree to ask the various schools to arrange the picnic and care for the comfort of the children. The refreshments for the children would be free, only the fares would have to

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1922.

be paid. The proposed picnic was approved.

Since one of the delegates of the Svaz, Mrs. V. K. Soukup, is to act as a teacher in the schools of the Sdruzeni, the Svaz was asked to appoint another delegate for it is not permitted that a teacher represent any other organization but the Sdruzeni.

The last item on the program was a report on income and disbursements after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Josef Tichava, president,  
Mr. Karel Soukup, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE NARODNI SVAZ CESKYCH KATOLIKU

The moment the Catholic circles of Czechoslovakia learned about the projected expedition of our Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Association of Bohemian Catholics of America) they began arranging extensive activities preparatory to our arrival there. At the same time they appealed to the Svaz asking us to form a third delegation which would continue the Catholic action so successfully begun by the previous ones. In the old homeland an action has been started to separate the church from the state, and to that end members of all political parties of Czechoslovakia contribute by their suggestions and propositions. Various delegates have been sent to Czechoslovakia to prepare the ground. The Council of Czechoslovak Catholics, located in Prague, has emphatically asked the Svaz to send another delegation which, by means of lectures and counsels, would aid the Catholic people of Czechoslovakia.

For nearly four months the Svaz has been receiving letters from Catholic dignitaries of Czechoslovakia asking us to decide to form this third delegation

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1922.

so that the work, which was so fruitfully begun by our first and second ones, could be continued on the soil of the Republic.

The Svaz deliberated over this matter, and, as a result of the appeals sent us, decided to send a delegation to Czechoslovakia in full knowledge that the work awaiting us there will be difficult. The delegation, which will consist of four members, will leave together with our expedition on May 13, 1922 from New York on the steamship "Rotterdam". The members of the delegation are experienced workers of the Czech Catholics. They are well known to us, and are the following: Reverend Josef Janecek, parish priest of the Saint John of Nepomuk Parish of Detroit, Michigan; Reverend Frantisek Bozenek, chaplain of the Saint Cyril and Saint Methodius Parish of Chicago, Illinois; Messrs. Jan Straka and Frantisek Sindelar the last named being the former office manager of the Cleveland branch of the Svaz.

We are convinced that the Bohemian Catholics of America will welcome this decision of the Svaz and the formation of this third delegation.....

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They are all men who will tackle the work imposed on them with a great tenacity of purpose and perform the important work which awaits them in Czechoslovakia. The successes which the third delegation will be able to gain at a time so difficult for all Czech Catholics, will go to the credit of our Svaz, and will be an additional proof that the Bohemian Catholics of America are able to make any kind of sacrifice when the problem of strengthening the rights of Catholicism, which is the birthright of all Catholic people in the Republic of Czechoslovakia, confronts them.

(From the office of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1922.

MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

The meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association) which took place yesterday in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) began promptly at 8 P. M. The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. J. Pecha....The meeting was characterized by many important matters....

Communications were read by the secretary, Mr. V. F. Filip. Among these was a letter from the Ceska Svobodna Skola F. B. Zdrubek (F. B. Zdrubek Bohemian Free-Thought School), of Irving Park, Chicago, Illinois, in which the school thanks the Association for its contribution. The next letter caused a lengthy debate. It was written by the Statni Vybor Svazu Svobodomyslnych (State Committee of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers). In it the Association was politely asked to permit the Federation to give a series of lectures during the summer months in one of the halls of the cemetery crematories. The lectures would be arranged

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by the Federation, and would be both educational and freethinking in content. Those who took part in the debate were: Messrs. Ilich, Zrust, Jelinek, Kronbauer, Nosek, and others. After an exchange of opinions about this request, the matter was left to the discretion of the executive committee of the Association.

The next letter dealt with a collection which was started by Mr. Frantisek Zajicek for the benefit of Deyluv Ustav Pro Slepce v Praze. (Deyl's Institute for the Blind in Prague). This letter brought about a long and warm debate which mostly revealed the uniform sentiment of the delegates. Mr. Zajicek in his letter asked for financial contributions for the benefit of an institution which shelters the unhappiest of the unhappy in our old homeland. Had not the friends of that institution defended it in yesterday's meeting of the Association, it is a question as to how Mr. Zajicek would have fared with his appeal. Thanks to the several delegates, who approved the work of the Prague Institute, a gift amounting to \$50 was sanctioned. The required two-thirds

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majority of votes carried **it but not** until a second ballot was taken. The act will bring honor to this, our most prosperous Czechoslovak body in America, and it is expected that this piece of news will furnish a powerful stimulus to further deserving work in behalf of the Deyl's Institute for the Blind, an institution which is still suffering from the havoc of the great war.

The secretary then reported and asked the representatives of the local newspapers to publish the fact that **Mrs.** Anna Danihel deposited the sum of \$500 for the perpetual care of the graves of Alexander and Anna Danihel and Frantisek Millian. It seemed that there was some misunderstanding about this on the part of the said Mrs. Anna Danihel, and the request was, therefore, granted.

The files of the flower department show that during the past month \$965.75 were collected, and that the amount received in interest on expired bonds was \$21,598.75. An expense estimate for plotting out and surveying a section of

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the cemetery was then read by Mr. Josef A. Smejkal Jr., who was willing to undertake this work for \$650. This offer was referred to the executive committee. Various building and renovation expenses amounted to the large sum of \$71,272. The executive committee recommends that a **steel** vault for certain valuable papers and documents be procured....The Safe Cabinet Company of Marietta, Ohio, made an offer to furnish such a vault for the sum of \$638.55. The delegates decided to refer this item too to the executive committee.....  
[Translator's note: Here followed the names of persons who deposited various amounts for the perpetual care of certain graves. The total thus received was \$4,300].

Mr. Vaclav Cipra, after a lengthy talk, mentioned a loan of ten million pounds sterling which is to be granted to the Republic of Czechoslovakia by England and America. The loan was considered a very profitable one by the financiers of both countries, and is well covered by about ten per cent of the gold of Czechoslovakia besides being guaranteed by other incomes, such as the customs

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receipts and the tobacco monopoly. The loan will earn eight per cent to the subscribers, and the subscription will begin today. The speaker appealed to the assembled delegates, who, aside from performing a patriotic duty which in itself should be a powerful stimulus to buy these bonds, should purchase them in large numbers because of their interest-bearing nature. This time the delegates without any debate unanimously decided to participate in the profitable venture by a subscription of \$10,000.

The March salaries and wages of the employees of the cemetery amounted to \$7,354.35. The income for the month of March was \$41,233.15 and disbursements were \$23,375.71. For nineteen cemetery lots sold, the Association received \$4,459, and for one urn sold, \$96. The amount of \$882.32 was deposited in the reserve fund. One hundred and forty persons were buried and twelve cremated.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1922.

A BULLETIN FROM THE NÁRODNÍ SVAZ ČESKÝCH KATOLÍKU  
To All Bohemian Catholic Societies

We beg to call the attention of all the Bohemian Catholic societies associated with the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) to the fact that membership fees for 1922 are now due. We also ask those Bohemian Catholic societies which are not yet associated with us to join us this year in order that we may all work together toward our common goal. We ask all our associated organizations to send us twenty-four cents per member annually, and not to send us just \$5 or \$10 as many societies, having more than one hundred members, are wont to do.

Every society associated with us should regularly receive our monthly bulletin Hlídka (Sentinel). Copies of the bulletin are mailed to the secretaries of all the associated organizations, or to the district offices of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku which latter bodies transmit them to individual societies. Wherever copies of the Hlídka are not available, the respective society should

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1922.

inform us by postal card so that we may correct our mailing list. By this means all our societies are [fully] informed about the activities of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku, and may, on the basis of these activities, develop their own in co-operation with the main body and thus work for the good of all our people.

Since some societies have been invited to join the National Catholic Welfare Council, we must advise them that the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku is a member of that organization to which it also contributes by large sums from its districts and societies; whenever such invitations to join are directed to you, all you need to say is that **you** are a member of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku, which fact per se will satisfactorily answer such a question. Of course we cannot prevent **you** if **you** wish otherwise to contribute to the National Catholic Welfare Council in some special way.....

Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku,  
3207 West 22nd Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1922.

BOHEMIAN WOMEN TO HEAR A LECTURE ON FREE THOUGHT

(A Summary)

The Bohemian women of America occupy very honored positions in the Free Thought organizations established by our countrymen. This is important, for the woman who becomes a mother also assumes the role of an educator. As such, she wields an influence over our young, who thus will not become estranged, that is, will not forget their national origin and the liberal movement.

To drive this idea home, Miss Marie Zeman has devoted her entire life to the development and education of Bohemian-American youth, and as a full-fledged Freethinker, she is very active in lecture work.

One of her current efforts will be a lecture on the theme, "Žena A Svobodomyslnost" (Woman and Free Thought), which is to be delivered this

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1922.

Sunday in the Jubilejní Husův Den (John Huss Memorial). There will also be a musicale on this occasion.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1922.

THE MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

In yesterday's meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery Association) which was characterized by a large attendance of delegates, and which took place in the upper hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporující Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 18th and May Streets, several important matters were taken up and discussed. The meeting opened at 8 P. M....The secretary, Mr. V. Filip, reported on the payment of fees and contributions for the perpetual care of graves....The total amount of contributions to be used for this purpose was \$2,475. The sum of \$60 was received for the temporary care of the grave of Mrs. Terezie Fenzl..... Mr. Josef Smejkal, a member of the board of directors of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov, read the usual biennial report concerning the conditions of the cemetery; that report is to be submitted to the county court....The next item taken up in this meeting was the matter of a large clock to be installed in the tower of the cemetery. The estimate submitted by the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Chicago, was \$1,628.50. Another company, the Solun System, also

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1922.

submitted a catalogue, but since no estimates were made by the latter concern its offer was not considered. There was a lengthy debate as to the kind of clock needed, and it was finally decided that this whole matter should be turned over to the board of directors....

The board of delegates then criticized the matter of income from the crematory, and it was ascertained that since its erection the average income from this source was \$5,500 annually. It was further reported that certain materials from abandoned mausoleums, mainly granite pillars and blocks, are to be sold to the firm of Filling Brothers who are makers of monuments and grave stones, and who offered the sum of \$75 for the lot. It was recommended that this offer be accepted by the board of directors because the granite blocks, etc., are of no value to the cemetery. After having settled this matter, the installation of the new vice-president, Mr. Stanislav Simecek, took place.... The delegate, Mr. J. J. Jelinek suggested that the crematory be better advertised....Mr. Smejkal announced that the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova owned \$50,000 worth of the so-called Victory bonds, and since their face value

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1922.

had risen before their maturity, he recommended that they be sold and other bonds purchased which could bring more profit to the Cemetery Association. In a debate which followed, Mr. Cipra explained the reasons for the increased face value of these bonds, and upon motion by Mr. Jaro Klaus it was decided that the board of directors should deal with this matter according to its best opinion and to sell the bonds at a profit.

The income of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov for the month of February, 1922 was \$13,924.23; the expenses for the same period were \$18,094.83; the fifty-two employees of the cemetery received \$5,205.41 in salaries and wages; \$748.90 was paid into the reserve fund. There were 112 persons buried and only 12 cremated during February. Sixteen cemetery lots totaling \$3,806 were sold, also one urn priced at \$153.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1922.

MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN  
FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting of the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyšlných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was opened by the president, Josef Tichava, in the presence of all the officers and a great number of representatives. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.....The following incoming correspondence was then read: A letter from the grand committee of the Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Unity) which gave the names of their representatives to the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyšlných Škol and recommended that more important problems be taken up in the general meeting and not in the committee meetings.....Another letter concerned the graduation exercises of our students on March 12.....The annual report of the newspaper Svobodná Škola (Free Thought School) was approved. The secretary of the Fourth Ward Free Thought School pointed out in a short talk how unpleasant was the task of closing their school which has existed for some twenty-eight years, but that it had to be done because of a paucity of students. He further reported that the funds

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1922.

of the Fourth Ward Free Thought school amounted to \$577, which was equally divided between the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol and the Útulna A Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). At this juncture, the speaker desired to know about the disposition of the books and records of the now moribund Fourth Ward school, and whether these should be turned over to the Sváz Svobodomyslných (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers). It was decided that only such records which contain the minutes of meetings should be turned over to the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol. The representative of the Sváz Svobodomyslných reported on the question of the Národní Daň Svobodomyslných (National Tax of Freethinkers), which will be levied as soon as possible, and at the same time he asked the representatives to attend the lectures arranged by the Sváz Svobodomyslných every Sunday in the Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial).

Mrs. Starý reported on the proceeds of the dramatic section; a play given on January 15 netted \$176.55. Mrs. Radešínský asked that a committee be appointed which would be in charge of schools and school catalogues. This was approved.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1922.

The next order of business on the program was the election of officers of the Sdružení Českých Svobomyslných Škol. It was decided that the salaries of the officers remain the same, that is, the president shall receive one dollar a year; the treasurer, one dollar a year; and the secretary, twenty-five dollars for the same period. The following persons were elected: Mr. Josef Tichava, president; Mrs. Františka Souček, vice-president; Mr. Karel Soukup, secretary; Mrs. Dobiáš, financial secretary; Dr. Antonín Mueller, treasurer. There follows a long list of members elected to the various committees. After a report on income and disbursements, the meeting was adjourned.

Josef Tichava, president; Karel Soukup, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1922.

THE PRAGUE WEEKLY CESKY SVET DEDICATES ITS LATEST ISSUE  
TO THE NARODNI SVAZ CESKYCH KATOLIKU V AMERICE  
(THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS OF AMERICA)

Washington, Feb. 14. (From the Czechoslovak press bureau.) The latest issue of the Prague illustrated weekly Cesky Svet is dedicated to the Bohemian Catholics and their active participation in liberating Czechoslovakia. The cover is adorned by a successfully executed reproduction of the well-known Polasek medal. In the textual part of the magazine there is a concise history of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku, its activities during and after the war. The text is **appropriately** and richly illustrated by the following half-tones: The diploma of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku V Americe, the first executive committee; the **executive** committee of 1920-1921; the first general convention at Chicago, Illinois; a portrait of the Reverend A. Biskup; Reverend Biskup officiating at the Holy Eucharist; the first mission of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku, its second mission;....the allegorical float in the Chicago festivities of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku; its office in Chicago; its branch offices in

111, PROJ 307

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1922.

Detroit, Michigan....the high schools, college and Theological seminary at  
Lisle, Illinois, and finally....the Saint Joseph's orphanage at Lisle, Illinois.

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CONFIDENTIAL

all (National Cemetery Association) took place last night at eight o'clock in the Hall of the [redacted] (National Cemetery Association Societies). There was an unusually large attendance of delegates of our Free Thought organizations who followed the proceedings of the meeting with interest and took an active part in the discussion. The opening of the session by the president, Mr. J. M. Leach, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. All bills presented for action were approved. The new delegates, Messrs. Lewis, Bennett, and Vol'chok were introduced and welcomed by the president. Letters of thanks were then read from all these states who received for their presents from the Association. ....The executive committee presented a report on the distribution of pamphlets describing the [redacted] to individuals and organizations located outside of the state of [redacted]. The [redacted] were mailed to them in

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1922.

their own request and give a description of our crematory and cemetery. To insure perpetual care of certain graves, the following sums due to the Association were deposited with us: Mrs. Charles H. Alsip, \$200; Mary Feuerback, \$100; James F. Pavel, \$200; Josef Petrásek, for his own grave and that of his wife, Marie, \$400; John Rezek, \$150; Josef Kohout, \$300; Anton Harazim, \$100; Mildred Dvořák, \$200; Josefa Ligler, \$150; Josef Krizenecký, \$250; Anežka Prosek, \$100; Josefa Riha, \$550; Edward J. Beneš, \$300; James Liftner, \$250. The total amount reaching us in dues paid for the perpetual care of graves was \$3,250. For temporary care of certain graves, Bohumil Kroupa paid \$150.

Mr. Smejkal, who is a member of the executive committee, reported that the Association purchased Chicago and Colorado Springs municipal bonds totaling \$10,000. The offer to install a clock costing approximately \$1,200 in the tower of the Cemetery was discussed at this meeting. This item was debated by Messrs. Zrust, Jelínek, Lang, and others. All agreed that the clock in question is solidly built and really artistic in design. It was then decided that the executive committee should study this matter thoroughly and submit the recommendations at the next

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Jenův Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1937.

the request was sent, and he said in a motion that this association gave a gift of \$100 and that that amount be sent to the Česká Dobročinná Společnost, request or no request. Delegete Jelinek then rose and expressed his amazement at the fact that a gift should be sent to someone who has not asked for it. Let them send their request and describe the charitable work they are doing. Delegete Moser was of the opinion that the Česká Dobročinná Společnost favors certain sects, and he said that he could not be surprised if even the Salvation Army put in a request for a gift under the pretence that they are doing charitable work. Delegete Cihak and Delegeta Novak said that since no formal request for a gift was made, the approval of it would be unconstitutional, and that the constitution of the Association is quite explicit about such matters. The chairman then called for a vote on a motion made by Delegete Pinc. Since only four delegates voted for the granting of a gift of \$100, the motion was not carried and no gift will be made.

This debate was followed by an election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The results of the election were just as had been expected.

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Denní list, Feb. 2, 1941.

The vote was unanimous for the election of the following officers: Jan Lecha, chairman; Victor H. Filip, secretary, Josef Jurka, treasurer; Josef L. Šmejkal, member of the executive committee for two years. Stanislav Šimáček was elected to the office of vice-president by forty votes; František Šimáček was elected by thirty-two votes to serve as a member of the executive committee for one year. The following delegates were elected to the financial committee: Josef Říř, Jan Klaus, Václav Kosta. The following men were re-elected by the chairman to fill their old offices: Messrs. J. Han, Otto Schneider, and A. J. Kozák.

During the past month, twelve cemetery lots were sold, which brought \$1,830.31; ninety-eight persons were buried; three were **cremated**; \$20.31 was added to the reserve fund. The income was \$3,784.40, and the expenses were \$1,407.84. The cemetery enclosed fifty persons, whose combined names amounted to \$3,185.46.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BRIEF

Denní Křesatel, Jan. 31, 1908.

THE DAILY CATHOLIC, DAILY KŘESATEL, JAN. 31, 1908.  
OF DENNÍ KŘESATEL, DAILY CATHOLIC, JAN. 31, 1908.  
THE DAILY CATHOLIC, DAILY KŘESATEL, JAN. 31, 1908.

Many of our countrymen are coming here to visit their old homeland this year. It would be desirable if they could take advantage of the projected expedition of the "Křesatel" and "Křesatel" (official alliance of Bohemian Catholics) and the "Křesatel" (official alliance of Bohemian Catholics) and thus participate in a happy adventure with the other members of the expedition when they get out upon their native soil. The trip will not be expensive, so that many people will be able to afford it. The expedition is one of the most important of the year and will be held on the 1st or 2nd of February. The second class cabin is the most comfortable. The trip will be a decided advantage. The only drawback in this expedition will be our common tactics. That is, there will be much business to be done, and the time will be spent to do it. The trip will be about thirteen days.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BULLETIN

Denní Ústředí, Jan. 31, 1933.

First-class cabins on the ship "Albatross" will accommodate only two persons each.....Our participants in the expedition will for the most part occupy cabins in the second class. The second class are well appointed and their conditions are very comfortable. The ship is a very modern one and is well equipped for the voyage.

The dead line for application has been deferred until the end of February. It is therefore necessary that everyone who wishes to join the expedition file his application on time! Do not wait until the last moment to reserve your cabin and to secure desirable accommodations.

During our stay in the United States, there will be an information bureau for the members of the expedition, who will thus be enabled to obtain any necessary information, and the bureau will also serve as a meeting place for all persons who desire to join various expeditions to the continent.

VOY (ILL) PROJ. 3C275

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Demi Blas et al, Jan. 31, 1942.

[illegible]

The Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků,  
3107 West 32nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

1001.20275



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BOLSHAKOV

Denní Mlasatel, Jan. 26, 1928.

THIRD CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF BOHEMIAN  
CATHOLICS OF AMERICA

According to a decision reached in the first reading meeting this year held on January 14, 1928, in the presence of the advisory council, the third general convention of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) is to be held on May 7, 8, and 9 of this year in the city of Chicago in the Bohemian-American Hall on 14th Street. Thus, the convention will take place before the proposed expedition of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků and the Katolický Sokol (Catholic Sokol) to Czechoslovakia. The reason for selecting these particular dates is that many of our workers and delegates will leave in order to visit their native, liberated homeland.

The convention will commence on Sunday, May 7, with a Festive High Mass which will be celebrated at ten o'clock in the morning. This will be the third time in our history that we shall convene to survey our work, to learn about our progress, to attain a certain self-perseverance, to outline new

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BULLETIN

Denní Křesatel, Jan. 10, 1922.

directions for our work, and to carry out the program of our organization by deepening and enlarging its objectives. It is therefore necessary that we begin our preparations today! Remember that a national convention of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků has full legislative power and is the highest judicial authority in all matters concerning it. Elect your delegates to this convention. Work on the proposed plans of the convention in such a way as to secure the greatest possible benefits for it among the Bohemian Catholics of America. The exact program will be announced later and will be mailed to all branch organizations.....Chicago, Illinois, January 15, 1922.

For the executive committee of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků:

Reverend Frank A. Jedlička, chaplain;

Reverend F. Boženek, secretary;

Josef Kopecký, treasurer;

Mrs. Rosalie Nedvěd, Mrs. Marie Novotný, Josef J. Janda, Jan F.

Novotný, Václav Kadlec, trustees.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1922.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF FREETHINKERS

The members of the committee of Freethinkers are hereby requested to attend a meeting which will take place on Friday, January 20, at eight o'clock in the evening in Husuv Arn (John Huss Memorial), 4208 West 32nd Street. The importance of this meeting, which will concern itself with matters of taxation, makes it imperative that all members are present.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1922.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT OF THE  
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THE BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS OF AMERICA

The annual meeting of the Chicago district of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics) took place last Sunday in the parish house of the Panna Marie Dobré Rady (Our Lady of the Good Counsel). The parish is located on the North Side. All of the two hundred delegates of both sexes joined in a communion, after which a tasty breakfast awaited them. The breakfast was prepared by the ladies of the parish. After breakfast, the delegates repaired to the parish house to deliberate on preliminary matters concerning the afternoon session. Several committees, such as the nominating, resolutions, finance, accrediting, etc., were appointed. After these preliminary preparations, which consumed the entire forenoon, an excellent dinner was served to the delegates. The expenses connected with the dinner were borne by the members of the Ústřední Jednota Žen (Central Union of Bohemian Catholic Women) of America.

The afternoon session opened with a welcoming speech by Mr. František Kovářík,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20075

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1922.

who is the president of the Chicago district of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku.....The second speaker was the local parish priest, the Very Reverend František Jedlička, who extended a personal and official welcome to the delegates.

The secretary of the Chicago district then read the minutes of the last meeting....and reports were submitted by the secretary, the financial secretary, the treasurer, and the secretary of the executive committee. According to their reports, the Chicago district of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíku has 7,296 members, but 22 societies have not yet reported their membership, so that there must be some 8,000 or more members belonging to the Chicago district. There were about 206 delegates present. The executive committee consisted of fifty-seven members. All the reports were accepted. The report of the chairman of the executive committee contained many items of interest, and was avidly listened to. The nominating committee submitted the names of candidates for district offices for 1922, and those elected were: [Names of officers and members of the executive committee omitted in translation.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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DOCUMENT

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1921.

The executive committee will meet as soon as possible to begin its work with great enthusiasm, for there are many problems confronting it which demand action. After the election, there was a speech by Mr. Antonín V. Tesar, who is the organization's director of the central office. Mr. Tesar gave a comprehensive and enlightening speech in which he mentioned Henrik Sienkiewicz's great story, "Pan Volodyjovský," comparing its content with the living conditions of Catholic Czechoslovaks in America. Mr. Tesar gave reasons for the organizational work of every society and every individual member, and the long ovation he received rewarded him for that effort. Afterwards Mr. Tesar gave a review of the activities of the entire organization during 1921, and expressed a wish that the work already performed will become a stimulus for more work in all national, religious, and cultural activities.

This was followed by debates concerning the interests of the organization, one of which touched upon the projected expedition of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků and the Katolický Sokol to the old country. The expedition has met with the approval of our people, having been proposed by our countrymen in the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SECRET

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1922.

old homeland. Many applications are reaching our office, and it is necessary that every one who intends to join the expedition send in his application in time.

There were many resolutions passed, and then this significant and enthusiastic meeting came to an end. The newly elected officers were then inducted into office.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 727

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

### SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

One can scarcely believe that the Hubbard Memorial Church, which is located in the very center of our Bohemian colony, at 2520 South Lawndale Avenue is already about to celebrate its seventh anniversary. The time seems even shorter to us because we know under what circumstances and with what difficulties the church building was started. The pastor of this church is the well-known national and humanitarian worker, the Reverend Václav Vaněk. The financial means of the group were small, and thus almost all of the building had to be financed on credit. It is therefore amazing to learn that the church, which is worth fifty thousand dollars, is entirely paid for and clear of all indebtedness. The last mortgage has been paid. This significant fact will be mentioned during the morning services which will begin at ten o'clock, and again during the evening service which will start at 7:30 P. M. The evening service will be followed by a friendly get-together of members and friends in the basement of the church. There will be refreshments. Everybody is welcome.

WPA (11) PC91 30735



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1922.

Deserving of mention is also the fact that this church and its congregation worked tirelessly for all the national and humanitarian causes, and that during the past Christmas season, a collection was started which brought about seventy-five dollars. This sum was devoted to the support of the Czechoslovak and Russian undernourished children.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1921.

FOR OUR CHILDREN'S BETTER FUTURE

If our present social life were based upon charity, justice, love, and good will, instead of tears and sorrow we should be seeing only contentment and pleasure of living. The Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Free Thought Community) of America has made it its aim to bring about an improvement in the life of Czech America. Its purpose is to make our social life better and healthier, to awaken our people to the recognition of their humane and cultural mission, and, at the same time, to see to it that our youth be not only saved for our Czech Free Thought organizations in America, but that it be educated in the truly Free Thought spirit, that it may become saturated with the lofty principles of our spiritual giants Klacel, Zdrubek, Schnajdr [all are Czecho-Americans] and others, all those who are in our eternal memory as intrepid leaders and pioneers of liberty in thought and speech.

If this great aim is to be reached, it is necessary that our Czech Free

ALL. PROJ. 302

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1921.

Thought school receive the active support, both moral and material, of our public.

It is for this reason that the Svaz Svobodomyslnych has decided to devote one full half of this year's Narodni Dan (National Tax) to Czech Free Thought schools in America.

This mere fact should be a sufficient reason that there be not one person among us who would fail to make his contribution to that Dan. If you have not yet done so, do so now and send your contribution to the undersigned collector or give to an authorized solicitor.

Get from us a collection booklet yourself! Collect contributions among your friends and acquaintances! All correspondence as well as monetary contributions

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 10, 1921.

should be addressed to Fr. Haut, 4236 West 22nd Street (John Huss Memorial),  
Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

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II D 10 (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1921.

FROM THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

A regular monthly meeting of the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Czech National Cemetery) was held under the chairmanship of President Pecha last night.....

The financial report shows an income of \$12,811.44 for September; \$7,587.55 was carried over from August, making the total cash on hand at the end of September, \$20,398.99. Expenses during September were \$10,302.60; balance in the treasury, \$10,096.93. Twenty-two lots were sold in September for a total of \$5,536. There were 118 burials and seven cremations.....

Reading of correspondence: An appeal from the T. G. Masaryk School of Cicero for a donation for their bazaar. Approved ten dollars' worth of flowers..... Sokol Rozvoj's invitation to their bazaar November 26-27; approved ten dollars worth of flowers.....

Letters received from Lodge Kristof Kolumbus (Christopher Columbus) No. 9 of

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BOHEMIAN

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II D 10 (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1921.

the Jednota Taboritu (Taborites) and the Grand Lodge of the Ceskoslovenska Jednota (Czechoslovak Unity) request satisfaction for the insult to their representative, Mr. Zrust, which occurred in the last meeting.....There was disagreement in the depositions made by various witnesses....and no decision can be made.....

Representative Schustek submits for consideration a plan developed by Slovak women who have assumed responsibility for the funeral and interment cost of poor Czechoslovak Legionnaires, and for the erecting of a suitable memorial on their graves. He appeals to the directors to support this action, either by donation of the necessary ground--about four lots--or sale of such lots as may be necessary at a price especially made for this charitable purpose. The matter was referred to the executive committee for study and preparation of a proposal to be submitted to the next monthly meeting.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1921.

TO FREE THOUGHT CZECHOSLOVAKS IN THE  
UNITED STATES!

In accordance with the decision of the fourth convention of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Obec (Czech Free Thought Congregation) and the conference of the State of Illinois group held in May of this year, we are starting to collect the Druha Narodni Dan (Second National Tax) of Free Thought Czechs, the purpose of which is not only to build a powerful organization of Free Thought people of Czech America, but to promote and support Czech Free Thought schools in this country--half of the money collected is to be devoted to this purpose.

These two lofty purposes alone should induce every Free Thought man and woman to observe the tax. If we look at opposite camps we see that frequently hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on reactionary causes, and enterprises hostile to the liberty of the people. We are hoping, therefore, that our people will try to avoid any possible blame at least as to generosity, that

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1921.

they will not be outdone by the enemies of liberty and progress, particularly when it is a question not only of building a strong organization but also of saving our youth, our Czech youth, which is our only hope for the future in these times.

For these reasons we appeal to you, Czech men and women, to help us in the collecting of the Druha Narodni Dan of the Free Thought people. Give as much as your personal conditions permit, and see to it that there is not a single individual among us who has not been approached in this matter, so that there may be nobody who can made the excuse that he or she had not been approached and had not known anything about the tax. Put your names on the list of collectors, and get your collection books! Call on or address Mr. Frant. Haut, 4236 West 22nd Street, (John Huss Memorial), Chicago, Illinois. Success to the Druha Narodni Dan of the Freethinkers!

The tax committee of the Ceska Svobodna Obec

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1921.

THE BISHOP OF HRADEC KRALOVE TO THE SVAZ  
CESKYCH KATOLIKU

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Federation of Czech Catholics) has been receiving many gratifying and encouraging expressions from the foremost national workers in the old country in which the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku and the work the Svaz has been doing are recognized for the great merit earned by their activities for the Czechoslovak nation. We consider these expressions for what they are in fact, that is, a full justification of our determination to continue in the work we have started, and a confirmation that the ways and means we have been using in our work have shown results that have been of unusual benefit to our nation in general and to our Catholics in particular. Today we consider it our most pleasant duty to share with the Czech public the contents of a letter just received from the newly elected Bishop of Hradec Kralove [important industrial center in Northeast Bohemia], the successor of the unforgettable Bishop Brynych, Dr. Karel Kaspar, a man who is highly esteemed throughout

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1921.

the Czechoslovak Republic and recognized as a sincere patriot. He writes as follows:

"Deeply stirred by your letter and your congratulation on the occasion of my election to the office of the Bishop of Hradec Kralove, I am sending you herein an expression of my full appreciation with the assurance that I shall never forget your kindness. May I be permitted to give my thanks to the Svaz Ceskych Katoliku of America for everything that organization has done for our beloved nation and for everything it is doing now. Unable to reciprocate in any other way, I am praying to God that He may compensate you very richly.

"May God compensate you also for the action you have undertaken among our Catholics in America upon the initiative of His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV on behalf of our dear Czech College in Rome. May it have God's blessing and succeed, so that our beloved country may have a worthy representation in the metropolis of all Christendom. May it educate and send into the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1921.

world many priests with childlike devotion to the Holy Church and an enthusiastic and unselfish love of our dear Czechoslovak nation.

"Bespeaking your pious prayers for myself and my office, and sending you and all yours my blessings. I am in sincere devotion,

"Dr. Karel Kaspar,  
"Bishop of Hradec Kralove.

"August 11, 1921."

We want properly to appreciate these rare and gratifying expressions. We want to appreciate them because they refer to all that has been done in order that our nation may become independent and be permitted to live a life of a cultured nation, a peer amongst the best of them; in order that it may never forget that a Christian nation has the best chance for a full and successful development. An independent nation, if built upon a

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1921.

Christian foundation, is on her way to prosperity and happiness.. Let us never forget our origin, and may we live here in America so that our deeds and actions may always do honor to the Czechoslovak nation.

Let us show our strength by building a powerful organization. Let us inspire among ourselves the love of purposeful work. There are many things requiring our immediate attention. On with the work, on to our rows! For the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku.

Ant. Vaclav Tesar, office manager.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CESKY  
NARODNI HRBITOV

In the most beautiful weather and with the delegates in a holiday mood, the annual inspection of our National Cemetery was held yesterday morning. The delegates, led by the officers of the association and the members of the Board of Directors, had an opportunity personally to inform themselves concerning the work accomplished at our Cemetery during the past year of which they have only heard at the monthly meetings of the association; they also learn of the work which is going to be undertaken for the improvement of our national park in the future. Yes, park indeed, because our Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) is a beautiful place where there is nothing which would depress the mind, nothing which would call to mind the thought that you, step by step, are passing the grave of either a friend or of an unknown countryman, who in their graves are quietly dreaming in their eternal sleep.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

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A sublime quietude prevails around; the weeping willows bend down above the graves and a line of grave and silent men winds through upon the white roads of the Cemetery. They are the delegates of our national societies and organizations who, besides their obligations toward their own societies, have also taken upon their shoulders another responsibility, that is, the management of the Cesky Narodni Hřbitov. It is a real responsibility because the Cemetery is growing to enormous dimensions, and whoever has seen the great new section, which has just been prepared and is now ready to be opened, will agree with us. The number of employees is also increasing, and anyone who is not familiar with the prevailing conditions would have been surprised to hear the superintendent's remark that, during the recent hot weather period, there were almost forty-five men employed daily to sprinkle the grounds. The great consumption of water also brought forth a question concerning the regulation of the river, which needs to be deepened in order that plenty of water shall be on hand for the use of the Cemetery during the hot summer months. The chairman explained this matter, and called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the Board of Directors had

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

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decided to tackle the job itself with the Cemetery personnel for the reason that, in the first place, as he said, there is a chance to save some money by not awarding the job to a contractor, and in the second place, jobs will thus be provided for our unemployed countrymen.

Special attention was given to the inspection of a peice of land owned by the Sbor Ceske Utulny a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), which piece of land is being offered for sale by the said association to the Cemetery. An impartial observer has carried away an opinion that the well-known Spice (Point) is not suitable for cemetery purposes, and the majority of the delegates were of the opinion that the entire piece of land should be bought, of course, as the chairman said, if the price is reasonable. The price must be reasonable, not perhaps that the Board of Directors would not take into consideration the fact that in this transaction it would be dealing with a fraternal charitable institution, but in order that the Board of Directors should not be blamed, some time in the future, for lack of business acumen. If the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec is to be given a

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

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donation, then it should be done in the form of a gift and not by overpayment for land. But in general the mood which prevailed among those who were present and among the members of the Board of Directors seemed to be favorable toward the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, and every supposition that a disagreement exists between the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova and the Sbor Ceske Utulny a Sirotcinec is not true. Since it was then past noon, the delegates, pretty well tired out, were invited by the members of the Board of Directors to a dinner which was prepared for them in the cozy restaurant of Mr. Bezchleba.

After the excellent dinner, a friendly conversation followed. In the course of the conversation a little surprise was arranged for one of the oldest delegates and members of the Board of Directors, Mr. [J.] Smejkal. Mr. Smejkal, who celebrated his sixty-second birthday anniversary yesterday, was presented by the superintendent of the Cemetery with a bouquet of sixty-two beautiful roses. The chairman of the association, Mr. Jan Pecha, also made a brief speech, in which he outlined the record of Mr. Smejkal's

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Glasatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

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IV activity as member of the Board of Directors in behalf of the Cesky Narodni Mrbitov for the past twenty-five years. Evidently touched, Mr. Smejkal thanked the delegates, and in his speech described the hardship which they had had to go through at the beginning of the association, which at that time was four thousand dollars in debt. He also said that he had been a delegate for the past thirty-four years, and that he hopes to be a delegate for another sixteen years, when, as he said, he will retire.....

The delegate and orator of the Svobodomyslna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community of America), Mr. Vaclav Petrzek, at the invitation of the chairman, then took the floor and said that the Cesky Narodni Mrbitov is not only beautiful but its beauty is centered in the deeds of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Mrbitova, which supports all our national and charitable causes. He also expressed the firm hope that continuous support will be given by the Sbor to these causes in the future. The chairman, Mr. Jan Pecha, replying to the speaker, thanked him and commended

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Masatel, Aug. 8, 1921.

IV him as an orator and lecturer. The chairman himself then took the floor. In his speech he defended his activity and the activity of the entire Board of Directors, which never does anything without the approval of the Sbor. He correctly stated that the entire power lies in the hands of the delegates, who have the right to elect to office any man they wish, and the right to reject any proposal which they do not like; that the Board of Directors must submit to their decisions. All that had been accomplished had been done with the consent of the delegates. That his speech was comprehended was proven by the tremendous applause.....

The chairman then bade the delegates adieu and adjourned the meeting.

Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 4, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

The regular monthly meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association of Chicago) was called to order by the vice-chairman, Mr. J. Ringl, last night at eight o'clock, at the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall. The chairman arrived later. The secretary, Mr. Victor H. Filip, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved without correction. The reading of bills received during the month of July followed, and all the bills were ordered paid.

The reading of communications by the secretary then followed. The Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community) in its communication asks the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova for co-operation and for the outline of a program which would be presented at the unveiling of a memorial plaque at a celebration in honor of the late free thought lecturer and orator, Frantisek S. Zdrubek--the first to advocate the establishment of the Cesky Narodni Hrbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery). The celebration is to be held Sunday,

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1921.

September 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the main hall of the crematorium. In this letter the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova is also requested to lend the hall for that purpose.

The George Washington Lodge No.66 of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies of America sends invitations and admission tickets to its forty-first anniversary celebration which will be held in connection with the unveiling of the picture of the first president of the United States. It was accepted and taken into consideration.

Mr. Joseph Placek, president of the Americká Obec Sokolská (American Sokol Union) acknowledges the receipt of valuable papers amounting to eleven thousand dollars and which were deposited and held by the treasurer of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova as collateral for a loan made by the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova to the Americká Obes Sokolská. The loan was recently repaid.

Denni Klasatel, Aug. 4, 1921.

Mr. Smejkal announced the maturity of bonds amounting to \$14,782.50 and further asked permission for the laying of new water pipe extensions in a new section which is being prepared for use. It was approved.

The chairman called the attention of the delegates to the annual inspection of the cemetery which is to be held this Sunday. At the same time he did not forget the reporters of the Bohemian daily newspapers and invited them to attend. They all promised to be there.

The delegate, Mr. Masek, then took the floor and called attention to the significant celebration of the unveiling of the memorial plaque of Frantised B. Zdrubek and requested that a speaker be selected for this occasion. The chairman replied that the orator of the Svobodna Obec, Mr. Vaclav Petrzelka, is above all others qualified to be a speaker at this celebration. The delegate, Mr. Zrust, having only the best of intentions, brought up the matter of buying a piece of land from the Ceska Utulna a

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1921.

Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) and asked if any letter regarding this matter was received. Replying to the question of the chairman, the secretary and the superintendent of the cemetery stated that they had not received anything. The delegate, Mr. Vaclav Cipra, moved that the debate regarding this matter be ended. The delegate, Mr. Spousta, then asked if it was true that the wages of the men who are employed by the cemetery had been reduced by ten cents an hour. Mr. Smejkal denied that it was so, but at the same time admitted that the men who were recently hired cannot expect the same rate of pay as the men who are experienced. Mr. Spousta was satisfied with this explanation.....

Receipts for the month of July amounted to \$39,926.08; cash on hand from last month, \$24,767.86; total receipts, \$64,693.94. Expenditures for the month totaled \$36,694.72. cash on hand, \$27,999.22.

During the month of July there were one hundred and nineteen burials and twelve cremations.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 4, 1921.

Inasmuch as there was no other business on hand the meeting was adjourned.

Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

The regular monthly meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbtova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association) was called to order by the chairman, Mr. John Pecha, at 8 P. M. sharp. Mr. V. Filip then read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved without correction. The reading of bills followed. In its letter the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) asks the Sbor to buy several admission tickets for a celebration held July 3 and for which admission tickets were enclosed. Apparently the letter was delayed because the said celebration was held last Monday. The Grand Lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Union announced a new delegate, Mr. Joseph Dudera, in the place of Mr. Anton Ondracek, who at the present time is visiting Czecho-slovakia. In regard to the erection of additional building, it was decided to wait. The delegate, Mr. Smejkal, explained the matter concerning Mr. E. Beranek's bequest and delivered a check for the sum of two thousand dollars. This sum is the share of the Sbor from the bequest of the above-mentioned countryman. The burning question--to buy or not to buy--a question which was the cause of



Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1921.

hot debates in several previous meetings, was decided last night by a vote. It was decided not to buy. As it is known to our readers the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova was asked to buy a piece of land called Spice (The Point), owned by the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). By yesterday's vote and upon the recommendation of the board of directors of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova, which did not recommend the purchase, a matter which stirred up many angry arguments in the meetings of both associations, was closed.

Receipts during the past month amounted to \$35,324.22; cash on hand from last month, \$27,733.82; total, \$63,058.04. Expenditures were \$38,290.18; cash on hand, \$24,767.86.

During the month of June twenty-one lots were sold for a total of \$4,532; there were four cremations and one hundred and sixteen burials.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

THE SVAZ SVOBODOMYSLNYCH V AMERICE  
Minutes of the Conference of the Federation  
of Bohemian Freethinkers of America,  
Held Sunday, May 29, 1921, at  
Sokol Chicago Hall

Morning Session

Because the chairman of the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych v Americe (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America), Mr. Vojtech Cada, failed to appear, the conference, upon the request of Mrs. Anna Vodak, was called to order by Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, who addressed the delegates and briefly outlined the purpose of this conference. The reading of the names of the delegates followed. There were eighty-three delegates, representing as many Free Thought societies, attending the conference.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8., 1921.

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IV It was further agreed that a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and a resolutions committee consisting of seven members be elected to serve as officers of the conference. Mr. Jan Pecha was elected chairman, Mrs. Anna Vodak, vice-chairman, and Mr. V. K. Soukup, secretary. The following delegates were elected as the members of the resolutions committee: Dr. J. E. S. Vojan, Mr. Joseph W. Egermayer, Mr. Jan J. Jelinek, Mr. Joseph M. Musil, Mrs. Ruzena Lorenz, Mrs. Anna Novak, and Mr. Frantisek Ort.

The chairman then took his chair and in a brief speech requested that all the delegates take part in the proceedings and follow them closely, but that the proceedings should not be uselessly delayed and the conference prevented from adjourning today. In the meantime Mr. V. Cada, chairman of the executive committee, appeared at the meeting. Dr. J. E. S. Vojan then read the proposed order of the conference, which was approved as read. The reading of the congratulatory communications followed.....The secretary

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C of the executive committee presented his detailed report. The  
IV report was approved. The reading of the report on the Narodni Dan  
Svobodomyslnych 1920 (National Tax of Bohemian Freethinkers, 1920)  
then followed. According to the report of the auditing committee of the  
Svaz Svobodomyslnych, the proceeds of the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych amounted  
to \$2,564.55. The expenditure connected with the collection amounted to  
\$781.26, a sum which is equivalent to thirty-one per cent of the entire col-  
lection. The remaining sixty-nine per cent of the collection will be divided  
between the local branch of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych of that settlement in  
which the tax was collected and the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodo-  
myslnych. For instance, in Chicago the sum of \$1,695.90 was collected.  
Expenditures with the collection amounted to \$525.75. The share of the  
Chicago branch amounts to \$585.08. Total survey of the collection is as  
follows:

Total collected amount . . . . .	\$2,564.55
Accrued interest . . . . .	2.63
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2,567.18</u>

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C	Total expenditures . . . . .	781.26
IV	Net proceeds of the collection . . . . .	\$1,785.92

The report was approved. The morning session was then adjourned until 2 P.M. in order to give sufficient time to the resolutions committee to prepare resolutions.

Afternoon Session

The conference was called to order by the chairman at 2:15 P.M. The minutes of the morning session were approved as read. The chairman then transmitted the request of the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky v Americe (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies of America) according to which the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomylnych should seek representation in the Ceskoslovenska Narodni Rada v Americe (Czechoslovak National Council of America). A lengthy debate followed in which Mr. Vojtech Cada, Mr. V. K. Soukup, Mr. Jan. J. Jelinek, and many other delegates took part. Finally,

WPA 101, PROJ 101

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C           the request was referred to the executive committee.

IV

Dr. J. E. S. Vojan then read resolutions which were prepared by the resolutions committee.

Resolution No. I was approved as read.

Resolution No. II aroused a stormy debate in which Mr. Joseph M. Musil, Mr. V. K. Soukup, Mr. Emil Sindel, Mr. Vojtech Cada, and many other delegates participated. Finally, the resolution was passed with an amendment proposed by Mr. J. Mikolas, according to which the entire proceeds of a festival which will be arranged by the Chicago branch of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných on July 3, this year, will be donated to the Sdružení Svobodomyšlných Škol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago), providing that the Sdružení will refuse the assistance offered by the Československé Národní Sdružení.

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C Resolution No. III was passed.

IV

Resolution No. IV was rejected.

Resolution No. V was unanimously passed.

Mr. Frantisek Ort's proposal that contacts be made with other foreign-speaking free thought organizations was referred to the executive committee.

Mr. J. Hanzlik's motion that the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni be publicly challenged to turn certain funds over to the purpose for which these funds were collected was seconded by Mr. J. Mikulasek and carried through. The resolutions committee was instructed to prepare a suitable resolution.

Mr. Tomas Zahour expressed astonishment that the Bohemian daily newspapers had no reporters at this conference. It was explained that the minutes of the conference are to be sent to the newspapers and published.

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I D 2 a (3)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C Dr. J. Vojan mentioned that the Bohemian Freethinkers of America  
IV are very indifferent, that they do not attend free lectures, and  
that because of this indifference the Nedelni Besedy (Sunday Get-  
together) had to be discontinued.

The resolutions committee presented a resolution concerning Mr. J. Hanzlik's motion. The resolution was unanimously passed.

The election of the members of the Illinois state committee then came up. It was agreed that four men, three ladies, and three substitutes /men and women/ be elected. The following were elected as members of the committee: Mrs. Marie Zeman, Mr. Vaclav Vohralik, Mr. Joseph M. Musil, Mr. Jaroslav Hadraba, Mrs. Ruzena Lusk, Mr. Joseph Kroc, and Mrs. Ruzena Lorenz. The following were elected as substitutes: Mrs. Frantiska Makovsky, Mr. Emil Sindel, and Mr. Otto Rajtora.

The chairman recommended that before the next national tax of Freethinkers



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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C        is collected each settlement should be divided into districts and  
IV        each family of that district should be visited by the collector.

After a fitting speech by the chairman the conference was adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

V. K. Soukup, secretary.

Following are the resolutions passed by the conference:

Resolution No. I: The Svaz Svobodomyslnych and the  
Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe

The conference of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych of the State of Illinois, held May 29, 1921, and attended by eighty-three delegates of as many Free Thought societies and by many individuals, hereby proclaims:

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I D 2 a (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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Whereas, At the conference at the plenary meeting of the Cesko-slovenska Narodni Rada v Americe, held in Pittsburgh, April 19, 1921, the Reverend Frantisek Bozenek stated that the Narodni Svaz Ceskyh Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) has been reorganized and that all of the Catholic societies of men and women are represented in it; and

Whereas, We consider it an absolute necessity that the Bohemian freethinkers of America also must have their own Svaz which would be a counterbalance to the Narodni Svaz Ceskyh Katoliku and by which it would be proved that the majority of the Bohemians of America always were and have been adherents of the Free thought movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask all the Bohemian Free Thought men and women societies and all the Bohemian Freethinkers of America to join the Svaz as soon as possible in order to make a strong organization a reality.

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C. The principal purpose of the Svaz Svobodomyšlnych has been the propagation of the Free Thought movement among the Bohemians of America.  
IV

Inasmuch as the Bohemian Catholics have their own Svaz Ceskych Katoliku in which they are united, it is therefore necessary for the Bohemian Freethinkers to recognize the necessity of having their own Svaz. We are not original in advocating this action. We have been forced to do so by other groups. The other great Bohemian Free Thought organizations such as the Sokols, the principal purpose of which is physical culture and character development, and the benevolent societies, the main purpose of which is to take care of families who lost their supporters, will in no way hurt their reputation or their standing by joining it.

We do not want to fight the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni. If that organization is able to find and engage itself in another sphere of activity, then it would be entitled to exist among us just as any other organization. But we can not permit this organization to be in the way of the growth of the Svaz Svobodomyšlnych, which is the only road to a strong organization for the

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

II D 10

I C Bohemian Freethinkers of America.

IV

Resolution No. II: In the Interest of the  
Bohemian Free Thought Schools

Since the Bohemian Free Thought schools in America were and always have been maintained exclusively by the Bohemian Freethinkers, and inasmuch as we do not wish to be censured sometime in the future because religious people also helped to maintain our Bohemian Free Thought schools, and inasmuch as the officers of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni stated that the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni cannot be a pure Free Thought organization because adherents of religious denominations also work in various branches of that organization, the conference recommends that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu refuse with thanks the promised proceeds of the so-called Narodni Posviceni (National Country Wake) which the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni is arranging for the benefit of Free Thought schools in the month of August. We want to remain independent and genuine Freethinkers as

WPA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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I D 2 a (3)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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I C far as our schools are concerned, and we therefore express a firm  
IV hope that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol will act in a similar way, and that it will follow the example of the board of directors of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage when a similar offer was made by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni to that institution last year.

Instead the conference recommends the following:

Let the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol arrange its own Posviceni and in that case we ask all the Free Thought societies to support the said project to the best of their ability.

If the gift of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni is refused, we promise to do the following:

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1. To donate the proceeds of the Freethinkers' Festival, which will be held July 3, to the Bohemian Free Thought schools of Chicago.

2. To donate one half of the proceeds of the Narodni Dan Svobodomysl-nych, which will be collected again this year all over the United States, to the Bohemian Free Thought schools of America.

Resolution No. III: The Svaz Svobodomysl-nych and the Bohemian Labor Movement in America

Inasmuch as the conference recognizes the fact that the great majority of the Bohemian people of America, and the Freethinkers especially, belong to the working class, and inasmuch as every improvement of economic and cultural conditions of the working class also means an improvement of conditions of the Bohemian people of America in general, the conference considers it its duty to support every effort and every action leading to the improvement of

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1921.

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these conditions, and expresses a willingness to assume direct

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contacts with labor organizations which represent the Bohemian labor movement of America for the purpose of mutual support leading to the liberation of the Bohemian working class of America from economic and spiritual slavery.

Resolution No. V: One-Cent Head Tax

Inasmuch as more money is needed for the propagation of the Free Thought movement, the conference asks all the Free Thought societies to follow the example of those organizations and societies which are already paying one cent a month for each of their members, and we urge them to vote for the one-cent head tax as soon as possible. Fifteen per cent of this head tax is given to the state committee, and the remainder is given to the executive committee, which uses it for gaining new members and for organization purposes.

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Resolution No. VI: The Remaining Liberation Funds

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Inasmuch as the largest part of the money which is today in the possession of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni was collected by the Bohemian Freethinkers of America, the conference of Freethinkers, at which eighty-three Free Thought societies are represented by their delegates, hereby challenges the officers of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni to donate, at once, all the remaining funds toward the purpose for which this money was collected.

WPA, ILL, PROJ 3.2.24



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

The monthly meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association of Chicago) was held last night and was fairly well attended by the delegates of our national organizations. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Jan Pecha, at 8 P.M. sharp. The secretary of the Association, Mr. Victor R. Filip, then read the minutes of the previous meeting which, after a lengthy debate and a minor change, were approved. The reading of bills then followed. Mr. Smejkal, a member of the board of directors, announced that \$10,000 worth of the City of Chicago bonds and \$15,000 worth of the Cook County Forest Preserve bonds were bought. The Jan Zizka Lodge No. 1 of the Taborites announced the appointment of a new delegate, Mr. Jan Vrba. He was accepted. The board of directors reported that the sum of \$6,114 was received for flowers in the month of May. During the same period the expenditures for the decoration of graves amounted to \$1,713.20. A complaint was made that many of

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

the delegates and the members of the board of directors did not participate in Monday's (Memorial Day) parade which marched from the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall. The members of the board of directors excused themselves because they were busy with other matters at that time.

The board of directors presented a report in reference to the investigation of a holdup which took place at the cemetery some time ago and at which a watchman, employed by the cemetery, was badly injured. The sum of \$125 was stolen, but the loss was covered by insurance. In consequence of this holdup a new regulation, regarding the daily depositing of the money received at the cemetery, was put in force.

A letter in which the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage is asking the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova to buy a piece of its property called the "spice" (point) aroused a lengthy debate which lasted almost one hour. Finally it was decided to invite the members of the board of directors of that organization to hold a joint meeting with the members of the board of directors of the Sbor

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1921.

Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova. At this meeting the details of the sale are to be discussed and the results reported at the next meeting.....

Receipts for the month of May totaled \$41,275.70; cash from last month amounted to \$23,634.15. Total receipts were \$64,909.85; disbursements, \$37,176.05; cash on hand, \$27,733.80.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3097c

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE SBOR CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

The monthly meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodnich Hrbitova v Chicagu (Bohemian National Cemetery Association of Chicago) was held yesterday evening in the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' Hall, 18th and May Streets. A great number of delegates attended this meeting. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Jan Pech. The secretary, Mr. Victor H. Filip, then read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved as read. The reading of communications followed.

The Czechoslovak section of the American Red Cross, in its communication, asks the Sbor that data relative to the foundation and the activity of the Sbor be sent them. This communication was taken into consideration.

The request of the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) aroused a lengthy debate in which many delegates participated. But it is necessary to state that the standpoint of the majority of the delegates, regarding

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1921.

this request, was unfavorable to the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost. Immediately after the reading of the request, the chairman, Mr. J. Pecha, explained that the Sbor performs its duty by providing a place for the free interment of the poor who are recommended by the organizations. The treasurer, Mr. J. Jurka, asked to be recognized, and in his speech he appealed to the delegates that help should not be refused to such humanitarian institution as the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost. He made a motion that the Sbor contribute the sum of five hundred dollars and thus become a member of the association. He also mentioned that such a good deed would be a good example and encouragement to others. Mr. Masek and Mr. Rada spoke against the motion. Mr. Illich made a motion to appropriate the sum of fifty dollars. Mr. V. Cipra called the attention of the delegates to the fact that, according to the bylaws, such a request should be referred to the annual meeting of the Sbor. Mr. Petru spoke in favor of the request and seconded the motion of Mr. Jurka. He also reminded the delegates that approximately fifty dollars was appropriated by them for the benefit of the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost. The chairman then asked the delegates to vote on the motion. Only four delegates voted for the motion. The request was

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1921.

deferred to the annual meeting.....

The reading of receipts and disbursements for the month of April followed:

Receipts . . . . .	\$51,579.16
Cash from last month . . . . .	<u>19,389.66</u>
Total . . . . .	\$70,968.82
Disbursements . . . . .	<u>47,334.67</u>
Balance . . . . .	\$23,634.15

During the month of April twenty-one lots worth \$5,453 were sold; there were one hundred and twenty-nine burials and ten cremations. The payroll for the month of April totaled \$7,678.52

Following the roll call of the delegates, the meeting was adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

THE SVAZ CESKYCH SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL V CHICAGU

Following are the minutes of the regular meeting of the Svaz Ceskych Svobodomyslных Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago) held March 19, 1921:

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, in the presence of all the officers and many delegates. After the delegates were greeted by the chairman, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting followed. With one exception, the minutes were approved as read. The minutes of the executive committee meeting were also approved as read. The financial secretary, Mrs. Cepelak, then presented her annual report which was approved and ordered printed.

The reading of communications followed. In a communication received from the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood), regarding the teachers salaries, the said organization protests against paying the teachers salaries

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1921.

during vacations when the schools are closed. By not paying the salaries during vacations, the communication reads, the school expenses might be cut down. In a discussion which followed, Mrs. Radesinsky and Mrs. Frantiska Soucek explained this matter and told the delegates that such a misunderstanding would not have arisen if the delegates of the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota had protested when the matter of the teachers' salaries was discussed. It was resolved to send a letter to the above-mentioned organization explaining why some of the teachers received salaries during vacations. In the future all societies and organizations will be asked for their opinion on any financial question which may arise in order to avoid similar misunderstandings.

The delegate of the Patronat Skoly Jan Amos Komensky (Board of Trustees of the Jan Amos Komensky School) complained that the tuition fee which the children are required to pay hardly covers the rental and cleaning expenses incurred by the school. Inasmuch as almost every one of the societies and organizations represented in the Svaz Ceskych Svobodomyšlynych Skol were under the impression that the money collected from the school children go to the treasury of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

Svaz Ceskych Svobodomyšlynych Škol, it was explained that these monies are kept by the respective boards of trustees to be used by them to pay the rental and cleaning bills, and in many cases this fee is not sufficient to cover even these expenses. This explanation was accepted by the delegates. The treasurer, Dr. Antonin Mueller, received a communication in which the Slovenska Svobodomyšlna Škola (Slovak Free Thought School) asks for a contribution of twenty-five dollars, which sum is annually paid out to it by the Federation from a gift made by the Sbor Ceskeho Narodního Hřbitova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association). It was resolved to send the contribution of twenty-five dollars to the said school.

The report of the business manager of the Svobodna Škola (Free School) for the month of February, 1921 was approved. Mr. Karel Jirák, the business manager, resigned from his office, but, according to the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee, he accepted the office again for the year of 1921. Mrs. Frantiska Soucek praised Mr. Jirák for his fine articles appearing in the Svobodna Škola, and for his businesslike handling of that organ. She appealed

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Masatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

to the delegates to report and explain in the meetings of their respective organizations that Mr. Jirak does not work on a commission basis, that he receives only a small compensation, and that, for his hard and responsible work, he deserves a larger salary. The delegates were requested to ask their respective organizations for an approval so that it will be possible to increase Mr. Jirak's compensation from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month.

Inasmuch as all of the old officers, with the exception of the secretary, were re-elected, the chairman, Mr. Joseph Michava, in a brief speech reminded the new secretary, Mr. Karel Soukup, of his duties, expressing the hope that the new secretary would always willingly perform his duty in behalf of Bohemian Free Thought Schools. The new secretary was then asked to take office. The surety of the stock room clerk for textbooks, Mr. Frank Vlach, was approved.

Because of the critical financial conditions in which the Svaz Ceskych Svobodomyšlnych Škol found itself, a resolution was prepared by the resolution committee, in which Bohemian Free Thought organizations are requested to help

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

the Federation in some way, either by increasing their head taxes or by providing a monetary gift. This must be done in order that the schools may continue to operate. It was resolved that copies of this resolution be printed and sent to all Bohemian Free Thought organizations. A motion was carried that asked the delegates to appeal to their respective organizations to increase their head tax in behalf of the schools from five to seven cents. Many of our organizations are under the impression that the Federation receives plenty of money which should be sufficient revenue. But if we consider the fact that the Federation now receives the same amount of money as it did in the past when there were fewer pupils, fewer teachers, and the school necessities were not so expensive, then we come to the conclusion that the Federation has been spending its money very reasonably. At the present time, and contrary to former practices, there is no school superintendent, and therefore this appeal to our Bohemian Free Thought organizations is just and urgent.

The treasurer, Dr. Antonin Mueller, explained the financial conditions of the Federation which, at the present time, are very critical; he stated that if

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

some help is not immediately forthcoming, the schools would have to be closed. But at the same time he expressed a hope that the Bohemian people and organizations would not permit this to happen. He also requested that a letter be sent to the Central District of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Union), and that Sokoldom be asked to support by levying a head tax on its members. The motion was carried. Another motion--that the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova be asked to help our schools in this financial crisis--was carried, and the secretary was instructed to send a letter to that association. Another motion suggested that the Dorostovy Klub (Juniors Club), which is arranging a theatrical performance, be asked to donate part of the proceeds of the performance to the Svaz Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol. The Vcelky (Ladies' Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) donated one hundred and ninety dollars for the benefit of the Svobodna Skola, for which they deserve thanks.

For the coming anniversary celebration of our first creator of institutional education, Jan Amos Komensky (Johannes Amos Comenius), it was resolved that

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Denni Mlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

the teachers of our Bohemian Free Thought schools prepare some lectures about Jan Amos Komensky to celebrate the occasion and thus acquaint the student body with the importance of his educational work. After a report on receipts and expenditures, the meeting adjourned.

Joseph Tichava, chairman,  
Karel Soukup, secretary.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1921.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY  
ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

Esteemed delegates! You are hereby requested to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the foundation of the Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community), which will be held March 27 to 29, 1921, in John Huss Memorial Hall, 4233 West 22nd Street, Chicago.

It is the duty of every delegate to manifest his love for a cause which is our mission: supporting the bulwark of Bohemian Free Thought.

For the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Arbitova v Chicagu:

Jan Pecha, chairman;  
Victor H. Filip, secretary;  
Josef Siman,  
Josef A. Smejkal,  
Frank Boucek, members of the board of  
directors.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1921.

NEWS FROM THE UTULNA SVATEHO  
BENEDIKTA (SAINT BENEDICT'S HOME)

The Bohemian Catholics of America are doing wonders by their generosity. It is a fact proven by our schools, churches, and orphanage asylums, institutions which are scattered all over the United States. Recently, action was started to care for Czechoslovak aged men and women and young maid servants who are in need of a good Catholic Bohemian home, especially in large cities. We, at last, have our own Catholic home for aged men and women in Chicago, and we are also preparing a decent home for girls. That both these institutions are badly needed, and that our people are convinced of this fact, is proven by collections which are undertaken at every opportunity for the benefit of the Utulna Svateho Benedikta, which institution will soon be dedicated to its purpose.

Just now the repair work on the property of the Utulna Svateho Benedikta has been started. The building is being thoroughly remodeled and the interior decorated. This, of course, will cost plenty of money. At the present time

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1921.

there are not sufficient funds to maintain this institution, but the Utulna Svateho Benedikta depends upon our Bohemian people for financial support.

Recently, the following contributions were received in behalf of the Utulna Svateho Benedikta: \$500 was received from the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America). Various other contributions amounted to \$58.50; total, \$558.50. May the Lord reward the gifts of all the generous contributors. Additional contributions may be sent directly to the Utulna Svateho Benedikta, 1718 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (11) 1084 (11) 1084



III CBOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL  
CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

We herewith present the financial statement of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association from July 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.

Receipts:

Cash on hand July 1, . . . . .	.\$ 43,589.72
Payment on lots, . . . . .	21,775.60
Flowers, grave decorations, . . . . .	4,167.90
Cremation, . . . . .	1,200.00
Stone facing of graves, . . . . .	270.00
Boxes, . . . . .	3,057.75
Fund [no name specified] . . . . .	8,350.00
Bouquets, . . . . .	20,134.89
Foundations for gravestones, . . . . .	2,250.15

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

Boxes in Columbarium, . . . . .	.3	1,309.85
Urns, . . . . .		195.00
Rental for boxes in Columbarium,. . . . .		75.00
Graves, . . . . .		9,232.00
Burials,. . . . .		1,045.50
Benches,. . . . .		330.50
Expired bonds,. . . . .		10,974.74
Interest, . . . . .		14,161.56
Rental for hall,. . . . .		375.00
Pipe organ, . . . . .		365.00
Rental <u>/not specified/</u> , . . . . .		860.65
Deeds <u>/not specified/</u> ,. . . . .		33.60
Scrap iron, . . . . .		226.50
Total, . . . . .		<u>\$143,880.91</u> (sic)

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

## Disbursements:

Mr. Longin Tuma, salary, . . . . .	\$ 1,020.00
Mr. John Kozak, salary, . . . . .	780.00
Mr. O. Scheiner, salary, . . . . .	750.00
Various donations, . . . . .	6,274.00
Boxes, . . . . .	1,289.34
Returned fees for burials, . . . . .	20.00
Returned deposits on lots, . . . . .	42.00
Workingmen's salaries, . . . . .	37,185.55
Officers' salaries, . . . . .	571.10
Rental for meetings, . . . . .	24.00
Office supplies . . . . .	544.43
Supplies for hothouse, . . . . .	6,064.63
Harness and feed for horses, . . . . .	569.25
Hardware, . . . . .	283.82
Repairs on buildings and water connections, . . . . .	43,409.00

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

Gravel, sand, and cement, . . . . .	4,343.75
Coal, . . . . .	2,881.03
Telephones, . . . . .	86.49
Oil and gasoline, . . . . .	846.61
Bonds recently purchased, . . . . .	17,785.24
Light and power, . . . . .	91.03
Water, . . . . .	124.25
Urns, . . . . .	35.28
War stamps used on deeds, . . . . .	70.00
Automobile accessories, . . . . .	393.59
Insurance, . . . . .	768.32
R. R. Bezvoda, dinner for delegates, . . . . .	149.00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	381.48
Total, . . . . .	\$126,783.19 (sic)
Total receipts, . . . . .	\$143,880.91

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

Total disbursements, . . . . .	.\$126,783.19
Cash on hand December 31, . . . . .	.\$ 17,097.72

Statement of Assets:

Cash on hand December 31, 1920, . . . . .	.\$ 17,097.72
Bonds, . . . . .	642,682.00
Loan to American Sokol Union, . . . . .	10,000.00
Real estate and other property, . . . . .	407,781.26
Money due to the Association for lots sold on time payments, . . . . .	4,513.50
Money due to the Association for boxes sold in the Columbarium, . . . . .	447.50
Money due to the Association for decoration of graves, .	99.00

The total assets of the Bohemian National Cemetery on December 31, 1920, were \$1,082,620.98, as compared with \$1,075,040.62 six months ago, which shows

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

an increase of \$7,580.36 during the past six months.

During this period, there were ninety-seven lots valued \$21,927 sold. There were six hundred and sixteen burials; one free of charge. The sum of \$4,355.12 was added to the reserve fund.

During the entire existence of the cemetery, that is since its beginning until December 31, 1920, there were 6,511 lots sold. There were 42,297 burials, of which 823 were free of charge. The reserve fund increased to \$159,178.18. The perpetual care fund for the decoration of graves increased to \$119,782.05. There were 603 cremations.

The total receipts of the Bohemian National Cemetery since its beginning until December 31, 1920, amounted to \$2,766,863.93. The total disbursements in the same period amounted to \$2,749,766.61.

This report was checked over by the managing committee on January 15, 1921.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1921.

Joseph Smejkal, Thomas David, and Joseph Siman, managing committee; John Klaus, Vaclav Waska, and Joseph Kriz, auditing committee; John Kozak, auditor of the Bohemian National Cemetery.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association) was held yesterday in the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies hall, at 18th and May Streets, with a meagre attendance of the delegates. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jan Pecha, chairman, at 8 P.M. sharp. Mr. Victor H. Filip, secretary, then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted as read. Inasmuch as there were no letters received by the Association last month, the manager of the cemetery, Mr. Longin Tuma, began the reading of bills for the month of February. All the bills were approved and referred for payment.....

Mr. Tuma then announced that recently, he and Mr. Smejkal attended the meeting of managers of all the Chicago cemeteries, where the present cost of cemetery equipment and prevailing conditions were discussed. Mr. Smejkal then reported that all the cemetery associations intend to cut down the wages of their employees, because the cemetery business, taken from a purely political point



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1921.

of view, is not a profitable proposition.

He also compared the prices charged for flowers at other cemeteries with ours, and said that at our cemetery it is possible to buy any decorations for graves, including flowers, much cheaper than anywhere else. At other cemeteries, for instance, there is a special charge for watering the flowers and mowing the grass. If our cemetery followed this example and made charges for this work, which at present is being done free, then a sum ranging between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars could be obtained annually.....

Receipts for the month of February amounted to \$14,631.75. Expenses amounted to \$9,249.07. Twenty-two lots worth \$5,781.50 were sold during the month of February. There were twenty-two burials and ten cremations. The sum of \$4,998.30 was paid out to forty-nine employees. Following the roll call of delegates, the meeting was adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1921.

## ADDENDUM TO THE SVATOVACLAVSKA DAN 1920

Although the collection of the Svatovaclavska Dan 1920 (St. Wenceslaus Tax of 1920) has already been completed, additional sums have been received by the central office of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) for the same cause. There follow the list of names and amounts contributed. Total, \$456.80.

We hereby officially end the collection of the Svatovaclavska Dan, the proceeds of which amounted to almost twenty-two thousand dollars. The collected amount will be used to support our cultural and religious causes here and in our old homeland. The report on the collection, as far as states are concerned, was already published in our newspapers, and the work on the detailed report is still in progress. This report will be published in our journal, the Hlidka (Sentinel), as soon as possible.

Those societies and individuals who would still be willing to contribute to

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1921.

our cause, are requested to send their contributions directly to the central office of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku, 3205 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois, and not to various individuals.

In the name of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku, we once again express our gratitude to all who worked in any manner whatsoever in behalf of the Svato-  
vaclavska Dan 1920, and to all of our societies and individuals who contributed to this tax.

With a countryman's greeting for the special committee on the Svato-  
vaclavska Dan 1920,

Yours truly,  
Reverend Frantisek Bozenek,  
retiring chairman.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 300.75

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting of the Sdružení Svobodomyslných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was called to order by Mr. Joseph Tichý, chairman, at the regular time. Many delegates were in attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were presented by the secretary and were approved as read.

The names of new delegates were then read. The chairman, in greeting the new delegates, reminded them that it is absolutely necessary to attend the meetings regularly. He explained the need for their co-operation, because this year we have four hundred more children in our schools than last year. It means that more than 2,400 children are attending our schools this year. Inasmuch as school supplies are more expensive and the salaries of the teachers had to be raised, the Federation is in need of more money. For that reason, it is the duty of every society which has not sent any delegate to do so now, because we must take care of the Bohemian schools. The chairman also reminded the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1921.

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delegates that a theatrical performance for the benefit of the Sdružení Svobodomyslných Škol will be arranged in the near future, and he asked all those who were present to take care of the advance sale of tickets.

The elections were next in order, and the following delegates were elected: Mr. Joseph Tichý, chairman; Mrs. Souček, vice-chairman; F. Soukup, secretary; Dr. Antonín Mueller, treasurer.

It was also mentioned that the Svobodná Škola (Free School), a periodical devoted to children, does not have a wide circulation. The Svobodná Škola should be subscribed to by every Bohemian family, because it is an instructive periodical for our children. Therefore, it was resolved to start a campaign to gain more subscribers for this publication.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1921.

THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES TO THE  
BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbítova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery) held its regular meeting last evening at the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' hall. The meeting, which was well attended as usual, was called to order by Mr. Jan Pecha, chairman, at 8 P. M. sharp. Mr. Victor H. Filip, secretary, then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read.

The board of directors reported that bonds valued at twenty-five thousand dollars were bought for \$23,885.10. Besides other bonds, ten-thousand-dollars' worth of Liberty and Victory bonds were included. The report was approved. During the past month, the cemetery employed forty-five men who received \$5,106.47 in wages.....

The financial report for the month of January is as follows: Receipts, \$30,092.45;

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1921.

cash on hand from last month, \$17,097.72; total, \$47,190.17. Disbursements amounted to \$37,941.10; cash on hand, \$9,249.07.

During the month of January, twenty-four lots worth \$5,216 were sold; there were one hundred and four burials and eight cremations.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1921.

ST. LENCESLAUS TAX OF 1920

The collection of the Svatováclavská Daň (St. Lenceslaus Tax), destined to be used for the benefit of our Catholic press, our poor students, and our cultural-religious causes in general, which our Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) started in the last week of September in the entire United States, progressed very slowly. At some places, for various understandable reasons, the collection was poor, and therefore the financial success of the Svatováclavská Daň has not been as great as we expected. But the moral success of the Svatováclavská Daň is really great, and the heart of every Bohemian Catholic of America is filled with joy and hope for the future. The collection of the Svatováclavská Daň was concluded in December, 1920.....

The total amount collected for the Svatováclavská Daň of 1920 is nearly twenty-two thousand dollars.

First place in this collection goes to the Chicago district, where the sum



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1921.

of \$3,364.84 was collected; the Texas district is second with \$2,525.10; the Nebraska district is third with \$1,919.40; the Cleveland district is fourth with \$1,646; the St. Paul district is fifth with \$1,433.64; the St. Louis district is sixth with \$1,391.78; the Kansas district is seventh with \$1,283.30; the New York district is eighth with \$1,130.37; the Detroit district is ninth with \$11.00; the Wisconsin district is tenth with \$799.24; the North Dakota district is eleventh with \$743.13; the Baltimore district is twelfth with \$372.06. [There follows a long list of districts in the order of their ranking in the contest.]

That is the preliminary survey of the results of the collection of the Svatovlavský sn according to districts. As far as individual parishes are concerned, we will publish the detailed report later in our weekly organ, Vláška (Sentinel). We publish this report so that our people may be correctly informed about the results of the collection of our Svatovlavský sn, and so that they may form their own opinions about how various districts worked for this noble project of the Mirovní svaz Českých Katolíků.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1921.

But before any judgment is passed, it is absolutely necessary to know how many parishes there are in this or that district, as well as the financial condition of the various districts. Only then will such criticism be just.

For the Social Council of the Lvovskéhrstí Laň,

Reverend František Boženek, chairman.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1921.

THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CREMATION SOCIETY

The financial report of the Česko-Americký Spolek Pro spalování Mrtvých  
(Bohemian-American Cremation Society) from January 1 to December 31, 1920,  
is as follows:

Receipts:

Dues, initiation fees,	111.58
Cash on hand, December 31, 1919,	59.24
Total receipts	170.82

Disbursements:

Rental, salaries, etc.,	82.78
Cash on hand, December 31, 1920,	88.04

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Bohemian

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1921.

Cremation fund:

Deposit in bank, December 31, 1919,	586.29
United States Liberty bond,	1,000.00
Cremation dues,	136.00
Total cremation fund,	\$1,662.29

There were no deaths during this year, and three new members were initiated. Altogether there are 479 members. There are 12 members who have their cremation dues paid in full; 72 members who pay their cremation dues on time; 44 contributing members of good standing. The other 351 members are in arrears with their dues. Apparently, negligence is the reason for this situation. This negligence can be found right in the ranks of these 351 members. In the first place, every member should furnish the secretary with his correct address. Much time could then be saved, and everybody would receive his statement in time. Secondly, everyone of our meetings is advertised in our Bohemian Free Thought newspapers a week before the meeting is held, so that nobody can say, "I do not know when the meetings are held." But mainly, every member should remember the time when our meetings are held, because he

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BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1931.

is paying for himself only. The member should let it be known that he is suspended.

Joseph W. Egermayer, president;

Václav Soukeník, financial secretary;

Dr. Antonín Lueller,

Jaroslav,

Rudolf,

and Frank J. Mádherný, auditing committee.

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BALLIAT

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1931.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES TO THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL CAUSE ASSOCIATION

Five Hundred Dollars is reported for the Benefit of Hoover's  
Relief Fund

The annual meeting of the Sbor Zástupců Českého Národního Křevitova (Board of Delegates to the Bohemian National Cause Association), held at the Czechoslovak Benevolent Societies' hall, was called to order by Mr. Jan Pecka, chairman, promptly at 8 p. m. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. Victor H. Philip and were approved as read.....

Mr. Šmejkal then called the attention of the delegates to the need for increasing the surety of the treasury for the coming year. It was then resolved to raise the surety from twenty thousand to fifty thousand dollars. The sureties of other officers will remain the same. Many of the delegates recommended that salaries of the officers be raised, especially that of the treasurer, who is forced to spend much of his time every day in the interest

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BULLETIN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1921.

of the Cemetery. A motion to raise the salary of the new treasurer for this coming year to five hundred dollars was presented by Mr. Trust. Mr. Kopecký recommended that the salary of the chairman and members of the board of directors also be raised one hundred dollars each. Both motions were carried by a two-thirds majority. Salaries of other officers were also raised as follows: Vice-chairman, \$80 a year; secretary, \$80 a year. The board of directors recommended that the salary of the cemetery superintendent be raised to \$2,400 a year; the salary of the financial secretary to \$150 a month; the salary of the conservatory superintendent to \$150 a month. All these recommendations were approved.

After that the nominations began. The following delegates were elected: Mr. Jan Pecka, chairman; Mr. Simek, vice-chairman; Mr. Victor H. Filip, secretary; Mr. Jurka, treasurer. The following delegates were elected to the board of directors: Messrs. Simek, David, and Janek for a two-year term, and Mr. Frank Bouček, for a one-year term.

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BULLETIN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1921.

The communication of the Czechoslovak committee of Hoover's Relief Action was again taken into consideration, and following the recommendation of Mr. Frank Bouček, the sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated for this purpose.

Receipts for the month of December were \$4,300.70; expenses, \$13,565.91. There were 103 burials and 4 cremations during the month of December. After the reading of the financial report, this important meeting ended.



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1920.

DECEMBER ISSUE OF HLÍDKA

The Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) published its fifth number of the Hlídka (Sentinel), an organ which has been very sympathetically accepted by all classes of our Bohemian-American people. Many of our prominent countrymen and various institutions have requested that this organ be sent to them. A large number of copies of the Hlídka are sent every month to our old homeland. Parish and district alliances continuously ask that more copies be sent to them, and it is apparent that the instructions and programs published in the Hlídka are very useful.

This December number has a very timely article, "Na Sklonku Roku" (Toward the End of the Year), in which the editor and members of the executive board give a resumé of the work accomplished during the year. Another very important article is, "Americanization Does Not Mean a Denial of One's Birth and a Repudiation of One's Mother Tongue". In this article the author analyzes right and wrong Americanization. The article is very important and should be read at

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1920.

our organizations' meetings, because it is very informative. Also, there is an article called, "The Private Schools Shall Not Be Restricted by the States". The article appeared in the Government bulletin on schools and was translated into the Bohemian language. The article deals with our parish schools and concerns all Bohemian Catholics of America. The translator won the favor of our district and parish alliances by his translation and also by his other article, "From Czechoslovakia," in which he presents the latest information on conditions in our old homeland. Another article, "What We Have Accomplished," brings attention to the gifts given by the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků to various institutions. Read only the letters of thanks from those who received the gifts and then you will understand why the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků is growing. In the article, "Our Organization," instructions are given to our district and parish alliances for the winter period. Every one of our workers should read these instructions in order that wide-awake activity may be evidenced in our alliances during the winter.

There is plenty of material to work on. All that is necessary is a good will.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1920.

Anyone who understands and comprehends the importance of this organization cannot stop his activity; on the contrary, he will always try to invigorate and broaden his work. Our organization is a good guide.

From the contents of this issue of Hlídká, it is also apparent that a temporary employment department has been established. The secretaries of our district and parish alliances should read the contents of the Hlídká at the monthly meetings of their alliances, and any important article should be discussed. The Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků is such an important organization for our Bohemian Catholic life that there should not be a meeting in which the name of this organization is not mentioned. Each parish should then see to it that an alliance is established in every parish, so that next year there will not be a single Bohemian Catholic parish in America which is not a member of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků. There is nothing difficult about it, because in every one of our parishes there is an enlightened countryman who is able to explain the importance of the Národní Svaz Českých Katolíků.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1920.

### THE BEST WAY FOR A FREETHINKER TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

It is a known fact that Christmas, as it is celebrated by the churches today, was borrowed and taken over from pagan nations who at this time of the year celebrated the winter solstice, the repeated birth of the sun, which is a symbol of light and life. For us, the enlightened people of the twentieth century, Free Thought is a light which is illuminating the road of life, and therefore each Freethinker who has not yet contributed toward the first Národní Daň Svobodomyšlných (National Tax of Freethinkers) should do so this Christmas time.

The problem is to bring the collection of the Národní Daň Svobodomyšlných to a conclusion in order to avoid interference with the collection of contributions for the benefit of Mr. Hoover's relief fund for suffering people in Europe. We are well aware of the fact that prevailing conditions are pretty bad. But if we should lag behind the proceeds of the Catholic Saint Wenceslaus Tax now being collected by the Bohemian-American Catholics whom

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1920.

we outnumber, it would be proof that the indifference and weariness which now prevails among the Bohemians of America is a very grave phenomenon, that it is actually a catastrophe.

Each spiritual movement needs financial means for its propagation. In order that we may have good Free Thought literature, a good organ, and good schools, everybody who claims to be a Bohemian Freethinker of America must do something for his convictions at once. In case of a new failure it will be useless to say: "I did not know it was so bad. If I had only known it was so bad I would have contributed something." Yes, it is an absolute necessity, and nobody will have the excuse that he did not know about it, because for three months, once a week at least, he has read about it in all of our Bohemian newspapers.

All contributions should be sent to the office of the Narodní Daň Svobodomyšlných, 2232 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Secure for yourself during this holiday season the inner satisfaction of

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1920.

knowing that you have fulfilled your obligation toward your convictions!

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1920.

SIGNIFICANT JUBILEE

Today the St. Cyril and Methodius parish of Town of Lake is celebrating a significant jubilee. Although not primarily its own jubilee, nevertheless it is one in which the parish is deeply concerned, because it is an important anniversary of its spiritual adviser, a priest and national worker well known in Bohemian circles, Reverend Tomas J. Bobal. He himself recollects the most significant moment of his life, thirty years ago today, when he was ordained a priest. Although himself too modest to direct attention to this significant occurrence; Reverend Bobal's friends and devotees, notably the assistant pastor of the parish, Reverend Frantisek Bozenek, have made arrangements already to celebrate the anniversary in a proper manner. The event will be observed in the church, where Reverend Bobal will celebrate a High Mass. Before the High Mass Reverend Innocent Kestl, pastor of the Blessed Agnes parish, will deliver a sermon. This celebration will doubtless be attended by almost the whole parish, which looks

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1920.

upon its spiritual adviser with the respect and love which he has won through his many good works.

WPA (11)



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BOUNTIFUL DONATIONS OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

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TO FREE THOUGHT ORGANIZATIONS

II C

The regular meeting of the delegates to the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery), held at the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' hall yesterday, was called to order by Mr. John Pecha, president, at 8 P. M. sharp. The attendance was very small. The secretary, Mr. Victor H. Filip, presented the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read.

Among other communications received since the last meeting were those from the grand lodge of the Bohemian Slavonic Society, of which Dr. K. Newman is president, and from the Věrnost Lodge No. 8 of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies. Both of these respective bodies, in their communications, asked that the bylaws of the Český Národní Hřbitov concerning the nomination and election of officers be changed in such a manner that the nomination and election of officers be executed in one and the same meeting, as it is being

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1920.

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done in many other societies. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Šmejkal urged Mr. Friedl, a representative of the grand lodge of the Bohemian Slavonic Society, to explain why this change is asked. Mr. Friedl then made the following statement:

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"Although the management of the Český Národní Hřbitov, which is purely a national and people's project, is excellent, this does not mean that it could not be improved. By this proposed change, an opportunity would probably be given many able representatives to hold an office, and this would be to the advantage of this organization."

Both communications were accepted and filed, and Mr. Kopecký then presented a motion that both of these organizations present their proposals in writing at the next meeting in regard to this change of the bylaws.

Mr. Filip then read the minutes of the consultatory meeting of the officers of the Český Národní Hřbitov held November 27, 1920, in which donations for

WPA (HLL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1920.

II D 5

II D 4 various purposes were discussed and approved. The meeting was attended

II D 1 by the following officers: Mr. Jan Pecha, president; Mr. Josef Ringl,

II C vice-president; Mr. Victor H. Filip, secretary; Mr. Josef Jurka, treasurer;  
and members of the auditing committee. Their report reads:

"This year, as usual, the officers are taking the liberty of recommending to the representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov the following New Year's donations to the following organizations and institutions: To the Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago, the sum of three thousand dollars; to the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage, one thousand dollars; to the Jan Huss Memorial Association, five hundred dollars; to the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies' hall on 18th Street, five hundred dollars; to the F. B. Zdrubek School, one hundred dollars; to the Council on Higher Education, fifty dollars. The officers recommend the above-mentioned donations, and the representatives may rest assured that these donations have been recommended by them only after due consideration."

WPA (ILL) PROJ 2007E

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1920.

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The donations were then approved by the representatives without change, and it was recommended that checks for the above-mentioned sums be made out and sent to the respective organizations.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1920.

THE TIME FOR COLLECTION OF NATIONAL  
TAX OF FREETHINKERS EXTENDED

Because of the fact that numerous settlements have reported the impossibility of bringing the collection of the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych (National Tax of Freethinkers) to an end this month, the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) resolved at its last meeting, held November 23, to extend the time for the collection until December 31, 1920. All inquiries regarding this tax should be sent to the office of the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych, 2232 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.....

One thousand more copies of the December issue of the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason) will be printed to satisfy the growing demand for this issue, to be used for agitation purposes.

The press bureau of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych is hereby asking all the Free Thought newspapers of Bohemian-America to publish this notice.

100-103275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1920.

THE NARODNI DAN SVOBODOMYSLNYCH IS AN URGENT NECESSITY

(The Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers Press Service)

There are only ten days left in the month of November and yet, during these days, very much can be accomplished for the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych (National Tax of Freethinkers). It is only necessary that the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych be recognized as an urgent necessity. Here and there some Freethinkers are to be found who will say to themselves, "I am a member of Sokol, Sokol is a Free Thought organization; why should I also support the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers?" Others will say, "I am a member of a fraternal benevolent society which, according to its bylaws, is bound to support the Free Thought movement. Why should I therefore still contribute to the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych?" Such views only give proof that, notwithstanding the seventy years of its existence, the Bohemian-American Free Thought movement is not very deep rooted but is only superficial. If the Sokol or any benevolent society is a Free Thought organization, it means

Denni Khasatol, Nov. 21, 1920.

that its members as individuals, and the society as a whole, shall not do anything that would contravert the Free Thought principles of the world; that such individuals and such a society are willing, according to the best of their abilities, to support the Free Thought movement--but not more than to support it. The real work, on a large scale, must be conducted by an organization which was established for that purpose because the Sokol and fraternal benevolent organizations have their own programs which must be followed by them.

The Sokol organization is taking care of the physical development of its members and juniors, and should also, by its influence, work upon their spiritual development. Therefore this organization cannot devote itself to the systematic care of the Free Thought movement. The fraternal benevolent **societies**, in a similar way, must, in the first place, take care of their funds so that the death benefits are properly paid out. Therefore they cannot fully propagate the Free Thought. It is really peculiar that the Catholics do not even dream that it should be necessary

Denni Khasatel, Nov. 21, 1920.

to state a reason why their Narodni Sdruseni Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) should be in existence, in addition to their churches and Catholic societies. They fully comprehend the significance of such an organization and they are fully aware of its influence upon public matters. But we, the Freethinkers, are still provincial in our thinking and roam around in circles. Many individuals are of the opinion that if they say, "I am a Freethinker," it is sufficient. Individual settlements are of the opinion that it is sufficient if they, every once in a while, do something for the Free Thought movement in their vicinity. But such a duty as belonging to a national organization which takes care of the greater tasks, which no individual or individual settlements, no matter how large they are, can tackle, is an awful burden for them. There are also fellow Freethinkers who, instead of contributing to the Narodni Dan Svobodomyshlych and then asking, later, "What have you accomplished with all the money?" right now are closing their pocketbooks, in order that very little money might be collected, and later on will say, "I told you so--the tax was collected and no results are apparent." Certainly, if you



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1920.

want music, you must pay the piper. If the proceeds of the Narodni Dan Svobodomyshlych are insignificant, the achievements will be insignificant also. The sincere and enthusiastic workers of today then, seeing that such **miscomprehension** of, and such very little interest in, the Free Thought movement prevails, will say to themselves that they will not uselessly spend their time and exert their efforts, and the Bohemian-American Free Thought movement will sink again into a state which may not be death, but is not life, either. Rather nothing at all than such a miserable existence!

Collections for churches and other religious purposes are being made continuously, organizations with religious purposes abound with financial means, only the Free Thought movement is expected to exist on nothing. There are only ten days left. Therefore let us all do our duty; let us take into consideration how expensive it is for religious people to belong to a church, and say to ourselves, "What they can accomplish we can accomplish, too. Our generosity shall not be less than theirs!"

Demni Hlasatel, Nov. 31, 1920.

Let the results of the first Marconi Dan Loveto experiment be a living proof of the Romanian-American freethinkers' deep devotion to the freedom of thought, to that which was instilled into us by our greatest people, from Voivoda Stephen the Great to the just recently deceased Nicolae Bălcescu!

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1920.

BETHLEHEM SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Betlenska Nedelni Skola (Bethlehem Sunday School), 1853 South Loomis Street, is opening a new school semester tomorrow morning at 9:30 A. M. The Bethlehem Sunday School was founded thirty years ago, and more than ten thousand students have graduated from this school already. Today, many of them are prominent men and women in our Bohemian-American public life. With the opening of the new semester, many students are given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Betlenska Nedelni Skola.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Sept. 29, 1920.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

A select group of local Bohemian Catholics met in the newly decorated auditorium of the Bohemian-American Hall yesterday and filled the great auditorium and galleries to capacity long before the stipulated time. The Bohemian Catholics met in the auditorium on the holiday of St. Vencoslaus in order to demonstrate again that, notwithstanding the circumstances, they still love their old homeland with the same fervor, that they are willing to undergo the greatest sacrifices with the same enthusiasm as they showed in the recent struggle for liberation. They also demonstrated that they are ready to defend the heritage of their fathers, the faith St. Vencoslaus, which cannot be taken away from them.

All the speakers expressed themselves in that manner, and they were often applauded loudly by the audience. All the speakers unanimously voiced a firm belief in the brilliant future of our nation and expressed the hope that some-

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1920.

day all the Slavs will unite, invigorated again, and will witness the unexpected growth of the faith of the Slavonic apostles, Cyril and Methodius.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Vaclav Radous, chairman of the Chicago district executive committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (Federation of Bohemian Catholics) who in his brief speech greeted the audience and introduced Reverend Frantisek Dozenek. His appearance aroused such continuous applause that this popular speaker had to beg the audience to give him a chance to say something. In his beautiful speech he first mentioned that he firmly believes in the brilliant future of our nation. It is true that conditions in our old homeland are not as the Bohemian Catholics would like to have them. But it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that a real chaos of opinions and ideas reigns there, and of course it will require a longer period of time before everything is crystallized and stabilized, and then conditions, even in regard to the spiritual life, will be altogether different. There is no reason to be despondent and discouraged, but it is necessary to work diligently and hope for the best. Such is the duty of every Bohemian Catholic.

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Denni Masatel, Sept. 29, 1920.

He then explained the purpose of the National St. Wenceslaus Tax and urged everybody to contribute toward this noble cause according to the best of his ability. Reverend Bozenek reaped long applause for his hearty and patriotic speech.

Then Mr. Rynek Dostal, an editor, took the floor. He said that the Slavs who are just awakening from their sleep are heading toward a great future. "Just let them hammer into us, let them oppress and whip us. We, the Slavs, are just like a willow--the more the willow is trimmed, the more it grows, and the more we luxuriate and grow powerful."....

Toward the end of this memorable meeting, the St. Prokopius Parish Choir, under the leadership of its conductor, Mr. Guido Petru, Sr., sang the magnificent St. Wenceslaus choral, and the audience soon joined in the majestic refrains, so that even the conclusion of this meeting was most dignified.

WPA (H.) Proj. 30-75

Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

AROUSE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE NARODNI DAN SVOBODOMYSLNYCH!

Let the Sokol's motto "Tam svet se hne, kam sila se napre" (In that direction the world will move in which power is exerted) be a guide for all those who are really interested in the Bohemian-American Free Thought movement.

Beginning October 1, all the preliminary work for the Narodni Dan Svobodomyslnych (National Tax of Freethinkers) must be at its peak. For this purpose only, the Chicago branch of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America) will hold a special meeting on Thursday, September 30; and in all the other Bohemian-American colonies, it will be necessary to arouse interest in this tax to the best of our ability. As a result of inadequate organization, we cannot compare ourselves this year with the Bohemian Catholics, who have natural collection places in their churches for their St. Wenceslaus National Tax. Those societies who have "free thought" not only on their emblems and in their mouths, but really in their hearts, must voluntarily extend the best of their honest

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

efforts and help where none of the local branches of the Svaz Svobodomyshnych exist, as well as at places where they already exist.

In order that the Svaz Svobodomyshnych may be informed that in individual communities the preliminary work has started already, we are asking our Free Thought societies all over the United States to let the central office know about all that has been accomplished so far. (V. K. Soukup, 2000 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois).

Here in Chicago we again repeat our request that secretaries or financial secretaries of Free Thought organizations, with the approval of their presidents, send us a list of their members in order that we may establish a list of Bohemian Freethinkers and organize collection districts. This list of members should be sent to Mrs. Marie Stepanek, 2252 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Therefore, away with all slackness and despondency! Just as five years ago



Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

there were many who doubted that Bohemian-America would be able to undertake any liberation action on a large scale, today there are many fainthearted Free-thinkers who repeat despondently again and again that our people are absolutely indolent, that all the efforts to invigorate the Free Thought movement are futile. Do not believe them! The Bohemian-American Freethinkers were able to accomplish a great deal for our old homeland, and now it must be proved by them that they are able to do the same for themselves--for the Free Thought movement here in America--which, without energetic help, might find itself upon the verge of a decline. We must not permit it to go that far. We have existed and we shall exist, and if the Pivot (Life), a Protestant journal of Oklahoma, today proclaims that the Bohemian-American Free Thought movement is a dead body, then let us prove that he whom they tried to bury alive will live for a long, long time! But it is necessary to work, work, and work again and not to throw up our hands helplessly. Besides the work, financial means are also needed, and the national tax is the only possibility for providing this aid. Since Bohemian Catholics collect the

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

St. Wenceslaus National Tax for their purposes, it would be a shame for us to stay behind and devote ourselves to business.

The anniversary day of Karel Havlicek-Borovsky [Bohemian patriot] is nearing. Do not forget what he once said--that it is about time that Free Thought be moved from our mouths into our hands and into our pockets. (Of course Havlicek spoke about patriotism, but the same may be applied to the Free Thought movement.) Sincerity of conviction is judged properly not according to beautiful words, but according to deeds and generosity!

For the Svaz Svobodomyslnych,

V. Cada, President:  
Dr. Jaroslav E. Salaba Vojan,  
Chairman of the press committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1920.

THE NÁRODNÍ DAŇ SVOBODOMYSLNÝCH IS UTMOST NECESSITY

If the present tireless efforts of the Svaz Svobodomyslných (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) leading to the invigoration of the Free Thought movement in Bohemian-America is to be successful, the Národní Daň Svobodomyslných (National Tax of Freethinkers), the collection of which will begin October 28, must give the movement a financial foundation which will put an end to its present state of stagnation. To keep on under the present circumstances is simply impossible. Just today, when, with the death of Mr. Václav Šnajdr, the epoch of pioneers of the Bohemian-American Free Thought movement has closed completely, the Svaz Svobodomyslných calls to all the Bohemian Freethinkers:

Shall we be tortured by the thought that those forty years which Václav Šnajdr dedicated to the Free Thought movement were wasted, that he worked in vain? At Václav Šnajdr's bier, the Bohemian-American Freethinkers should make a

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1920.

pledge that his legacy will be brought to new life again. Will it happen? The Chicago Archbishop, George Mundelein, in his special communication, proclaimed the Svatováclavská Daň (St. Wenceslaus Tax) of Bohemian Catholics as most desirable and approved the campaign for it in churches, organizations, and newspapers. His action befitted a church leader, and we give him full credit for it. We, the Bohemian Freethinkers, have no such dignitaries among us. But we have our ladies' and men's benevolent organizations. It is expected that their grand committees, national lodges, central and executive committees, will act just as Archbishop Mundelein did, that they will recommend the tax to all lodges and units as most necessary and thus help toward its success.

Therefore, the Svaz Svobodomyšlných calls upon these representative bodies of our Bohemian Free Thought organizations and asks them to demonstrate their sympathy and support for this tax. If we do not succeed in creating enthusi-

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1920.

asm for our cause and in making the national tax a great success, then it will be better to stop all the work for the Free Thought Movement and leave it to some other, better generations. But we firmly hope that we will not live to see such a sad end, that our Freethinkers will awaken and bestir themselves into action!

For further information concerning the Národní Daň Svobodomyšlných, kindly communicate with the secretary of the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných, V. K. Soukup, 2000 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1920.

NATIONAL TAX OF FREETHINKERS

On October 28, the anniversary of Bohemian independence for which the Bohemian-American Freethinkers put forth their best efforts, a collection of the Národní Daň Svobodomyšlných (National Tax of Freethinkers) will begin, according to the resolution of the last Bohemian Freethinkers' convention.

At the next meeting of the executive committee of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers which will be held Tuesday, September 14, a detailed plan of preliminary arrangements will be approved. As a matter of principle, this Národní Daň Svobodomyšlných must not be thought of as a payment of alms or charity, but a voluntary registration of all Bohemians of America, adherents of Free Thought. Therefore, every Bohemian-American Freethinker should send an amount in proportion to his financial standing as a voluntary registration fee for himself and his family, and he should not wait until the time when the committee calls on him. All the amounts collected will be published in our journal, the Věk Rozumu (Age of Reason), where everyone will see his

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1920.

name. It was agreed that this system would be the best. To publish these statements in daily and weekly newspapers, under the present circumstances in the printing trade, would only spell trouble for our newspapers. A typographer could easily miss one line of the statement and such a mistake would cause a misunderstanding. But if the statements are published in the Věk Rozumu, the editor will see to it that these statements are correct. The Free Thought newspapers will be asked only to support this Národní Daň Svobodomyslných by publishing the appeals and instructions.

By introducing the Národní Daň Svobodomyslných, the last convention of Bohemian Freethinkers has accomplished something for the Free Thought movement of America which has always been neglected by conventions in the past and that is to give our movement a chance for proper growth. Money is needed to carry on the cultural work. We must publish expensive books and pamphlets; we must awaken interest in lectures; we must strengthen our Free Thought organization; we must build Free Thought institutions; we must support the Free Thought schools. To do all this, we must have money. To obtain the money by beggary and by similar

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methods is a disgrace to the Bohemian Free Thought movement of America which is already seventy years old. The adherents of the Free Thought movement should help to make this work possible by a voluntary tax which will be collected only once a year.

Well, we shall see! This first Národní Daň Svobodomyšlných will be an acid test of sincerity and enlightenment of the Bohemian-American Freethinkers.

For the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers of America,

V. K. Soukup, Secretary.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1920.

ST. WENCESLAUS TAX OF 1920

We take the liberty of calling the attention of all our district and parish alliances and the Bohemian Catholic people to a new project of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics in America).

The executive committee, together with the consultation committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe, decided, after due consideration, to collect the Svatovaclavska Dan 1920 (St. Wenceslaus Tax of 1920) throughout the entire United States. The collection of the tax will begin on or about September 28, 1920, and will continue until October 15, 1920. The purpose of this collection is to support the extension of the Bohemian Catholic press in the United States and across the ocean, and to support our poor students and all of our cultural-religious interests.

Our district and parish alliances, and individuals who will go from house

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1920.

to house, will collect the Svatovaclavska Dan from every Czechoslovak Catholic in every one of our Bohemian Catholic parishes in the United States. The tax will be a voluntary one, but the smallest contribution should amount to at least one dollar. Every contributor will receive as a souvenir a picture of St. Wenceslaus. This picture should be displayed in the home of every contributor to prove that he has fulfilled his patriotic and religious duty. Contributions will be entered in the collection books, which will be sent to every district and parish alliance and to all spiritual leaders of the Bohemian Catholic parishes by the headquarters of the Narodni Svaz Ceskyh Katoliku v Americe during the course of this month. Every collector of the Svatovaclavska Dan will receive a collection book with double receipt slips, one of which will be given to the contributor and the other will stay in the book, which will then be sent by the officers of the respective district or parish alliance to the headquarters of the Narodni Svaz Ceskyh Katoliku v Americe. The contributions will be audited by a special committee and a report will then be published in our Catholic organ, the Hlidka (Sentinel), together with a statement showing the total number of

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1920.

contributions collected by each individual district or parish alliance. The district and parish alliances are entitled to keep ten per cent of the amount collected to be used for publicity purposes and local needs. All expenses incurred in the collection of the Svatovaclavska Dan will be paid by the headquarters of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe, which entrusted the whole project to the undersigned special committee.

The collection of the Svatovaclavska Dan will require the co-operation of everyone. It will be necessary to raise an army of self-sacrificing collectors--men and women--and therefore we urge all the district and parish alliances to prepare themselves for the collection ahead of time. Besides that, we recommend that the Svatovaclavska Dan be discussed at every opportunity in order that an interest may be aroused in our project. We are fully convinced that our endeavor will be generally comprehended by our people; and with the help and harmonious co-operation of all the Bohemian Catholics of the United States, the Svatovaclavska Dan will meet with success, and that by this deed our Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1920.

will accomplish another meritorious cultural-religious and patriotic deed.  
Zdar Buh! (May God Give You Success!)

For the special committee for the collection of the Svatovaclavska Dan of  
the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe:

(Signed): Reverend Frantisek Bozenek,  
Vaclav Kadlec, Joseph J. Janda,  
Marie Novotny, Rozalie Nedved,  
Anna Zdarsky.

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1920.

DO NOT WAIT!

According to a resolution adopted at the last Chicago convention, the local alliance is the fundamental unit of the Bohemian-American Free Thought organization. These local alliances must prepare themselves immediately to collect the national Freethinkers' Tax about October 28, the second anniversary of Czechoslovak independence. We are just beginning to build a new organization, and therefore it is necessary that a new local alliance be founded by our Free Thought organizations and ardent Freethinkers in every one of our Bohemian colonies in the United States.

The executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers), because of insufficient funds, cannot afford to appoint an organizer to travel from colony to colony and help organize these local alliances. This can be done only if the national tax on Freethinkers meets with success. Until that time, all members of the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyšlných are zealously working toward this purpose which, in the future,

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1920.

will be the task of an organizer. In view of that, it is necessary that the executive committee be supported in its effort by adherents of Bohemian-American Free Thought in every one of our Bohemian-American colonies. Therefore, do not wait until you are urged by the executive committee to do so, but begin to work immediately, so that you can joyfully report on new activities of your colony in the Free Thought movement.

The inception of this movement is graced by such great names as Vojta Naprstek, Karel Jonas, Ladimir Klacel, and other enthusiastic pioneers whose renewed agility will be proof that Bohemian-America is not leaving the standards of "Freedom of Thought and Progress of Humanity."

Send reports on your renewed activities to the secretary of the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyslnych, Mr. V. K. Soukup, 2000 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, or to the editor of the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason), Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, 2004 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1920.

For the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomylnych:

Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan,  
J. J. Jelinek,  
Dr. Karel Neumann.

All Bohemian-American newspapers are requested to publish this proclamation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1920.

TO ALL BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS IN  
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

The August edition of the Vek Rozumu (Age of Reason), which, according to the resolution of the last Freethinkers' convention, will be published in Chicago by the executive committee of the Svaz Svobodomyšlnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers), will be the first one to be received by every member of the federation and will be edited by Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan. A generous one-thousand-dollar contribution by the Bohemian National Cemetery enabled the executive committee to start the organization work at once. Therefore, the executive committee sincerely asks Freethinkers of every Bohemian colony in the State of Illinois to call meetings immediately for the purpose of starting new branches of the Svaz Svobodomyšlnych, and to report their activities to the secretary of the executive committee, Mr. V. K. Soukup, 2000 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, or to the editor of the Vek Rozumu, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, 2004 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It would be most

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1920.

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gratifying if we could report such news in the first issue of the Vek Rosumu, either from the State of Illinois or from any other state of our great Union, and prove by it that the Free Thought movement of Bohemian-America is awakening to a new and better life. The contribution of the Bohemian National Cemetery convincingly demonstrates that the interest in the invigoration of the Bohemian Free Thought movement in America is serious and deep. It is only necessary to awake and work energetically in all of our colonies, in order that the interest which was aroused by the last convention may be fully utilized. Let the flag of the Bohemian-American Free Thought movement proudly wave in every one of our Bohemian colonies in the United States.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 30, 1920.

#### CONVENTION OF BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS

The fourth convention of the Bohemian-American free thought organizations was called to order yesterday morning in the Sokol Chicago Hall with many delegates participating. Besides the great number of Chicago delegates, many representatives from various Bohemian-American colonies came to Chicago to attend the convention, and the course of yesterday's proceedings showed an honest effort to strengthen and invigorate the free thought movement in Bohemian America.

The convention was called to order at 9:45 A.M. by Mr. Vojtěch Čada, who welcomed the delegates, and in his brief speech explained the importance of this meeting. He also expressed the hope that the delegates would attend strictly to the convention proceedings, thus making it possible to reach the purpose of this convention soon and bring it to a successful end. Mr. Jan Pecha then moved that a credentials committee be appointed. Messrs. Jan Pecha, J. J. Kárník, Richard Mejdrich, Černohorský, and Mrs. Marie Liška

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IV            were appointed.

After the credentials were approved, a long letter from the Volná Myšlenka (Free Thought) of Prague, Czechoslovakia, was read and then referred to the resolutions and organization committees for further consideration. The secretary of the executive committee read his detailed report on the activities of this body and also the report of the Spolek Volných Myslitelů J. S. Machar (J. S. Machar Free Thought Society). Both reports were approved. Mr. Václav Vohralík reported on the activities of the Stráž Osvojených (Freethinkers' Sentinel).

The following delegates were elected members of the ways and means committee: Messrs. Joseph W. Egermayer, August Čapek of Chicago, J. Stejskal of New York, and Mrs. Marie Liška and Mrs. Marie Smrček, both of Chicago. This committee presented its brief report soon afterward. Mr. W. L. MacLaskey, a representative of American freethinkers, was then introduced, and he addressed the convention. The next speaker was Mr. Karel Bernreiter of Cleveland, Ohio. Both

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IV speakers were applauded frequently.

Mrs. Julie Hrych presented the report on activities of the Free Thought Schools of Chicago, and the convention recognized the beneficent influence of the school activities.

Mr. J. J. Hájek of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then moved that the assembly rise and pay honor to the late secretary of the American Secular Union, Mr. Reichvald.

The Saturday morning session was adjourned at noon. The preliminary meeting of the delegates had been held on Friday evening at the Sokol Chicago Hall. Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan was the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Percy Ward, speaker of the Ethics Society, and Mr. W. L. MacLaskey, secretary of the American Secular Union, also addressed the assembly. Additional speakers were: Mr. Joseph J. Hájek and Mr. Frank Suchý, both of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Václav J. Petrželka of Chicago; and Mr. Karel Bernreiter of Cleveland, Ohio.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 30, 1920.

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### The Second Session

The second session of the convention was called to order by the chairman, Vojtěch Čada, at 2 P.M. The minutes of the first session were reported, but their approval was postponed until they are put in writing.

Mr. August Čapek read the report of the ways and means committee. The report was supplemented with a few remarks by Mrs. Marie Liška.

A lengthy discussion followed in which the following delegates took part: Mrs. Bohumila Ludvík, Mrs. Marie Šarček, Mr. Karel Smiřický, and Mr. Jan Pecha. Finally, it was resolved that each delegate shall have the right to as many votes as the number of organizations which he represents.

The Svobodná Obec (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) of Chicago and the Stráž Osvojených (Freethinkers' Sentinel) will be entitled to two delegates each.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

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IV Then elections of the convention officers followed. For chairman, the following delegates were nominated: Messrs. Karel Bernreiter of Cleveland, Ohio; J. Stejskal of New York, New York; and Vojtěch Čada of Chicago, Illinois. It was resolved that the candidate who received the most votes would become chairman, and the next two would be vice-chairmen. Results of the elections were as follows: Mr. Vojtěch Čada was elected chairman with 64 votes; Mr. Karel Bernreiter was elected first vice-chairman with 54 votes; and Mr. J. Stejskal became second vice-chairman with 37 votes.

The election of convention secretaries followed. It was resolved that the secretaries should receive the sum of twenty-five dollars each for their services. Mr. V. K. Soukup and Mrs. Marie Štěpánek, both of Chicago, were unanimously elected. Mr. Ladislav Šuta was unanimously chosen sergeant at arms. The elected officers were immediately installed. Mr. Antonín Zdráský then addressed the convention and apologized to Mr. J. J. Jelínek, whom he unintentionally insulted some time ago. Mr. Jelínek accepted his apology.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

IV Mr. August J. Čapek, Mr. Richard Mejdrich, and Mr. Václav Vohralík were unanimously elected members of the committee on publications.

The following delegates were chosen as members of the resolutions committee: Mr. Karel H. Beránek of Chicago, Illinois; Mr. J. J. Kárník of New York, New York; Mr. K. Kolářík of Chicago, Illinois; Mr. J. Cimler of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Frances Schejbal of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Kristina Huspaska of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Frank Suchý of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Mr. F. Rous of Chicago, Illinois.

Then the following resolutions were read: Resolution of the Velkolože Jednoty Táboritu v Chicagu (Grand Lodge of Taborites Society of Chicago); a resolution concerning the woman suffrage question; a resolution concerning publicity; a resolution concerning the Czechoslovakian consul, Mr. František Kopecký; a resolution of the Socialist section of the Twelfth Ward of Chicago; a resolution concerning political prisoners; a resolution of the delegates from Cleveland, Ohio; and a resolution of the Svobodné Družstvo (Freethinkers'

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

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IV Alliance) of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. All these resolutions were referred to the resolutions committee.

Mr. J. J. Karník presented the financial report of the Věk Rozumu (Age of Reason). The report shows that the Věk Rozumu is published only under great difficulties, and that this journal of Bohemian-American freethinkers deserves more understanding. In conclusion a desire was expressed that the Věk Rozumu be published weekly.

Mr. J. J. Jelínek then spoke on the declaration of free thought and on publicity. Mr. Karel H. Beránek spoke on the essence of free thought. Mr. Karel Korenič addressed the assembly on the subject of free thought in Slovakia. Mr. J. Cimler spoke on schools, free thought, and publicity. He also recommended the abolishment of rituals in the free thought movement. Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan was the last speaker, and he talked on the organization.

The motion not to hold the Sunday morning session was defeated. The second session adjourned at 5:30 P.M.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

The Third Session

The session was called to order by Chairman Vojtěch Čada at 8:30 A.M. in the presence of about 130 delegates. The minutes of the first and second sessions were approved as read.

Mr. August J. Čapek moved that a committee of seven delegates be appointed to establish contacts with free thought organizations of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Stýbr of Cleveland, Ohio, seconded the motion. It was resolved that members of the committee be appointed by the chairman of the convention. The following delegates were appointed to the committee: Messrs. J. J. Jelínek of Chicago, Illinois; J. J. Hájek of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. J. Kárník of New York, New York; Stýbr of Cleveland, Ohio; Záhořík of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Bechyně of Detroit, Michigan; Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Marie Hájek of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mrs. Marie Smrček of Chicago, Illinois.

A complaint was registered by Mr. Stýbr of Cleveland, Ohio, regarding the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

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IV article that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post in which the Czechoslovaks are abused. He demanded that this article be sent to the resolutions committee.

It was resolved not to debate any resolution until the resolutions committee sends in its report.

The motion of Mr. Frank Suchý to appoint a school committee consisting of seven members was adopted. The following delegates were appointed: Mr. Bechyně of Detroit, Michigan; Mr. Zelenka of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Makovský of Chicago, Illinois; Mr. J. J. Jelínek of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Věra Horák of Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Stýbr of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mr. J. Stejskal of New York, New York.

Mr. J. J. Jelínek moved that a one cent per capita tax be assessed, and he also spoke on the Věk Rozumu. The following delegates participated in the debate which followed: Mr. J. J. Jelínek, Mr. J. Prudík, and Mr. Joseph M.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

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IV Musil, who advocated that the tax be assessed not only upon members of the Bohemian free thought benevolent societies, but also upon members of the sokol and workingmen's organizations. Other speakers on this subject were Mr. Stýbr and Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan. The chairman of the convention urged the speakers to be brief and not to waste precious time.

Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan's motion to adjourn the session for the day in order to give members of the committees a chance to work out the problems was defeated. A resolution of Mr. Emil Přihoda asking that the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic be warned not to give the Young Men's Christian Association of America and the Salvation Army a chance to establish themselves in the Republic was adopted. Mrs. Marie Fostl's communication was referred to the committee on schools. The third session adjourned at 12:05 P.M.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

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#### The Fourth Session

The session was called to order by Chairman Vojtěch Čada at 2 P.M. The minutes of the third session were approved as read. A resolution of the Národní Hlavní Lože Jednoty Táboretů (National Grand Lodge of Taborites) was referred to the committee on resolutions. Mr. J. J. Kárník spoke in favor of schools and especially in favor of the Matice Školská v Americe (Committee on Education in America). Mr. Karel H. Beránek read the report of the committee on resolutions. The resolution of the Národní Hlavní Lože Táboretů was recommended and adopted.

The resolution concerning woman suffrage was adopted. A resolution concerning the labor question was adopted. A resolution concerning political prisoners was adopted. A resolution concerning the Czechoslovakian consul František Kopecký was postponed.

The chairman of the organization committee, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, read

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 31, 1920.

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IV the report of this group. It was resolved to print the report and to send a copy of it to each delegate. The fourth session adjourned at 4:45 P.M.

Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1920.

#### The Fifth Session

[Translator's note: This session is not reported in the Denní Hlasatel.]

#### The Sixth Session

Mr. Vojtěch Čada called the sixth session of Bohemian Freethinkers to order at 1:35 P.M. in the presence of about 180 delegates. The minutes of the fifth session were approved as read.

The Dělnická Tělocvičná Jednota Cleveland (Workingmen's Gymnastic Association

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1920.

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IV Cleveland) sent its greetings together with a resolution which was referred to the resolutions committee.

Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan reported a recommendation of the organization committee concerning the financial support of a mission which is to be undertaken by delegates who will be elected to attend the International Congress of Freethinkers, and who will also arrange lectures all over Czechoslovakia.....

Mr. Kreisler presented the report of the resolutions committee on behalf of Mr. Karel H. Beránek, who resigned. The resolution concerning the Czechoslovakian consul, Mr. František Kopecký, was recommended and adopted. The resolutions concerning the Czechoslovakian Government, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Salvation Army were recommended and adopted .....

The motion of Mr. Haut that Chicago be selected as the headquarters for

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1920.

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IV the Bohemian free thought movement was seconded by Mr. Václav Cipra,  
and Chicago was unanimously selected.....

Mr. Jan Pecha moved that the executive committee consist of five men and four ladies. The following delegates were elected: Mr. Vojtěch Čada, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, Mr. V. K. Soukup, Mr. J. J. Jelínek, Mr. Antonín Ždárský, Mrs. Marie Štěpánek, Mrs. Julie Hrych, Mrs. Marie Novák, and Mrs. A. Brychta.....

Mrs. Julie Hrych and Mr. J. J. Jelínek were elected delegates to the International Congress of Freethinkers and to undertake lecture tours in Czechoslovakia.....

Mr. Vojtěch Čada expressed his gratitude to the members of various committees for the work which they accomplished, and the convention was adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1920.

### PROCLAMATION TO BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SOCIETIES

In their sessions, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in Springfield, Illinois, are preparing a new constitution for the State of Illinois. A delegation of preachers and parsons is waiting in Springfield for the purpose of achieving the legalization and introduction of the study of the Bible in public schools. Not much exertion on their part will be needed, and the Convention delegates will restrict the Free Thought movement in the State of Illinois. It is necessary to take energetic action now! Therefore, a resolution is being prepared and representatives of our Free Thought societies will be sent to Springfield to check the attempt of the rash and underhanded churchmen. We request all secretaries and presidents of our Bohemian societies to be present, on Sunday, March 28, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., at any of the places mentioned below, to sign and seal the resolution protesting against the restriction of the Free Thought movement in this state. Then the societies that are holding their meetings this month are requested to elect one or two





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1920.

representatives. These representatives will accompany the other delegates to Springfield, and by their presence will protest against the bold activities of the churchmen. Members of the Executive Committee of the Freethinkers Alliance will be present with the resolution at the following places: In the Vojta Náprstek School, at Homan and 26th Streets; the Czechoslavonic Benevolent Societies Hall, at 18th and May Streets; the Jan Hus Memorial Hall, at 4240 West 22nd Street; the Czechoslavonic Benevolent Societies Hall, at 48th and Honore Streets; the Sokol Karel Jonáš Hall in Cicero. It is absolutely necessary for the president and secretary to appear together with the seal of their society, because otherwise the resolution cannot be signed. The signed resolution will be presented to the Constitutional Convention in Springfield by the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mr. V. K. Soukup, who will represent the Freethinkers' Alliance of America.

For the Freethinkers' Alliance of America, the Executive Committee.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

From the Headquarters of the National  
Alliance of Bohemian Catholics

A wish was manifested in one of our Bohemian newspapers that certain questions with reference to the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics should be answered, and more light thrown on this national institution of ours. To satisfy the Reverend Father Joseph Klobouk, author of "More Light," published in the newspaper, we pass over his questions, and explain here briefly the constitution and the systematic and effective work of this Alliance. We hope that this explanation answers all those questions, and that there will be more light thrown on the Alliance.

The Membership

The National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics has among its members the clergy, men's and ladies' societies, editors of Catholic newspapers, Catholic insti-



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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tutions, and also individuals not belonging to any organization at all. The Alliance organization is a federation. In the same manner as we are citizens of the United States, so every Bohemian Catholic man and woman is a member of this National Alliance, either through the societies, or by a personal application. However, like the United States, which is composed of several states, so it is with the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics.

#### District and Parish Alliances

Our people, united in this National Alliance, are divided into District or Parish Alliances, according to the diocese in which they live. The District Alliance is divided again territorially. District Alliances were founded in the following cities: In New York, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Lankin and Pisek, North Dakota; Omaha, Nebraska; Tabor, South Dakota; La Grange and West, Texas. All these mentioned cities are the centers of our people, suitable



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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for the District Alliances, with its parishes and societies many miles away, which is the case in the District Alliance of Omaha, Nebraska, and which includes parishes and societies seventy-five miles away from Omaha, Nebraska. In cases because of distance or other reasons, it is impossible to unite parishes and societies into a District Alliance, a Parish Alliance should be founded. This happened in Baltimore, Maryland; New Bohemia, Virginia; Toledo, Ohio; Saint Paul, Minnesota, and Lytomysl, Minnesota, where the Parish Alliances were founded. For instance: If some parish and societies are remote from the District Alliance centers, then, according to the constitution, the minister of that parish, as a parish representative of all the local societies, should create a Parish Alliance, such Parish Alliance having the power of the District Alliance. This applies to scattered parishes and societies in all of the states. District and Parish Alliances are governed by the same by-laws, but also are entitled to accept such regulations as they see fit, according to conditions and habits. These by-laws shall not contradict the by-laws of the National Alliance. They are self-governed just as are the territories of



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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III H our United States. They choose their own spiritual adviser, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and executive committee. They act on local matters within the by-laws or inform the National Alliance headquarters on various problems, but they receive and follow the instructions of the National Alliance headquarters. Parishes, societies, and individuals shall assist with voluntary contributions to meet the running expenses of the District or Parish Alliance.

National Alliance Headquarters

At the head of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics is the National Alliance headquarters, located in Chicago, Illinois, as determined by the national convention, having full power to act within the by-laws, with the assistance of the consultation committee, consisting of clergy and associate ladies and gentlemen. It has an office and visitors' room to accommodate the many people living here, and also those from our old country. There is a manager employed there. Every day it is necessary to answer



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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III H      many letters, and to carry on the office work necessary in connection with this great body of the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics. There also are other expenditures, such as postage, telegrams, cablegrams, and often traveling expenses. The administration disbursements, although economically conducted, alone amount to thousands of dollars a year, and, therefore, every member of our societies is required to pay a small assessment of two cents a month to cover the expenditure of our sacred cause. It is also proposed that the societies themselves, should collect this assessment, but in consideration of the fact that none of these societies can apply this assessment without having a general meeting, the only thing left to do is to leave this matter of collecting this assessment to be thrashed out by the societies and the National Alliance headquarters themselves. There will be one great advantage: every member will feel that he is not a member on the books only, but will consider him or herself a real contributing and active member.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

Systematic, Effective Work and  
Committees of National Alliance

To accomplish all of the aims stipulated in our constitution, not only the National, District, and Parish Alliances are active, but also the Committees, appointed by the National Alliance officers and the executive committee, are assisting. Taking in consideration that the reorganized National Alliance is only about a year old, much has been done in the national, religious, charitable, and cultural life of the Bohemian people in the United States, and also in Czechoslovakia. When our committees are fully prepared, more affective work is expected. In the course of the existence of the Alliance, the consultation and religious, school and education, public affairs, foreign, and publicity committees have handled various matters already, or have important matters on their program. We call attention to the following information about these committees.



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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The consultation and religious committee consists of the ministers of Cleveland, Ohio. It also seeks missionaries for Czech America. According to the news, there is hope that the Jesuits of Czechoslovakia will be secured, and an attempt was also made to secure Reverend Father Jan Ružička, doctor of philology and theology from Siberia.

The school and education committee consists of clergy and laymen of Omaha, Nebraska, who work together with the National Alliance headquarters, against the proposals of different State Legislatures aimed against the parochial schools. In the State of Illinois, it succeeded in defeating a similar proposal in the Committee on Education in the State Legislature.

The public affairs committee consists of our foremost men in Chicago, Illinois, and follows public questions. If one appears which falls within the scope of our National Alliance, this committee either notifies the proper committee, or the National Alliance headquarters takes action itself.





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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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The foreign committee, located in Chicago, Illinois, is still represented by the men retained from our old political Alliance, and still is active as in the past. It has been a factor in our relief work for the suffering people in the Czechoslovak republic, and sent a mission abroad, composed of seven members, to propagate our most holy cause.

The publicity committee consists of the clergy and laymen of Saint Louis, Missouri, and is preparing to publish the history of the National Alliance. It is also considering the publication of brochures dealing with social problems of the world.

At the head of all these committees stands the National Alliance headquarters, a centre of the National Alliance, its officers, executive, and consultation committees, meeting every Friday, sometimes more often. Any of our local or out of town visitors, who has attended one of our meetings, recognized and admitted that this is a pulse and focus of the National Alliance from



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

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which come all the directions for the District and Parish

Alliances and committees, working systematically and effectively toward our goal. Surely much more could have been done, but in consideration that our National Alliance was reorganized not quite a year ago, and that the task of uniting in it all the Bohemian Catholics in the United States, living under different conditions and circumstances a thousand miles apart, but reaching all the classes of our people, it has been a gigantic task in itself. In consideration that our National Alliance is performing its mission impartially, it is desirable that in places where there is not a District or Parish Alliance one should be started immediately in order to finish our organization work. With full strength and understanding, we could work together toward the beautiful and noble cause which we resolved upon in our last convention. To this end, let everybody work according to the best of his ability as is required by the necessity of the present times, and by our progress in the future.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1920.

For the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics (Národní  
Svaz Českých Katolíků):

Signed: Jan Straka, president.



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1920.

## BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CREMATION SOCIETY

The annual report of the financial secretary of the Bohemian-American Cremation Society for the year of 1919 is as follows:

Cash on hand: December 31, 1918 . . . . .	\$ 56.36
Assessments . . . . .	85.42
Total . . . . .	\$ 141.78

Expenses: rent, salary, etc. . . . .	82.54
Cash on hand: December 31, 1919 . . . . .	\$ 59.24

## Fund for Cremation

Deposited in savings account in a state bank . . .	\$ 611.79
United States Liberty Bonds . . . . .	800.00
United States Victory Bonds . . . . .	200.00

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1920.

Assessments . . . . .	139.50
Total . . . . .	\$1,751.29
Expenses: For one cremation . . . . .	\$ 25.00
United States Victory Bonds . . . . .	200.00
Cremation Fund on hand December 31, 1919 . . . . .	\$1,526.29

The society gained five new members. The total membership of the society at present is 228 members, of whom ninety-one are paying their cremation assessments.

For the Bohemian Cremation Society:

Signed: Joseph W. Eggermayer, president.

WFA (ILL) PCOJ 36275

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BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. III, No. 7, p. 200, July, 1919.

Delegates from sixty-five Protestant churches using the Czechoslovak language met in Chicago, June 25th and 26th. Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Congregational and Reformed churches were represented. An organization was formed under the name, Czechoslovak Evangelical Union of America, which will devote its energies at the present time, especially, to the support of war orphans. It will also favor all efforts for deeper religious life among the liberated people. It was announced that the Presbyterians were sending Joseph Krenek of Silver Lake, Minn., as fraternal delegate to the Evangelical Church of the Brethren, and that the Baptists were sending as their delegate, Vaclav Kralicek of Chicago. Vaclav Vanek of Chicago was elected first president of the Evangelical Union.

MS. (LL) PKU.302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1918.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

In yesterday's meeting of the managing committee of the Czech National Cemetery a request for further financial support made by the Czech National Alliance was debated on, with the result that \$5,000 will be donated in a lump sum to the Alliance for the pursuit of the movement for the liberation of Czechoslovak lands. Mr. Pecha, chairman of the committee, voted on the side of those who wished to donate the whole amount at once instead of in two installments.

The result of the voting was received with ardent applause by all those present, which shows that the operators of the Bohemian National Cemetery have always been faithful supporters of the patriotic aims of the Alliance. It will remain so, and let no request pass unheeded.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1918.

### ANNUAL INSPECTION

Once a year, usually on a Sunday, the representatives of the societies and associations which maintain the Bohemian National Cemetery, inspect the premises where our dead are laid to rest. These inspections show the improvements made, and we are not surprised that Mr. L. Tuma, the manager, the executive committee, and its chairman decided to make a change this year and shift the date of the inspection until sometime during the summer. They took into consideration the fact that at this time, the cemetery grounds are especially beautiful. The inspection was, therefore, held yesterday.

At ten o'clock in the morning, fifty-two representatives of the organizations which maintain the cemetery, assembled at the main gate. They represented about three-quarters of the plenum, and they began, therefore, to inspect the grounds. Their first steps led them to the offices, where they lingered only a short time, and went on, with Mr. John Potha, chairman of the executive

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1918.

committee, at their head, the members, and cemetery manager, Mr. Tuma, and Mr. Bastyr, cemetery gardener, following. The latter presented each person in the party with red and white carnations.

The visitors paid special attention to the hothouses, which were not a particularly pleasant place to linger on a hot day. The cemetery tools were carefully examined, the necessary information being supplied by the guides. After a leisurely but instructive stroll through the crematory, the party was treated to some refreshments in the form of so-called soft drinks. A short meeting was held in the small hall of the crematory, during which Mr. Pecha pointed out that last year the number of delegates still alive equaled the number of those dead. This year the number of delegates still in action was decreased by the death of four worthy members.

The party was informed that the grave of each departed delegate had been

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, July 29, 1918.

decorated with an American flag. As they walked through the cemetery, the members of the inspecting party **paused** at those graves, and remembered the dead.....Since it was getting late, the party went on to Mr. Bezvoda, where dinner was served and a few speeches were made.

Mr. Joseph Kriz reminded the delegates of the Czech Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum which was located nearby. A collection made for the benefit of that institution yielded \$17.23.

Mr. J. Klaus informed the delegates that the Cemetery's property has increased by \$59,478.78 in the past six months, so that the total is \$863,527.13. This proves conclusively that the business of the Cemetery is conducted on thoroughly sound principles. The appeal of the Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum for assistance so that it can meet its financial obligations, was given due consideration.

WPA (H.L.) PP01 5075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1918.

YOUNG MEN'S GET-TOGETHER

Former pupils of the Vojta Naprstek Free Thought School, who have formed an Adults' Club, gave an entertainment in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs last Saturday. Their friends and acquaintances filled every available seat and showed their appreciation in every way. The Club has its own orchestra, directed by Mr. B. Buchal, and a chorus under the baton of Director Coufal. There were many soloists. Beautiful gifts donated by members and visitors were raffled for the benefit of the Red Cross.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

CZECH CATHOLICS MEET

The Town of Lake branch of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics held a meeting last week which was a pronounced success in every respect. A committee was elected to be in charge of the tent at the Bazaar, and the Czech women of the organization have disposed of a large number of booklets which serve as receipts in collections for the benefit of the Bazaar.

Those who are taking up collections are advised not to rely upon the generosity of businessmen alone, since they are already overburdened. The booklets should also be distributed among friends, and the ladies should, if possible, contribute handwork of their own making. The men are urged to donate such things as cigars, footstools, humidors, umbrellas, etc. Gifts still more useful and costly, such as a ton of coal or a large box of soap, will be receipted in the booklets.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

[FREE THOUGHT ORGANIZATIONS INVITED TO USE PILSEN AUDITORIUM]

Organizations which formerly held their meetings and entertainments in the rooms of the Czech and English language Free Thought school [the building of the Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slav Aid Society)] are invited to make use of the rooms of the Pilsen auditorium until our razed building is reconditioned. The rents will remain the same. We have entered into an agreement to that effect with Mr. Anton Vana, manager of the Pilsen auditorium, 1754 West 18th Street. We hope that our organizations will appreciate our efforts to accommodate them. The Sokol Slavsky will also move to the Pilsen Auditorium.

For the trustees of the Czech-English Free Thought school

The Directorate.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1918.

HEADQUARTERS OF CZECH FREETHINKERS DESTROYED BY FIRE  
Damage Exceeds Insurance

(Summary)

For the last fifty years, Czech Freethinkers of Chicago have regarded the vicinity of 14th and May Streets as a center from which their efforts in Free Thought education spread irresistibly over Chicago and, indeed, over all of America. Almost half a century ago, the building of the trustees of the Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slav Aid Society) was erected there. People were wont to call the building "Skola" (School), **because** it served not only for the occasional accommodation of various societies, but also our Free Thought school found its home there and was frequented by the children of members of our organizations. The building has been used for many purposes. Theatrical performances were given there, Sokol societies held their drills, and clubs held meetings and arranged their entertainments under its roof. It became the rallying point for all Freethinking Czechs for many years.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIA:

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1919.

The usefulness of the building lasted only until last night. A fire broke out shortly after 10 P. M. and damaged the structure so seriously that repairs or rebuilding are out of the question.

It is not known how this destructive conflagration originated. It is believed that crossed electric wires produced a spark which ignited inflammable material.

A drill by the Sokol Slavsky was held in the main hall last evening, while representatives of the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage were gathered in the front rooms, and Slovak Sokols drilled on the main floor. This latter practice had long been finished before the fire broke out.....Shortly after 10 P. M., Mr. Otto Zika, building manager, on his regular inspection round, smelled smoke and fumes in the hallway near the main hall. He and others found the stairway near the stage on the main hall in flames. The storage room where Sokol Slavsky kept its drilling equipment had also caught fire. Firemen were called. They could do no more than prevent the fire from spreading to the

WPA (111) PROJ 50275

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1918.

neighboring buildings. Not only the building itself, but also valuable property of various associations was destroyed in the fire, in spite of strenuous and repeated efforts to save it. It was valuable property indeed, for more than fifty organizations had precious souvenirs tucked up in cases along the walls; some of these had high commercial value. The Jednota Ceskych Dam (Czech Ladies' Unity) owned Ottuv Naucny Slovník (Otto's Didactic Encyclopedia), one of not more than five copies in America at this time. It was destroyed, and with it went books and pictures of other associations as well. Among these was "Hus Upon the Pyre," valued at five hundred dollars and owned by the Rad Lipan (Order of Lipan).....

The building was erected in 1869, originally of wood. When it burned down, it was rebuilt and stood until last night. Members of the board of trustees stated that it was insured for \$20,000; the actual damage is estimated at \$50,000. There will be a meeting this evening for representatives of all parties concerned at Heidenreich's place. Steps will be discussed for

MPA (111) PRO1 30275



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1918.

immediate action to build a new home for Czech Freethinkers, one that will be more modern, one that will answer the purpose, and one that will be as homelike and popular as the old one was.

WPA (111) 0901 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1918.

FROM THE STRÁŽ OSVOJENÝCH

In their annual meeting, the Stráž Osvojených (Guard of the Enlightened Ones) elected Frank Hout as president and Anton Zdárský vice-president. Other officers were also chosen. The next meeting will be held in the building of the trustees of the Česko-Slovanská Podporující Společnost (Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society).

The Guard expresses its thanks to friends who attended its last lecture and contributed money to help defray expenses. The collection yielded \$28.80. The advertising space donated by the Czech press, as well as the efforts of Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, who delivered the lecture free of charge, are very much appreciated. We were gratified by the appearance of junior members of the Sokol Slavoj and their commander. It shows their interest in the Free Thought movement.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1918.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

(Summary)

....In yesterday's regular meeting of the trustees of the Bohemian National Cemetery, two officials were elected: Mr. Frank Boucek, secretary, and Mr. Frydl, member of the executive committee. The other officers had been elected at the preceding meeting.....

.....

A letter of thanks was received from the fund for the John Huss Memorial House for a New Year's donation of \$500.

WPA (ILL) PROJ

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

II D 4

II D 5 [MEETING OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION]

II C

IV The Bohemian National Cemetery Association, in a meeting held in the home of the Czecho-Slav Aid Society last night, voted an appropriation for the benefit of various organizations. The Czech Free Thought schools will receive \$3,000; the Czech Old People's Home and Orphanage, \$500; the Center of Higher Education, \$50; and the fund for a John Huss monument, \$500. These gifts will be distributed under the name "New Year Presents". Mr. Jan Pecha presided. Requests for flowers were granted to several Czech organizations.

The Czech Artists' Club will collaborate with the management in matters concerning decorations. A committee was appointed for this purpose. Its members are Professors A. Polášek and A. Štěrba, Mr. J. B. Dibelka and Dr. J. S. Vojan, president of the Artists' Club. Routine business closed the session.

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III H

SCIENCE

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1917.

PATRIOTIC WORK

(Summary)

.....

The Reverend Father Jedlicka of Chicago was the speaker for a representative group which appeared before the papal delegate Polzano in Washington, November 21. This group was sent by the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Czech Catholics) to request the papal delegate to submit to Pope Benedict XV, a memorandum in which the head of the Catholic church is informed of the needs and grievances of Catholics in Czechoslovak lands. The memorandum also contains a petition to the Holy See for aid during the future peace negotiations, when the issue of Czech liberation will be most acute.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1917.

[BAPTIST FESTIVAL]

(Advertisement)

The Baptist branch of the Czech National Alliance will give a festival in its church, Millard Avenue and 24th Street on Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1917. Mr. Vaclav Kralicek will speak on "What Every Christian Should Know about His Nation." Interesting debates, choral and solo numbers with instrumental music will be included in the evening's entertainment. Everybody is welcome and the admission is free.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

III H

I G

CATHOLIC MASS MEETING

Patriotic Festival a Complete Success

A bustling crowd was briskly assembling at the crossing of Central Park Avenue and 27th Street in front of the St. Agnes Church yesterday at 1 P. M. Pupils enrolled in the classes of Sokol societies were present in large numbers. The parade to the Pilsen Brewery Park to inaugurate a patriotic festival of Chicago Catholics was to begin at that hour. Many curious bystanders filled the streets before the procession started.

The parade went along 27th Street west to Lawndale Avenue, then east along 26th Street to the Pilsen Brewery Park. Messrs. Anton Linhart and J. L. Martinek were the marshals. They were followed by the executive committee of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the band. Banners and flags of the



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Denni Masatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

III H

I 3 various associations lent gay color to the scene. The most impressive in number and dress were the Catholic Sokol societies, among whom there were many delegates and guests from the Sokol organizations in Milwaukee, Judahy, and Racine, Wisconsin. To the many organizations represented either by delegates or en masse, the Club Kiever furnished a stately contingent.

The procession arrived at the Wilson Brewery Park pavilion at 2 P. M., filling the place to capacity.

In a short but heartfelt address Mr. J. L. Martinek welcomed the assembly in the name of the Straz Sokola (Sokol Guard), and then immediately introduced the Very Reverend Frantisek Fellicka, vice-president of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics.

The speaker pointed with enthusiastic pride to the Czech and Slovak Catholics





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BOHEMIAN

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Denni hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

III B

I am who are united at the moment when the future of the old homeland is at stake. Their sincerest wishes, he stated, all toward the independence of the homeland, and he proclaimed that the work toward that goal is a sacred duty. "How low, how wretched, would a Czech or Slovak be if he did not wish for the independence of the old country! It is true," the Very Reverend Jedlicka continued, "that demands are made upon the pockets of all those present in these meetings; yet you have to consider that the future liberty of our nation is at stake. If we were oppressed here in our new homeland, we would sacrifice not only our money but also our lives. And this is why we should fulfill our national duty to the utmost of our ability."

The address, which was frequently interrupted by waves of applause, closed with the demand that from this day on, Czechs should help the fight for the independence of the old country in all possible ways.



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BOHEMIAN

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II B 5

Denni Mlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

III H

I G      The next speaker, Reverend Gregor Vaniscak, O. S. B., pictured the suffering of the Slovaks under the yoke of the Magyar government. He told how their mother tongue was taken from them by the closing of their schools. He earnestly entreated the Slovaks to join hands with the Czechs for persistent co-operation which will bear fruit in the form of liberty for the two nations and independence in one large Czechoslovak state.

Mr. Jan Straka then announced that several other speakers would address the meeting, among them being Dr. Milan Rastislav Stefanik; editor Hynek Dostal of St. Louis, Missouri; the French military attache from Washington, D. C., Colonel Demotal; and the head of the Catholic Sokol societies.

Dr. Stefanik and the French military attache appeared at a late hour, because they came from the mass meeting held simultaneously in the auditorium of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. The purpose of this meeting was to organize a Czechoslovak



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Denni Mlasatel, Oct. 15, 1917.

III 1.

I G army in France. The address delivered by Dr. Stefanik here was practically identical with the one delivered in the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs auditorium; it is covered in the report on the mass meeting in another page of this issue.

Exhibitions by various Sokol societies entertained the crowd, while Mr. Dostal with other leaders drove to the meeting at Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. All the stands with delicacies and refreshments were kept very busy so that the proceeds from the festival will net a handsome amount of money for patriotic purposes.

In the late afternoon the leaders returned from Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs hall bringing Dr. Stefanik, who was acclaimed with great applause.

Dancing and other entertainment closed the festival.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1917.

BIG RALLY OF ROMAN CATHOLICS

(Summary)

Last night's session of the twenty-fourth general conference of the Czech Roman Catholic First Central Union was opened by a holy mass chanted by Reverend P. M. Červený. Debates on changing the statutes took up the first hours.

A communication from the National Alliance of Czech Catholics was the next subject on the program. It was received at a previous session and contained an invitation to the First Central Union to join in the movement for the liberation of Czech lands. A respective resolution was passed:

"Whereas, We live in a time which in its magnitude and immense importance has not been equalled in history--a time which makes us witness to a most terrible struggle; on one side there are the free nations striving to secure



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1917.

liberty for their present and future generations and also for the small nations, helpless and oppressed for many centuries; on the other side of the struggle are nations ruled by autocrats who are bent on expanding their power in order to subjugate the free nations and subject those whom they overwhelm by violence to cruel treatment; and

Whereas, The protagonists of liberty have been joined by the United States, our new homeland where we have been received with kindness and accorded freedom and the same rights enjoyed by those whose forebears helped to make this country free;

Whereas, These United States have proclaimed through Wilson, their great President, that they entered the war not only because of the danger threatening their own liberty but also to win independence for the small nations who are now ruled against their will; and

Whereas, The Czechs, whose liberation from three hundred years of thralldom



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1917.

is our most cherished hope, are also among them; and further,

Whereas, We American Czechs have, in this moment which is so crucial for our people, joined hands to help them win their fondest wish--freedom; and

Whereas, We have placed this task into the hands of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, an organization which is discharging its duties in the most honorable manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we who are assembled here in the twenty-fourth conference and celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Czech Roman Catholic First Central Union in the United States of America, solemnly proclaim our loyalty to our new homeland, the United States. We further declare that we are ready to give our lives for the protection of our new homeland; and be it further

Resolved, That we proclaim that we are in favor of establishing an independent Czechoslovak state. We commend the work done in this direction by the National

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1917.

Alliance of Czech Catholics.....

In closing, we are addressing ourselves to the Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV, praying that he may use his great influence in favor of our distressed old homeland.

Chicago, September 26, 1917. Signed: Peter M. Červený, Jan [John] Straka, Joseph W. Bartunek, John Kahoun, Frank J. Sebek. We represent the committee on resolutions."

The question of death benefits of members enlisted for service in the Army was another problem for discussion. It was resolved by seventy-eight against eight votes to grant only one fifth of the regular death benefit to soldiers for the duration of their military service. After discharge from the Army or Navy, members will have to submit to a doctor's examination and, if found to be in acceptably good health, they will be reinstated with their initial death benefits without any additional dues. Those who do not pass the examination

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1917.

will have to pay the proportional dues on one fifth of the death benefit.

The Reverend Thomas J. Bobal succeeded in having a motion passed to the effect that the flag of Svatý Václav [St. Venceslas] which had been presented to the First Central Union by the First St. John Czech Catholic Society of Chicago was to be brought to St. Prokopius College where a history of that flag would be written. The Reverend Bobal then announced that the archiepiscopal consistory of Chicago had granted permission to the only Czech Roman Catholic bishop in the United States, the Very Reverend P. Koudelka of Superior, Wisconsin, to accept an invitation to chant Holy Mass and hold a sermon next Friday, St. Venceslas day, in Chicago.

Last night's session was followed by a banquet arranged and provided for by the Cyril and Methodius community in its headquarters on Robey and 52nd Streets.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1917.

BIG RALLY OF ROMAN CATHOLICS

(Summary)

The Prvni Ustredni Jednota (First Central Union) is the foremost organization of Czech Roman Catholics in the United States. Its members and representatives are now in session here. Vincent Kolda is president; F. J. Adam is the secretary, to whom two assistants, Messrs. August P. Sobotka and Joseph H. Vana, are detailed.

Discussions revolved about changes of bylaws and routine matter.....The reserve fund amounts to \$256,722.78, a high figure considering the number of members.....The death benefit fund reaches \$11,723.04; the general fund has \$10,116.45.....The number of members in all the branches is 5,472, distributed all over the United States.....Six committees to take charge of the agenda were appointed.....

There was a preliminary session yesterday forenoon. An invitation to the



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1917.

III H

I G banquet to be given to honor the memory of Sv. Vaclav (St. Venceslas),  
Czech national saint, arrived from the Narodni Svaz Katoliku (National  
Catholic League).....

Two resolutions were passed: one to express loyalty to President Wilson representing the United States; the other to express loyalty to the Pope.

.....A St. Venceslas flag was presented to the Union by Mr. Anton Polek. It was made in Prague forty-six years ago and was the property of the first St. John Czech Catholic Society of Chicago.

The conference is going to be continued.....

The First Central Union received a communication from the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. "The executive committee of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics takes pleasure in extending greetings to the Czech Roman Catholic First Central Union.....This portentous time has created a problem for us. Free nations of Europe, and also those longing for liberty, are now



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1917.

III H

I G engaged in the struggle against the enemy of freedom who has made **it his** goal to subjugate the entire world.....All signs indicate that our people will be liberated and will throw off the shackles that have held them in bondage for over three hundred years.....Our people in the old country are helpless, for any attempt to free themselves is met by armored Prussian militarism.....Czechs and Slovaks are rallying in France to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Allies for the freedom of all nations, and, therefore, for the freedom of Czechs and Slovaks as well.

"....We in America are fighting a bloodless, but nevertheless highly important battle for the liberation of Czech lands. Our representatives are in contact with Government circles and other influential groups who will have a weighty word to say in the peace negotiations. By word of mouth and through the press we hope to attain our aims.....All this means heavy demands upon our finances, for the old country is reduced to penury and cannot contribute.

"....We Czech Catholics in America refrained from participating in the movement for the liberation of Czech lands up to the moment when we saw that our attitude



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1917.

III H

I G was incompatible with our standards of honor; then we had to join the ranks of the fighters.....In the short span of time since the initiation of our action, we have, under the leadership of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, accomplished enough. At least we will not be pointed at for having remained inert during the crucial time when our old homeland needed us most.

"We, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, have been doing our duty.....We intend to do more, because we are preparing for a pilgrimage to the Eternal City, Rome. Here we will submit our just demands to the ambassador and minister plenipotentiary of Christ himself, invoke his good will, and solicit his mighty influence in favor of the Czech people.....

"We need the moral and financial support of all Czech Catholics in America. First of all, however, we wish the Catholic organizations to do what some of them have already done--openly declare themselves for the action begun by the National Alliance of Czech Catholics.

"Innocent Kestl, Chairman.

"Signed: Frank Sindelar, head of main office."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1917.

#### CZECH PROTESTANTS AND THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Summary from the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics)

The Czech Evangelical Union in its last conference resolved to form a body within its own organization which is to devote its time exclusively to the aim of liberating the old homeland.....Its activities will in no way interfere with the work done by the Czech National Alliance, since no one can become a member without simultaneously belonging to the Czech National Alliance.....

A proclamation to this effect was issued: "Because the Czech National Alliance with which we have been co-operating since its beginnings needs help at this serious time from every possible agency, we are about to found the Straz Svobody Ceskoslovenskych Americkych Protestantu, to which we give the English name Liberty Guard of the American Czecho-Slovak

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1917.

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Protestants. This is a merger of all Protestant churches to which Bohemians and Slovaks belong. This new group is to induce all the adherents of their creeds, American or foreign, to take an active part in the movement for the liberation of the old homeland. At the same time request that two members of our new organization be accepted in the executive committee of the Czech National Alliance. The provisional executive committee, which is to introduce the Liberty Guard into its new sphere of activity, is composed of four of our brethren, elected to that office in the twelfth conference of the Evangelical Union. They are: Reverend Joseph Bren, D. D., Reverend Vaclav Vanek, D. D., V. Cejnar, and Joseph Krenek."....The original proclamation issued at the Evangelical conference was signed by Reverend Bren, Reverend Vanek, and M. Votava.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1917.

CHICAGO DELEGATES FOR ST. LOUIS

(Summary)

A large delegation of Chicago Czech Catholic women left for St. Louis, Missouri, last Saturday to attend the seventeenth convention of the Czech Roman Catholic Central Union of American Women. Among them were some of the most ardent workers of the Chicago branch.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1917.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY BOARD

(Summary)

In the regular meeting of the Bohemian National Cemetery Board held last night, Mr. Smejkal proposed that no grave be maintained in order and decorated with flowers as long as an amount of at least one hundred dollars, has not been deposited for that purpose. Members who have paid a part of that amount are to pay up to the figure required. The motion was carried..... A report on finances shows \$26,639.84 in the treasury.....





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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

IV

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF CEMETERY

(Summary)

Members of the board of the representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery assembled for an inspection tour yesterday morning in order to observe the improvements of the institution and report to the respective groups of members of the cemetery association. In view of the many useful innovations which have been incorporated, the report is expected to be a very favorable one. All the representatives but two were present, Mr. J. Hladovec being seriously ill and Dr. A. Mueller also detained.

Mr. Longin Tuma, manager of the cemetery, told the representatives that the sale of cemetery lots had been brisk. New hotbeds have been constructed or are being installed. They are modern in design and of ample capacity to take care of the needs of the cemetery. A new machine shop is to be installed.



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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

IV

The representatives heard Mr. Jan Pecha, president of the cemetery association, who delivered a short address in the lower hall of the crematory. "This year," he said, "was the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the Bohemian National Cemetery. This should be the proper occasion to celebrate. However, considering the critical time and the plight of the oppressed Czech people, any festivity will be omitted. Those who helped to found the cemetery would be astonished by the size to which, the institution has expanded," Mr. Pecha continued. "The number of representatives in the board is now seventy-six--about the same number as the founders of the cemetery who now rest in its graves. Two of the original representatives have been with the cemetery for forty years. They are Messrs. Topinka and Fr. Mencl, and they have held various offices during this time." In appreciation of their services, the board intends to present each of them with a gold chain. Both spoke a few words. Mr. Mencl pointed to the antagonism shown to the budding institution at its inception.

"There was, however, a tiny group of Czech Freethinkers who stood firm and created and fostered this beautiful garden for our departed. Today, forty



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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

IV

years after the founding of the cemetery, it is an honor to belong to the body of representatives who are entrusted with the management of this cemetery, our national treasure."

After these words Mr. Mencl remembered those who had given their best efforts to the cemetery, who have completed their task and now lie beneath the same soil which they helped to preserve for future generations. He closed by expressing his best wishes for the future of the cemetery which he called "the pride of the freethinking Czechs, not only of Chicago, but also of the entire American country".

After the meeting and refreshments, the party inspected some recently-acquired property, and then sat down to a dinner, which was made more enjoyable by Czech national songs which Mr. Pawloff played on the piano. Mr. Pecha then rose once more to give an account of the work done during the last year. The gross income of the association was \$108,000 and this sum



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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1917.

IV

is expected to be exceeded in the coming year, so that "in some future time the cemetery may be handling millions of dollars".....After several more speeches by representatives, it was resolved to send a floral offering from the cemetery hotbeds to the monument of Havlicek. It was to be red and white, the Czech national colors, with a ribbon attached bearing the dedication, "Pamatce Naseho Nesmrtelneho Karla Havicka Borovskeho" (In memory of our immortal Karel Havlicek-Borovsky).....

The wreath was laid on the monument in Douglas Park yesterday afternoon during the Havlicek memorial celebration.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1917.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

(Summary)

The regular meeting of the representatives of the various groups composing the Bohemian National Cemetery Association was held last night. The financial report, submitted by Mr. Joseph Jurka, showed a gross income of \$33,033.50; \$10,137.77 paid out; and \$44,239.72 in the treasury. Seventy-eight workmen are employed at the Cemetery at present.

A letter from the Umelecky Klub (Artists' club) suggested that work on buildings and other structures for the Cemetery be given in competitive contract, for this will assure higher artistic standards.

A motion to pay \$25 for the Cemetery Association's life membership in the Red Cross was adopted. Routine business closed the session.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

(Editorial)

We heartily welcome the participation of the Czech Catholics in the action for the liberation of our people. Their activities are of paramount importance. They are too dear to every Czech heart to allow us to become split into diverse parties and sundry camps, antagonistic towards each other. When the peace negotiations shall be settled we shall be in a position to show that every Czech, regardless of creed or political convictions, stands resolutely for the liberation of the Czech nation, and for the right to guide its own destinies, so that it will cease to play the role of Cindrella in its own homeland. Had the Czech Catholics not emphatically declared themselves for Czech independence, the enemies of our nation could have pointed out that there is a powerful party among the Czechs which is satisfied with the present conditions. Now, however, the Czech-American Catholics are spokesmen and representatives of the Czech Catholic people, just as are all

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

other Czechs, who demand the liberation of the nation. This concord of voices will surely be heeded.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

A NEW BRANCH OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

(Summary)

Czechs of the Baptist faith met in their Church on 24th Street and Millard Avenue on the evening of April 12 to discuss the creation of a new branch of the Czech National Alliance. Mr. Vaclav Kralicek opened the meeting with a talk on the battle on the Bila Hora (White Mountain) as a result of which the Czech nation lost its independence. It was in the time of the 'Thirty Years' War. He dwelt on the exertions of Komensky and the Bohemian Brethren to help the Czechs regain their liberty through the Westphalian Peace Treaty. All this endeavor came to naught, and the Czechs were kept in subjugation not only by Austria, but by Germany as well . . . . .

In closing, the speaker voiced the hope that during this War all the





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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

Czechs would form a united front, and that the Czech Baptists would not fail to do their bit.

A lively conversation developed then concerning the methods to be applied in the creation of a new branch of the Czech National Alliance. At the close of the meeting fifty-four members of the church decided to form such a branch on the spot, and so they did. Mr. Kralicek was elected president. The organization's aim will be to collect money to propagate the cause of the Czech people.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

OUR NATIONAL AND AUXILIARY ACTIVITY

(From the Press Bureau of the National  
Alliance of Czech Catholics)



The meeting on April 10 of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics was one of the most remarkable ever held by the organization. It proved that our activities have increased in intensity and extent, notwithstanding the many difficulties that presented themselves to us, but were overcome or removed gradually.

The news was received with high gratification that a branch of the Cyrill and Methodius Auxiliary Fund and also a branch of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics have been created in St. Paul, Minn., largely through the efforts of that patriotic priest, the Reverend John Rynda.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

News no less encouraging has been received from Cleveland, Ohio, and New York. Another item which demonstrates ~~co~~-operation is an article published in the Slovak Jednota where the Catholic Slovaks declare that they are making our cause their own.

The executive committee of our organization is preparing to take steps of immense importance towards the liberation of the old homeland. The public will be acquainted with all the details as soon as the preliminary plans are carried out.

We feel happy over another proof of ~~co~~-operation for a number of newspapers have opened their columns to us. They are: Natrod, Katolik, Denni Hlasatel, Svornost and Slavia of Chicago, and others from Czech and Slovak settlements all over the United States.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

The break between the United States and Austria has greatly facilitated our operations as we can step forth more definitely, and pursue more energetically, the aims which we have set as our goal.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN CATHOLICS IN PATRIOTIC ACTION

The Czech Catholics have donated a considerable sum of money to the Cyrilo-Metodejsky fond (Cyril and Methodius Aid Fund). They are now joining in a concerted action for the liberation of the Czech people. To this end, they have opened an office from which the work will be systematically directed, not only over the Chicago districts, but all the Czech-Catholic settlements of America. The patriotic action will follow the declaration of the following principle: To work for the liberation of the Czech people towards the best possible results, and with all our strength available.

The executive committee of the Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (Czech Catholic League) consists of P. Innocence Kestl, P. Frank Jedlicka, and others. Mr. Frank Sindelar is in charge of the office. He has come from Cleveland to Chicago for that specific purpose.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

### NATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CZECH-AMERICAN PROTESTANTS

In that memorable meeting in the Hubbard Memorial Church last Thursday, it was resolved to make Protestant America acquainted with the hopes and national exertions of the Czech people. The meeting, as reported in an earlier issue, was called by Czech Presbyterians on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius). After the main address by the Rev. Joseph Krenek, of Silver Lake, Minn., the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone, minister of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, delivered an address in the English language. He is a sincere friend of the Czech-Americans, and of our people abroad as well. It was during our late celebrations to commemorate the name of John Hus that he was sent the historic gavel by the Reformed Protestant Church in Bohemia. He was at that time a moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

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Doctor Stone spoke enthusiastically of Komensky. "We owe Bohemia many great things. The whole world reveres Comenius as an educator and reformer. Harvard University offered the presidency to him. The Protestant world honors in him the last bishop of the church of the Bohemian Brethren, the church that came nearest to the ideals of the church of Christ, which, banished from Bohemia, lived within the Moravian church which was one of the most active missionary churches in the world.

'Now, that the fate of the nations is in the balance, just as it was during the Thirty Years War, when the hopes and the sighs of the suffering Czech people were heard all over the world, it shall be our aim to realize the hopes of Komensky, which are the hopes of the Czech people, and bring about the liberation of the nation. You Czechs are deserving of it because you are so loyal to this country, and because you defend the heritage of your forefathers. Your country is the cradle of religious freedom. We love you for your sacred and national ardor, and I hope that

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when the War is ended, the voice of the Czechs, calling for freedom of conscience and rights, shall be heard, and you shall be an independent nation. Would that the free Bohemian country accept the creed of religious and national loyalty as preached by their patriotic and spiritual leaders Hus and Comenius."

At the close of this meeting, which will ever be remembered, a committee of five was named, whose task will consist in acquainting the main Protestant churches of America with the aims of the Czech national movement.

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LECTURE BY THE REVEREND KRENEK

The Hubbard Memorial Church on Lawndale Street was the scene of the ceremonies held by the Czech Presbyterian community of Chicago to commemorate the 325th birthday of Jan Amos Komensky on March 29. The Rev. Joseph Krenek, of Silver Lake, Minn., delivered the oration in the Czech language.

"We celebrate the three hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of Komensky in an ominous moment. The existence of the Czech nation is at stake. This condition calls on us, the Protestants especially, to come to the rescue. It is imperative to act before 'the last avalanche sweeps our hope away.'"

After these introductory words, the speaker, in striving to inspire enthusiasm for work in behalf of the nation, pointed to and enumerated the treasures of Czech aspirations, and held forth our just demands in the

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light of humanity.

Reverend Krenek began by defining the essence of our demands and expounding the spiritual basis upon which all exertions of the Czech nation are founded. But he declined to lift the nation upon the pedestal of an idol by concealing its faults and exaggerating its virtues. He endeavored, as Neruda once sang, to "Look the nation into its eyes." The orator led on his audience, indeed, to look into the eyes of the nation, to sound its soul that speaks from it. The Czech soul, it is said, speaks with its gaze when viewing the soil upon which its people live. The Reverend Mr. Krenek related a precious incident in quoting an Englishman, a friend of the Czech nation, who stood with him on the crest of the Mount Rip, which dominates the heart of the Czech lands,: "Here one can fathom the soul of the Czech nation."

A second gaze into the Czech eye reveals the Hussite times, and shows that



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the longing for genuine humanity moved the nation, but that no craving for material goods and **worldly** power ever motivated its actions. While knightly contests and pomp ruled Europe, plain Czech citizenry turned to spheres purely humane and spiritual. "Let us preserve a good heart!," that is the call of Stitny to his nation.

And Zizka? He is no incendiary bent on destruction. If he is driven into battle, he fights to defend the purest inheritance of mankind, humanity. The Husitic tenets represented the **Magna Carta** of spiritual rights, they showed that the ideal of the Czechs meant fraternity and equality for all. The Czechs hankered for a kingdom of God right here on earth.

The speaker held up as great leaders, Chelcicky, and particularly, Komensky. In the former, the Czechs see the repentant spirit that atones for whatever imperfections found their way into Husitism. Atonement and auto-criticism are the elements of humanity. And Komensky? Who can penetrate the depths




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of his soul? There dwells something eternal in his ponderings. The elixir of his creed lies in his words: "I say unto you that to right all ills there is no way but by good conduct of youth." Komensky himself, deprived of the most primitive rights due to mankind, thus becomes one of the outstanding servants of the nations. His religion meant to serve the Lord for the good of his nation and mankind.

The oration finally leads us into the history of the Czech people from the time of its national awakening with its leaders, Polar, Dobrovsky, and especially Havlicek and Palacky, up to the present time. The Czech soul is reflected in the undaunted spirit with which these men resisted oppression.

The second part of the oration dealt with the **relation** of the Czech aspirations to the present mode of life of the nation. If the Czech people want to exist today, it is because of historical rights to do so, and not because of some insane daylight dreaming of a dying people. In spite of oppression,



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the people are standing up with marvelous determination.

The last part of the oration treats with the relation of the endeavor of the Czech nation to the aims of humanity, which alarmed the entire civilized world, though outraged now, yet more powerful than ever, sets forth as the aim of human life. This present time teaches that if culture is to survive, the nations must live according to principles taught by culture. The Czech Protestant cannot better follow the teachings of Lensky than by working wholeheartedly for the liberation of the Czech people.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR JOHN HUS.

The Czech Presbyterian community of Chicago will assemble tonight for the celebration of the birthday of Jan Alos Nemensky, famous Czech pedagogue and creator of a system of education, who presaged that the Czech nation would win back its independence, and whose teachings are a beacon light for those who work for the realization of his prediction. The rites will be performed in the Hub and Memorial church on Lamdale Street between 35th and 36th Streets. The Reverend French of Silver Lake, Minnesota, an ardent worker for the Czech National Association, will deliver the oration in the Czech language. The other address will be delivered by Bishop J. F. Stone, of the Presbyterian church, friend of the Czech people, who spoke so splendidly of our struggle for independence on the occasion of the commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of John Hus.



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The evening is also dedicated to the support of the Czech National Association, and will be a rally of the Czech Protestants for the strengthening of this organization. The Czech Protestants are now working with all their might toward winning the high dignitaries of the churches to the cause of Czech independence, and are preparing for a manifesto to be sent to all Protestant churches in America.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1916.

MEETING OF THE SBOR CESKEHO NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

Yesterday's regular meeting of the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova [Board of delegates to the Bohemian National Cemetery] was called to order by the vice-chairman, Mr. Mencl, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted without change despite the objections of Mr. Treml, which were found to be without foundation.

The bills payable, presented by the financial secretary, Mr. Husak, also included the monthly salaries of forty-two workmen for the month of February. All the bills presented were ordered paid.

Mr. Pecha, in presenting the reports of committees, said that he, with the other members of the board of directors, visited Mr. Hladovec, who has been ill for some time. Mr. Hladovec turned over to them papers belonging to the Cesky Narodni Hrbitov [Bohemian National Cemetery], which Mr. Hladovec had accepted for safe keeping when he was elected chairman. Mr. Hladovec expressed



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the hope that with the arrival of spring his health would improve, and that he would again be able to attend the meetings.

Mr. Pecha announced the death of Mrs. Hladovec, who died the day before yesterday. He proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Hladovec, and Mr. Jurka, the cashier, added that flowers also should be sent. This was put in the form of a motion, and passed with an unanimous vote.

During the reading of communications, the secretary called attention to the request of the Bohemian-American Cremation Society, for the issuance of cards permitting their members to visit the crematorium when ovens are in operation.

The board of directors recommended that no such issuance of admittance cards be allowed, because the Cremation Society has a membership of about two hundred and the cremation services are considered private to the families concerned. Attendance at the services is not forbidden to anyone, according to a statement made by Superintendent Tuma; but he is of the opinion that the

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issuance of admittance cards would lessen the authority of officials of the cemetery, and would not help in the preservation of good order. He stated that there have been instances where certain persons had to be reprimanded for unbecoming behavior at cremation services. The secretary was instructed to notify the Bohemian-American Cremation Society relative to the decision of the Cesky Narodni Hribotov.

The Cesko Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) sent a letter stating that it intends to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the burning at stake of Jerome of Praha, the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May, and that part of the celebration is to be devoted to the memory of fallen Bohemian heroes fighting in the ranks of the French, Russian, and Serbian armies. Another part will be in honor of our executed martyrs in the old country, and the Alliance requested that the committees of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni and the representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hribotov work together in preparing the program for this great celebration. The representatives of Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni, who were present, explained the advantages of such unified action, and explained

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that the celebration would not lose by working in concert. It was moved and carried to comply with this request.

The Patronat Cesko-Americkych Skol (Federation of Bohemian-American Schools) is arranging a Mardi Gras and has sent ten tickets. It was agreed to send them ten dollars worth of flowers.

The committee recommends the following transfers of lots: Katerina and Florian Prochaska, a part of lot to Josef and Sofie Cihak; Ladislav and Lizzie Kucera, to Ottokar Kucera; Teresie Necas-Kuplis and Josef Kuplis, to Jan and Anna Fichter. The directorate also recommends the return of ten dollars to Mrs. Rat for her husband's lot; and seven dollars to Katerina Rafajk for a childs' lot. The requests of Frantisek Zmrhal and Frantisek Slemenda were voted down.

Representative Frantisek Ciha asked for the investigation of a mistake in recording the transfer of one half of his lot to his deceased parents. His request will be granted.

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Mr. Frantisek Masek, Senior, has investigated the advisability of giving support to the Slovak Free School, and has recommended its financial support. It was agreed to donate ten dollars.

The directorate announced that the work on the columbariums is progressing rapidly, and that they will be completed next month.

Mr. Pecha requested the organization to buy the assistant bookkeeper an adding machine, and the request was granted.

It was announced that representative Mr. Matej Kolar, of Lodge Vratislav, Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) had died. It was voted that flowers be sent to his home, and a committee attend his funeral.

The secretary, Mr. Masek, then read the amounts of the bonds of the new officers. These were approved, and the induction of officers followed.

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Mr. Pecha was re-elected chairman, and was conducted to his seat by the vice-chairman, Mr. Mencl. Mr. B. J. Vacek was elected secretary. Mr. Tomas David is the only new member of the board of directors.

When the chairman brought up the subject of new business, Mr. Richter called attention to the request for support by the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), which was refused. He also called attention to the good work done by that organization and said that it should be supported, and that the previous order should be reversed. Mr. Petru supported Mr. Richter in his contention; but, as no motion prevailed, this matter will be left in abeyance.

Mr. Hrdina made a motion that the organization meetings be held on Sunday afternoons at the cemetery, but he did not get the representatives' support.

For the beautifying of graves, Josef Soukup deposited \$100, and Josef Fiala deposited \$200.

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The treasurer, Mr. Josef Jurka, announced receipts of the meeting as \$4,601.29, and expenditures, \$3,876.94. The balance, with the cash on hand, will amount to \$8,126.58. The meeting was then ajourned.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1916.

STRAZ OSVOJENYCH

Minutes of the meeting of the organization committee of the Straz Osvojenych (Sentinel of Freethinkers), held on January 24, 1916.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Brother Vodrazka, at 8:15 P.M. Trustee Dr. Iska and six members of the organization committee were present. The absent members were Mr. Zdarsky and Mr. Sak. The chairman called attention to the neccessity of attendance at meetings, and asked the members to name a chairman and a secretary of the meeting.

The chairman elected was Brother Frantisek Strunc, 1504 West 19th Street. The secretary, Brother Vaclav K. Soukup, 5126 South Hermitage Avenue.

A motion was made and passed that the secretary receive ten dollars as a yearly stipend, but should there be more than the usual work, the secretary is to be paid accordingly. This pay for extra work shall be so arranged that for each

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job done the secretary will be paid immediately, or arrangement will be made to pay for a certain number of finished pieces of work.

The newly elected officers are now taking over their duties, and Brother Frantisek Strunc who took over the chairmanship, is calling attention to new business which deserves the attention of members.

The director, Dr. Iska, read a resolution, which is to be presented to Congress through the offices of Congressman Adolf Sabath.

This resolution reads that the Straz Osvojenych is asking Congress to call a meeting of the Mezi-Parlamentarni Unie (Interparliamentary Union), composed of representatives of all countries, which is to prepare a blanket proposition to all nations after the close of the war, proposing that peoples of all nations live together in social accord. This resolution was accepted with only minor changes.

It was further agreed that a resolution be prepared and sent to our city

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council asking that Saint Patrick's day be not celebrated by the closing of the city hall on March 17, as was done last year; for we cannot and we will not tolerate certain advantages allowed to stated nationalities or religions. This resolution will be presented to the city council by our Czech aldermen.

The preliminaries in regard to the celebration of the anniversary of the burning at stake of Jeronym Prazsky (Jerome of Praha), which the Straz Osvojenych (Sentinel of Freethinkers) will hold just before the jubilee celebration, on May 29, were referred for action to the next meeting.

The chairman, Brother Frantisek Strunc, called the attention of Brothers V. K. Soukup and Emil Kara, who are the representatives of the Straz Osvojenych at the convention of the Americke Secularni Unie (American Secular Union), which will convene on Saturday, January 29, and will end with an elaborate banquet Sunday, January 30, to the necessity of properly representing the Straz Osvojenych.

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The chairman, Mr. Fratisek Strunc, on a motion ordered the meeting adjourned at 10:15 P.M.

V. K. Soukup, secretary of the  
organization committee.

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STRAZ OSVOJENYCH

Minutes of the Meeting of the Straz Osvojenych  
(Sentinel of Freethinkers Held on January 21, 1916.)

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Brother Josef Vodrazka, with 56 representatives present. The chairman exhorted the members to greater activity in the work for the cause, than they have shown thus far.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The next order of business was the reading of letters received.

The first letter was from the office of the children's newspaper, Volne Skoly (Free Schools), in which they ask us to subscribe for their paper. This was agreed on, and the publication will be sent to our trustee.

A letter was received from the Secular Union and Free Thought Federation

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and reads as follows: "Friends! On Saturday, January 29, and Sunday, January 30, a convention will be held at the Auditorium in conjunction with the hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary celebration of Thomas Paine.

The freethinkers of Chicago have gained in numbers in the last few years. No fewer than seven Free Thought lectures are delivered in Chicago every Sunday, with fair attendances. This convention of the freethinkers will be one of the most interesting held in America.

The meeting will be held in the Auditorium Hotel. On Sunday evening a banquet will be held in honor of Thomas Paine, and it is expected that a thousand persons will attend.

Among the speakers will be: J. E. Remsburg, C. S. Darrow, J. E. Roberts, Dr. Frantisek Iska, Scott Bennett, the foremost Free Thought speaker in New Zealand, who is visiting here, Seymour Stedman, H. J. Bridges, William Thurston Brown, R. J. Cooney and A. W. McGee. Mr. McGee is the

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newest defender of rationalism, and was, until recently, a preacher in the Saint Joseph's church in Rosenberg, Oregon. He now delivers a Free Thought lecture every Sunday.

Mrs. (Dr.) Lucy Waite will represent the ladies as a speaker. The master of ceremonies will be H. E. Wentworth. The presence of other prominent speakers from other cities is expected. The Czech rational circles should be represented, and we hope that your organization will attend.

The invitation to attend was acted upon and Brothers M. J. Kara, A. Cada, V. K. Soukup, and F. Kozeny were chosen to represent our organization.

....It was agreed that the yearly remuneration of officers should be: secretary, \$20; financial secretary, \$10; and treasurer, \$2.

The next business was the election of officers for the year, and the following were chosen: Brother A. Cada, chairman; Sister Frances Soucek, vice-chairman;

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Brother V. K. Soukup, secretary; Brother V. Janda, financial secretary; Brother R. Mejdrich, treasurer; and Brother Dr. F. Iska, trustee. Brothers Frantisek Vykouk, J. Prudik, and M. J. Kara were chosen to audit our books. The following brothers were elected as members of the organization committee: Frantisek Strunc, M. J. Kara, Antonin Zdarsky, V. F. Soukup, J. Kropacek, A. Hajek, K. Wittner, and Josef Sak.

It was agreed that the Straz Osvojenych celebrate the five-hundredth anniversary of the burning at stake of Jeronym Prazky (Jerome of Praha). This motion was referred to the organization committee.

Dr. Isk's motion to petition the Congress of the United States to pass a resolution favoring the freedom of small nations in Europe, was finally passed, and referred to our organization committee for further action.

Josef Halousek, secretary.

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Denní Mlasatel, Nov. 17, 1915.

AN UNEXPECTED END

Architect A. Charvát's lawsuit against the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) ended abruptly and unexpectedly yesterday. The plaintiff asked for the dismissal of the jury in order to prevent the dismissal of his case and thus the definite loss of his suit.....

The case may be called again in the next court calendar, but this can not happen for another year and a half. From a purely legal point of view the outcome is a decided victory for the Český Národní Hřbitov.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

LITIGATION BETWEEN ARCHITECT RANDAK AND  
THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

The crematorium of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) is not only the first Bohemian institution of that kind in the world, but now it is also receiving the distinction of being involved in a lawsuit and discussed in a court of law. The case of Architect Charvat against the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov for a fee of \$1,000 for plans and drawings of the crematorium was called by Judge Cook of the County Court yesterday.

When the question of building a crematorium was shaping up into a more definite form, the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov arranged for a competitive submission of plans for it which was participated in by five architects. It will be remembered that the board of representatives had formulated a number of conditions for the contest, among which was the stipulation that the existing chapel should be utilized for the crematorium, and that the cost should not be in excess of \$35,000.

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The building committee gave the first prize to Architect Frank Randak, the second prize to Architect Ant. F. Rusy, and the third prize to Architect Ant. Charvat. The contract, however, was not awarded in accordance with the stipulations of the contest. The board of representatives declare that they had been told by all architects with whom they conferred that no crematorium could be built for \$35,000. Therefore the whole contest was rejected [sic] and a more expensive building contemplated. Without arranging a new contest, the board accepted conditions and plans submitted by Mr. Randak. His estimate was \$70,000. But this decision has brought about a lawsuit by Mr. Charvat, whose attorneys, Mr. Otto Kerner and F. Posvic, base it on the contention that the crematorium should have been built for the amount stipulated in the conditions of the contest, that is, \$35,000. Mr. Charvat has never said that he could not build the crematorium for that amount. He has satisfied all the conditions of the contest and should, therefore, have been awarded the contract.....

Mr. Charvat feels, therefore, that he is entitled to the usual commission of

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one and one half of one per cent of the amount for which he has offered to build the crematorium which, including interest, would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000. How far his claim is justified will be up to the courts to decide.....

Yesterday was spent in the presentation of evidence by the plaintiff; today is reserved for the defendants.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1915.

THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

A regular meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Hladovec in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Associations) last night.....

The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, reported a pay roll of \$3,802.61 for seventy-three employees; it was approved for payment.

The Patronat (Board of Directors) of the Ceska Svobodomyšlna Skola Ladimir Kacel (Bohemian Free Thought School Ladimir Kacel) requested, by letter, a loan of \$1,100, and its representative, Mr. Brazda, explained that, while the school building carries a mortgage of \$16,000, it has been valued at \$22,000. Therefore, the loan would be amply covered in case of nonpayment. The executive committee, upon request, expressed an opinion advising against the granting of such loans, and therefore the matter was submitted to the whole Board for decision. The Board voted by

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a majority of twenty to one, against taking up the matter at once. Since, however, some of the members were of the opinion that the charter, the constitution, and the bylaws of the organization do not permit such loans, the subject is to be brought up for discussion at the next meeting.....

.....  
Secretary Masek read the financial report for the first six months of 1915, which showed an income of \$77,028.75 and expenses of \$49,136.82, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$27,891.93.

Total assets of the Hrbítov at the end of this semester were \$673,635.88, as against \$637,006.83 six months ago; that is an increase of \$36,629.05. The report shows that there were 771 burials and 42 cremations. Since the foundation of the Cemetery there have been 33,273 bodies interred, of which 767 burials and 51 cremations were free of charge. Of the 5,716 lots, 5,311 have been sold, and 405 are now available for sale.....

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The members of the executive committee explained that the constitution of the Hrbítov does not permit the granting of such loans as have been applied for during recent months. Furthermore, the liquid assets of the Hrbítov are not such as to permit the granting of substantial loans. The amount of \$200,000 is under court jurisdiction as guarantee for funds; there is comparatively little cash left, and that is invested in bonds whose liquidation would cause losses. Mr. Psenicka pointed out the difference between making grants and granting loans, and as an example of the danger of loaning money to individual borrowers he mentioned the Rosehill Cemetery, which is now in the hands of receivers because it has been making large loans to individuals. The report of the executive committee was adopted by a vote of twenty-eight to one, and consequently all requests for loans were rejected.

Referring to the "Eastland" catastrophe, Mr. Smejkal reported that 165 of its victims were buried in the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov, as a result of which almost the whole section called "Setnacka" (Sixteener) was sold out. During the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1915.

recent exciting days there were in the Hrbitov from ten to fifteen thousand people every day, but in spite of this there was perfect order throughout, the credit for which goes to the Chief Bailiff of the City of Chicago, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who made his personnel available to the Hrbitov for the purpose of maintaining order.....

.....

Mr. Jurka remembered that on August 1 it would be thirty-eight years since the Cesky Narodni Hrbitov was founded, and suggested that this anniversary be commemorated appropriately. He proposed the erection of some kind of monument or memorial to the victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe. The officers and the members of the executive committee will give this matter consideration, and will present the respective proposals at the next meeting.....

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

A SAD PILGRIMAGE

Those who were on North or South Crawford Avenue yesterday had a very sad experience. This street, whose calm is usually marred only by the din of an occasionally passing streetcar, or a still rarer funeral procession, took on a most unusual appearance. There was a continuous line of cars and other personal vehicles interrupted, at shorter or longer intervals by, here a black, there a grayish, or a white hearse. This procession started in the early morning hours and led to the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) and other cemeteries in its neighborhood, stopping here and there to disentangle itself from the frequently occurring accumulations of traffic caused by vehicles going in the opposite direction. This applies mostly to cars going north, but even the southbound were interspersed with hearses carrying their dismal loads to cemeteries situated in other parts of the city. And this grim procession lasted until the early evening hours.

While the appearance of the street was very unusual, nobody thought of asking for the reason. Everybody knew, was still thinking, of the Saturday morning

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when the news of the "Eastland" catastrophe spread with a lightning speed throughout Chicago.

There were sobs and tears in all Chicago cemeteries, and happy were those who could unburden their sorrows in these material outlets of suppressed emotions.

The Cesky Narodni Hrbitor alone received fifty-seven bodies of the victims of the "Eastland" catastrophe, and most likely there was a comparable number of funerals in our Catholic cemeteries, the St. Adalbert and Resurrection, yesterday.....

.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, July 12, 1915.

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS IN CHARGE OF FESTIVAL IN ALGONQUIN

An important Catholic church festival which drew to the delightful summer resort in the beautiful valley of the Fox River not only all local people and many from the immediate vicinity, but also a multitude of countrymen from Chicago, took place yesterday in Algonquin. Two special trains of the Northwestern Railroad were dispatched from Chicago and both were filled to capacity. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of a new Bohemian Catholic Church in Algonquin, which is to bear the name of Kostel Boziho Tela (Church of the Eucharist). There is already a Bohemian Catholic church in Algonquin, but it is very small and is somewhat far from the town itself, being situated between Algonquin and Cary.....

Our Algonquin countrymen had a very happy idea when they invited the Chicago Catholics to take charge of the celebration, that is the Bohemian Catholics organized in the I. Ustredni Katolicka Jednota (First Central Catholic Unity), the

Denni Hlasatel, July 12, 1915.

Knights of Columbus, and especially the club carrying the name of the unforgettable leader of the Bohemian nation, Rieger. In addition to these organizations there were many members of the Kadeti Sv. Vaclava (St. Ueuceslaus Cadets) who arrived in Algonquin Saturday afternoon.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1915.

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THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

A regular meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held yesterday at the usual place under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Bladovec.....

The pay roll for the last month, which included seventy-five workingmen, amounted to \$5,017.31.....

Among the letters that were read was one from the Patronat of the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodomyšlna Skola (Bohemian-English Freethinking School), informing the Board of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov of their intention to build a new Bohemian school for the Bohemian Polsen District, for which the site had already been bought. The Patronat asked the Board whether it would be willing to purchase ten thousand dollars' worth of three-and-a-half per cent bonds to be issued by the Patronat. Naturally, this very interesting proposal caused a most lively debate....resulting in the

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Denni Khasatel, July 8, 1915.

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adoption of a motion to pass the request back to the executive committee for an investigation, on which they are to make a report to the Board at its next meeting. The request of the Board of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) for a loan of between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars needed for the erection of the new building was disposed of in a similar manner.

.....

Mr. Dobias reported for the building committee, his report dealing mostly with bids submitted for the installation of containers for ashes, so-called columbaria. The committee has bids from four firms, to wit: Strnad & Son for 260 containers, or urns, for \$4,292; the Polsen Foundry Company, one for 236 urns for \$3,350, and another for 290 urns for \$4,200 with an additional \$300 for special urns lined with white enamel. The Garden City Iron Works submitted a bid for 280 urns for \$3,898, and the firm of Cerny & Pikas, one for 290 urns for \$4,225.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1915.

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The committee recommended the bid of the Pilsen Foundry Company as the one most suitable for the crematorium, and the Board instructed the executive and the legal committees to accept that bid and to see to it that the work on the containers is started and completed as soon as possible.

.....

The treasurer reported the income of \$10,214.54 and expenses of \$6,921.47. Balance from last month was \$24,598.84. Thus there was on hand \$27,891.93.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

#### A SILVER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Our Catholic countrymen who are settled in considerable numbers on the North-west side of Chicago held a celebration yesterday at which not only they but all Bohemian Roman Catholics of Chicago commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement around the church of Panna Marie Dobre Rady (St. Mary of Good Counsel), situated, as most of our readers well know, at North Western Avenue and West Walton Street (sic). The celebration had been prepared well in advance and turned out to be a fine success. Through the care of the spiritual leader of the settlement and the priest of the Church, the Reverend Father Frantisek Jedlicka, a memorial pamphlet was issued for the occasion containing the history of the settlement, a brief history of all associations in the settlement, biographies of all its former shepherds, and a biography of its present leader.

The pamphlet is very well put out, contains many fine photographs, portraits, and other illustrations, and will be of real service as a memorial to the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

present members of the congregation and their descendants. Here are a few data taken from the pamphlet.

The parish of Panna Marie Dobre Rady was formally founded September 4, 1889, although one of the associations which founded the settlement had been in existence for a year prior to that date. A great deal of help and many suggestions were given to the founders by the late Reverend Father Josef Molitor of St. Wenceslaus Parish. Upon his initiative a large piece of real estate, in fact, all the land bounded by Western Avenue, Campbell Avenue, Walton Street, and Iowa Street, was bought by the original settlers. The original church stood on Walton Street and was moved to its present site later on. Next to the church there is a large school building. Some of the lots in the block have been sold to members of the parish.

The first pastor of the church, at that time not yet quite ready, was the Reverend Father J. F. Jedlicka, who was followed by the Reverend Fathers Hodyc, Hynek, J. Kestl, Keclik, Kolar, and, finally, F. W. Jedlicka. The

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

church and the school were built by the late Jos. Starned. It is important to mention that the original settlement was not Bohemian only; there were also Slovaks there. There are many children in the school, and the settlement, or community, is rather a strong one.

The celebration started in the forenoon by a mass attended not only by local associations but by many people from farther away. There was a parade in the afternoon, whose marshal was our countryman, Vaclav Kozojed. The parade assembled around the church and marched out at two o'clock, going east on Walton Street to Oakley Boulevard, south on Oakley Boulevard to Ohio Street, then east to Leavitt Street and north to Superior Street, west to Oakley Boulevard and on Walton Street to the church.

Many uniformed Catholic associations marched in the parade as well as many not in uniform, and there were also many automobiles bringing groups of celebrants. The whole neighborhood was appropriately and richly decorated. Numerous guests marched in the parade. After the parade there was a solemn

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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

benediction in the church during which the associations marched to the neighboring parish garden, where the festivities were concluded by a spirited party, at which Mr. Vaclav Vavra and Mr. J. J. Janda presented short addresses. The official speaker was the Reverend Father J. J. Hroch of Cleveland, Ohio.

Finally we mention the names of the most important associations in the parish: Spolek Nasledovani Krista Pana (Association of Christ Followers), No. 151 of the I. Ustredni Jednota (First Central Unity), Spolek Rytiru Sv. Jiri (Association of Knights of St. George), No. 176 of the I. Ustredni Jednota, Spolek Kadetu Sv. Augustina (Association of St. Augustine Cadets), No. 310 of the I. Ustredni Jednota, the Spolek Zen Panny Marie Dobre Rady (Association of Women of St. Mary of Good Counsel), No. 32 of the Jednota Zen Americkych (Unity of American Women), the Dvur Sv. Anastazie (St. Anastasia Court), No. 202 of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek Sv. Josefa (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Association of St. Joseph), Spolek Sv. Vaclav (St. Wenceslaus Association), No. 79 of the Katolicka Druzina

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1915.

(Catholic Fellowship), the Marianska Druzina (St. Mary Fellowship), the Spolek Sv. Ruznce (Rosary Association), the Spolek Sv. Klimenta (St. Clement Association), of the Katolicti Rytiri Americti (Catholic Knights of America), the Dramaticky Klub Kollar (Dramatic Club Kollar), and the Spolek Pannen Bl. Panny Marie Lurdske (Association of Virgins of St. Mary of Lourdes).

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

DEDICATION OF THE CORNERSTONE  
OF THE NEW BOHEMIAN CHURCH IN MORTON PARK

The cornerstone of the new Bohemian Catholic church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Heavenly Queen, in the flourishing colony in Morton Park, was laid yesterday. The ceremony was observed by a large gathering of our countrymen who had been trying for a long time to have a church erected in Morton Park where they could worship their God and attend to their religious duties. The dedication proper was preceded by a fine parade, participated in by all associations that had promised to be present. Many of the societies attended with their full membership, others were represented by strong delegations, and individuals from far and near assembled around the church grounds in large numbers.

The parade started on the dot, and after welcoming Bishop Rhodes, whom it went out to meet, returned to the site where the attending clergy and the bishop performed the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

After the ceremonies, which were impressive and worthy of the Bohemian Catholic colony in Morton Park, all those present were conducted into the hall of Sokol Karel Jonas, where the celebration was concluded by a banquet.

The speakers of the day were Judge J. P. McGoorty, Reverend Vojtech J. Dederá, Mr. Geo. Comeford, Mr. W. V. Vavra, and many representatives of participating organizations. All of them gave their good wishes to the colony for continued success in its development.

(The upper part of the Church will house a class room.)

Many presents were given to the Church by the delegations of the various organizations. Most of these presents, of course, were in the form of money.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

The board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) held one of its regular meetings. The meeting dealt with the letter from the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage) asking whether the Hrbítov is planning to insert a document into the cornerstone, which will be laid May 30, of the orphanage's new building; in the event that the organization is planning to do so, the letter asks that the document be prepared.....The preparation of that document was agreed upon....and one hundred dollars was apportioned for the Utulna a Sirotcinec, which will be donated to the institution on that occasion.

.....

Mr. Smejkal reported that the executive committee had received a letter advising the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov of the plan to pave Crawford Avenue over a distance of 2,719 feet from Argyle Avenue, at an approximate cost of \$29,000. Since that part of the street is rarely used, and is still in a fairly good

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

condition, the executive committee, together with the other two cemetery associations and owners of adjacent real estate filed a protest against this plan. With the help of the Bohemian commissioners, Mr. Sima and Mr. Novak, the protest was successful, and this question will not come up for the next five or ten years.

.....  
President Pecha reported that Decoration Day falls on a Sunday and asked for an expression of opinion as to whether or not the celebration at the cemetery should not be postponed until the following Monday.....The delegates decided to hold the celebration Sunday, even though the Utulna a Sirotcinec will hold its ceremony of laying the cornerstone on the same day. The celebration at the cemetery will take place in the morning and the Utulna's affair in the afternoon.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

The treasurer, Mr. Jurka, reported an income of \$16,111.40 and expenses of \$13,919.38, which, added to last month's balance, leaves a balance on hand of \$8,405.20. The meeting agreed finally to pay the new year's donations, there now being sufficient cash on hand.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1915.

THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

Yesterday's meeting of the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery)....was confined to the reports of its officers....and committees, the most important of which was the report of the building committee presented by its chairman, Mr. Mencl. Mr. Mencl said that the finishing touches on the crematorium were to have been made last week, but because of the belated delivery of electric-light fixtures and other such details, the work was slowed up.....

....Mr. Kralovec reported on the very heavy expenses connected with the building of the crematorium.....He studied the bills and contracts and found that so far, the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov has spent fully \$83,000 on the structure.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1915.

A MEETING OF THE CESKA SVOBODNA OBEC

Yesterday's meeting of the Ceska Svobodna Obec (Congregation of Bohemian Freethinkers) of Chicago was a festive one. Its main purpose was the installation of officers elected at the recent annual meeting of the Svobodna Obec.

....

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After the ceremonies, the members discussed matters pertaining to the John Huss Memorial. The clear deed for six lots at 22nd Street near 42nd Avenue was presented. The lots were purchased for \$6,500 for the Memorial, and the amount was paid in full.....

The laying of the cornerstone of the building will take place next July 6.....

WPA FILE 100-13021

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1915.

### A NEW BOHEMIAN SCHOOL

Bohemian Chicago will be one important national building richer--a building devoted exclusively to school purposes. The Patronat Cesko-Anglicke Svobodomyšne Skoly (Trustees of the Bohemian-English Free Thought School), after years of deliberation, have decided to realize an old idea of building a schoolhouse of their own where the pupils now enrolled in the Patronat's school could find everything that can be expected in a modern school building. The Patronat has been maintaining a school in its hall on 18th Street for many years, but for a long time its members have been aware of the fact that the present accommodations are not adequate.....

It was therefore decided to build a new school....on the two empty lots right across the street from the present premises.....

The Patronat is most fortunate in having been able to secure this site for the comparatively low price of \$4,000.....

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

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THE NEW BOHEMIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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(Half-tone, three column-quarter of a page view of the church)

A large number of beautiful buildings, both private and public, have been built in the Lawndale district, one of those sections in Chicago where the population is predominantly Bohemian. These buildings add a great deal to the fine appearance of the district, and the latest among them is the new Bohemian Presbyterian Church on South Lawndale Avenue near West 26th Street.

This church seems to have grown up overnight without anybody's noticing it. The credit for the building goes to our noted national worker, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, whose undertakings always seem to be brought to a successful conclusion. Whatever he starts, he knows how to finish, even if it requires a great deal of concentrated effort on his part. He works quietly, without any ado, and his enterprises are always of a humanitarian nature. One of his most important achievements is the Bohemian Immigrants' Home in Baltimore, a project on which he worked long enough to secure for it the permanent support of the Austrian

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

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government. When this was done and he saw that his work was assured a permanent existence, he retired quietly from Baltimore and came to work in Chicago.

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Here he has laid the foundation for the Bohemian Settlement on South Racine Avenue; here he has been working hard in the Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), of which he is the secretary; and more recently, he has been devoting most of his energy to the realization of his old dream, the building of a Bohemian Presbyterian church in the Lawndale district. In spite of the fact that most of the money for the church had to be secured from non-Bohemian-Americans, Reverend Vanek completed this great piece of work in so short a time that none of his friends would have thought it sufficient even to start a comprehensive campaign. Now that the church is finished, it serves as an ornament for the whole neighborhood.

The dedication ceremonies will take place tomorrow, January 3. The name of

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II F this new house of worship is the "Hubbard Memorial Cesky Presbyterni  
IV Chram" (Hubbard Memorial Bohemian Presbyterian Church). It is located  
in the very center of the Bohemian colony on South Lawndale Avenue,  
that is, at 2522-28 South Lawndale Avenue, and the minister is its founder,  
Reverend V. Vanek.

The dedication ceremonies will start Sunday at 10 A. M. with services conducted  
by Reverend Vincent Pisek of the Husuv Ceskobratrsky Chram (John Huss Church  
of Bohemian Brothers) in New York. This is the same Dr. Pisek to whom credit  
is due for the financing of the recent Bohemian medical expedition to Serbia.  
He secured the sum of \$12,000 from one of his friends to whom he had told the  
story of a servant girl who brought him two dollars for the Serbians after  
having walked several miles in order to save the nickel for carfare.

At 3:30 P. M. the dedication proper will take place. It will be presided over  
by the Moderator of the Chicago Presbytery, Dr. Clarke, and the principal

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

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II F speaker will be the noted philanthropist and friend of the Bohemian  
IV people, Dr. John Timothy Stone, minister of the Fourth Presbyterian  
Church. Reverend Edgar P. Hill and many other prominent personages  
of Chicago Presbyterian churches will also be present.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, a sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the Bohemian Middle-West (sic) Presbyterian Church, Reverend Jos. Krenek of Silver Lake, Minnesota, and another sermon by Dr. A. Barta of Dubuque, Iowa. The evening of Monday, January 4, is reserved for the Bohemian Protestant preachers of Chicago; and Tuesday night there will be a lecture by Dr. Krenek on the timely topic, "By What Can the Slavs Enrich Humanity?" Wednesday night there will be a speech by Dr. F. J. Smetanka on "Bohemia;" Thursday the opening of the classes and a social evening for the pupils will take place; and on Friday will be held the first prayer meeting in the new church.

The edifice is one of the most beautiful and most modern of Bohemian Protestant

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

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churches in this country. Including the real estate and inside

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furnishings, it was built at a cost of \$36,000. Reverend Vanek

tells us that with the exception of \$3,000, the entire amount is subscribed for, and that he expects to have little difficulty in securing the missing \$3,000 among his personal friends.

A sum of \$10,000 was donated by the estate of the Hubbard family, after whom the church is named. The auditorium seats four hundred people; the school-rooms accommodate three hundred and fifty. The structure was built by the contracting firm J. A. Holpuch and Company of Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SVOBODNA OBEC

Yesterday's meeting of the Svobodna Obec [v Chicagu] (Congregation of Bohemian Freethinkers [of Chicago]) was and will remain of great importance to all Free-thinking Bohemians. The group convened in the school of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), and the meeting was opened by the president, Dr. Frantisek Iska, who welcomed a very large attendance at the meeting.....

The constitution and bylaws committee....proposed a number of amendments, all of which were designed to clarify the character and status of the Svobodna Obec as an Illinois corporation in compliance with all laws of the State of Illinois dealing with religious societies, and to make certain that the Svobodna Obec is endowed with all rights and privileges of such a society under the laws of the State of Illinois. All proposed amendments were unanimously adopted.

Article 1, dealing with the principle of the Svobodna Obec, will now read as



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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

follows: "The Svobodna Obec v Chicagu is founded....for the purpose of religious liberalism on the basis of the rationalistic foundation of the Scriptures and articles of faith of all religions; for the teaching and promotion as well as protection of the scientific monistic conception of the world, the propagation of the noble principles and duties derived from this conception which a man owes to himself, to his family, and to human society; for the dissemination of generally recognized principles of morality and the fostering, by written and spoken word, of the freedom of religious thinking and rationalistic morality.

.....

"Anyone who receives services on the occasion of baptisms, weddings, funerals, various family or private emergencies, and by that act gives evidence that his religious convictions are in agreement with the Freethinking principles of the Svobodna Obec, is considered a member of the Svobodna Obec."

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

A new paragraph was added to the provisions concerning the Recnik Svobodne Obce (Speaker of the Svobodna Obec).....

.....  
....The group at the meeting discussed the question of taking over the entire enterprise connected with the erection of the John Huss Memorial. It was agreed that it should be in the hands of a committee. Twenty-five members were then elected, and they were given the right to fill any vacancies by the societies co-operating with the Svobodna Obec in the building of the John Huss Memorial have the right to attend the meetings of the committee and the Svobodna Obec, and they have a voice in making decisions on matters connected with the John Huss Memorial.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

The board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) held an important meeting last night, the last one of this year. The important item on the agenda of that meeting was which of our national organizations will benefit this year by the board's Christmas munificence, and what amounts will be donated to each.....

The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, reported that the pay roll for the month of November amounted to \$2,888.15, which was paid out to fifty-six men employed by the cemetery. The president introduced new representatives, advised them as to their duties, and impressed upon them the fact that the success of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov rests squarely on their shoulders.....

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....The board discussed the financial help that should be given to the John Huss Memorial.....The first proposal was \$500, the second \$1,000, which

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

amount the board appropriated for this purpose. During the debate it was pointed out that the principal purpose of the donation is to show approval of the idea of the John Huss Memorial by such a body as the board of the Cesky Narodni Hrbitor here in Chicago itself, because until this time, most, if not all, of the donations for the John Huss Memorial were coming from the rural districts and smaller communities.

The request of the Druzstvo Pro Postaveni Delnickeho Domu (Workingmen's House Building Association) in Cicero for a contribution was not denied, but the discussion of it was postponed until a future meeting. The reason for the postponement was the fact that the Sokol Karel Jonas is building its home in the very same neighborhood where it was proposed to build the Delnický Dum. It was pointed out that it is a very poor policy to build two expensive public buildings in such a small community as Morton Park, and the board of the Cesky Narodni Hrbitor instructed its secretary to suggest to the two bodies that they pool their resources and erect one building of which the whole Bohemian community in Chicago could justly be proud.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

A letter from the Ustredni Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslных Spolku Pro Oslavy Husovy V Roce 1915 (Central Association of Bohemian Free Thought Societies for the 1915 Commemoration Festivities of John Huss) explaining the program of the body and asking for a loan was read.....A loan of \$50 was approved.

The discussion of the petition of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) was deferred.....

The board took up the subject of Christmas and New Year's donations and decided to contribute....\$2,500 to the Free Thought schools, and \$500 to the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). A long and useless debate about the proposed donation of \$25 to the Cesky Delnický Pevcecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society), during which many an uncalled-for remark was passed, ended with the approval of the donation by a vote of 30 to 4.....

The Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Council for Higher Education) received....\$50;

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1914.

the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), \$25.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1914.

BOHEMIAN CHILDREN ATTRACT ATTENTION IN THE AUDITORIUM

The great ballroom of the Auditorium on Michigan Avenue was filled to capacity yesterday afternoon. The final ceremonies of the exhibition of United Presbyterian Churches of Chicago were held there, and the series of public meetings were held in six different parts of the city. Yesterday's meeting in the Auditorium was addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, William Jennings Bryan, who came from Washington to Chicago for this occasion. He spoke on the topic "Right Is Might". Over one hundred Presbyterian clergymen were seated on the platform, all dressed in their academic gowns, and the front part of the main floor was filled with more than one thousand officers of Chicago Presbyterian churches. Delegates and invited guests were seated in boxes and in the balcony.....

An important attraction of the meeting was a group of twenty-four Bohemian children dressed in Bohemian national costumes who were led to the stage and introduced to the cheering and applauding audience by the Reverend Vaclav Vanek.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1914.

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Mr. Alois Solar's children, the six-year-old Jiricek (Georgie) and ten-year-old Alois, presented as a musical offering the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," played most skilfully on chimes. At the close of the meeting, the children were lined up under a large Bohemian flag on the platform and were photographed. The Bohemian children received a great deal of praise from the principal speaker of the day, Secretary of State Bryan.

In addition to the Bohemian group, there were Belgian and Serbian children, also dressed in national costumes.

The Bohemian children made a deep impression. The group consisted of pupils of the Bohemian Settlement and the Lawndale Bohemian Presbyterian School, both of which are under Reverend Vanek's spiritual supervision. The children sang Bohemian national and folk songs at six different places in Chicago during the past two weeks, and three groups of girls dressed in national costumes danced the well-known Bohemian square dance, "Beseda," under the leadership of Miss Anna Baumruk. The dancing was generally admired. On three occasions, Reverend

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1914.

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Vanek presented speeches on the history of the Bohemian nation.

At the Fourth Presbyterian Church on Lincoln Park Avenue at Delaware Place, a church to which the elite of American society people of Chicago belong, Reverend Vanek arranged a "Bohemian Day". It was attended by 816 people, and the program was entirely Bohemian. It consisted of musical selections presented by Chicago Bohemian artists..... Dr. F. J. Smetanka delivered a speech about the Bohemian people and accompanied his lecture with seventy-five colored stereopticon slides. All this has stirred up great interest in the Bohemian nation among thousands of Americans who attended these functions, and Reverend Vanek, who was the organizer of the events ought to be congratulated on the success with which his efforts have met.

Such meetings should be organized more frequently. They have done a great deal of good and have removed many prejudices. They constitute a fine piece of effective national work.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1914.

THE BOHEMIAN CREMATORY

The crematory of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov underwent an important test yesterday afternoon. It was the final test to make sure that it is in a condition to cremate the remains of such of our departed friends who wish to be cremated, or whose relatives agree to such methods of interment. The test was fully satisfactory, and the remains of the first Bohemian to be cremated in the new incinerators will be, by some strange chance, none other than the Bohemian poet and writer, Josef Bezdek, who died yesterday in the County Hospital.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1914.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE  
CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

A regular meeting of the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) last night.....

Among the incoming letters was one from the Ceska Stulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), inviting the board to the annual inspection of the institutions to be held Saturday, October 25. The inspection will include an exhibit of the inmates' handwork.....

The board of representatives of the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital) inquired by letter whether the board of the Narodni Hrbitov would be interested in buying the \$15,000 worth of bonds the board of the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice expects to issue, and if so, under what conditions.

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The bonds will be secured by a real-estate mortgage on the Hospital's property. They will be issued to facilitate an early start in building an addition to the present home of the Hospital. The board of representatives of the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice mentioned in the letter that the board of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov frequently invests in bonds, and that there is no reason why it should not invest in Bohemian bonds with as good security as any other bonds may offer under favorable conditions. Only two representatives offered their opinions concerning this deal. One advocated the purchase of the bonds; the other was against it and moved that the secretary be instructed to reply in the negative to the letter. His motion was carried, and the secretary will inform the Nemocnice that the board has no cash on hand because of expenses connected with the building of the crematorium.....

Mr. Mencil reported for the building committee on the progress being made with the crematorium.....The stucco work is nearly completed, floors are being

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1914.

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laid, and the incinerators are almost ready.....

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....The treasurer reported an income of \$7,064.79; balance at the last meeting, \$22,511.58; expenses, \$13,476.23; \$15,000 deposited with 3 per cent interest. Cash on hand is \$1,100.11.....

Denní Hlasatel, June 4, 1914.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE FIRST NÁRODNÍ HŘBITOV

A regular meeting of the board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov was held yesterday.....The board approved the payroll of 1st month amounting to 14,034 for seventy-nine employees.....

Chairman Ráncel of the building committee reported on the progress in the building of the crematorium which was not very rapid during the month because the work with the concrete that is being done at present requires more time. When that is finished, the progress will be more rapid.

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Dení 1351, June 1, 1911.

THE 1351st Meeting of the Družstvo

The regular monthly meeting of the Družstvo (Fellowship Society) was held in the Anglo-American School (Czech-Slovak School) 1st night.....

My fellow societies, both from the past and present, reported on the collection of their funds, some of which, in a few cases, exceeded one hundred dollars.....

.....

In view of the fact that the next celebration will be held next month, July 1, no regular monthly meeting will be held in July. The annual meeting of the Družstvo is scheduled for July 15.....

Receipts reported in this meeting were 1,100. Another 2,000 dollars on lots purchased for the Russian Memorial was approved.....

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Denni Hlasatel, May 25, 1914.

SECOND CONVENTION OF THE SLOVANSKE EVANGELICKE  
CIRKVE VE SPOJENYCH STATECH

The Saturday afternoon session of the convention of the Slovanske Evangelicke Cirkve Ve Spojenych Statech (Federation of Slavonic Evangelical Churches of America) was begun at 2 P. M. The Reverend V. Kralicek referred to the establishment of the Slovanske Evanjelicka Podporujici Jednota (Slavonic Evangelical Benevolent Society). The speaker called attention to the fundamentals of such a society and in conclusion said that the society should be founded on a mathematical basis. As Christians we must be honest toward our members, and we must make no promises which cannot be fulfilled. The speaker especially warned against joining old societies only because of their low rates.

At the invitation of Doctor Pisek, it was unanimously resolved that the next convention of the Slovanske Evangelicke Cirkve (Slavonic Evangelical Churches)

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should be held in June of next year in New York City, prior to the departure of the excursion to Bohemia.

The Reverend L. C. Barnes of New York spoke on the establishment of a joint seminary for the education of church workers. The discussion was participated in by the Reverends Zavodsky, Jrbitsky, and Kralicek, Professor Barta, Doctor Grauer and Professor Miskovsky. The entire matter was entrusted to a committee which is to discuss it and make a report on the matter at the next conference.

Another subject of discussion was the creation of a benevolent society. The speaker was the Reverend W. Regnem, who called attention to the success of our brother Slovaks in that respect. The report was received with enthusiasm. Others who spoke on that subject were Reverend Chladek, Moncol, Pisek, Musil and Wokoun. A committee of five members consisting of Reverends Kralicek, Regnem, Mysicka, and Wokoun was elected to work out the structure

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of the benevolent society and at the same time to undertake the necessary agitation.

The colonization committee in its report recommends that the permanent committee, the members of which are: Reverend Hloncol, Louzevsky, Dudycha, Jos. Vanek, Micha, Mokoun, Cernovsky and Dr. J. F. Smetanka, furnish information to Slavonic Evangelists as to where to settle in order to avoid being taken advantage of by various agents and companies.

The resolutions committee recommends sending letters of thanks to the Southern Alliance of Bohemian Methodist Ministers for their extended greetings, and the expression of the Convention's sympathies to families of the sick: Reverend V. Trucha's and Dr. Davis'. On the motion by Dr. Pisek, the officers of the Convention were authorized to send a letter of thanks to Mrs. Jenkins, who made it possible to establish the Slavonic Immigrant Home in New York.

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The committee for the establishment of the joint seminary was selected as follows: Reverends Miskovsky, Lavodsky, Barta, Kralicek, Willa, Strelec, and Pokorny.

The various denominations appointed the following delegates as members of the committee for the Federation of Slavonic Evangelical Churches of America: Methodist: Reverend Blum (for the Poles); Reverend Glejan, (for the Slovaks); Reverend Mysicka and Bladek, (for the Bohemians); Congregational: Reverend J. Prucha, Moncol, Eastl and Doctor F. Lavodsky; Baptists: Reverend Ulad, Kralicek, J. Vanek and Sturman; Presbyterian and Reformed: Reverends Dudycha and Berner, Cunek and Bran.

The committee for the establishment of a joint publication consists of Reverends Duhy and Kralicek, Vachlav Vanek, Eastl and brother Lajzen Sticha, Preucil, Mokoun and Brazda.

This session of the Convention was brought to a close by singing by all, and

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a prayer by Reverend Krenek. A blessing was pronounced by Professor Miskovsky.

The second interdenominational convention cemented the friendship between all our Slavonic Evangelical Churches; ministers became mutually acquainted; and, the Convention, in this way, laid the foundation for a new expansion of Christian work among Slavs of America.

Reverends K. J. Sladek and A. J. Moncol, and Dr. J. F. Smetanka were secretaries of the Convention.

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THE SECOND CONVENTION OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKE  
EVANGELICKE CIRKVE VE SPOJENYCH STATECH

A mass meeting of members of the Cesko-Slovanske Cirkve Ve Spojenych Statech (Bohemian-Slavonic Evangelical Churches in the United States) was held at the Baptist Church on Throop Street Friday evening. The speakers were the following gentlemen: Reverend Miloslav Filipi, Reverend E. Urbitsky, Reverend Pavel Slaby and Reverend Jan Blum. The Church was filled to overflowing and the participants evidently enjoyed the program. The convention was called to order by Reverend Pisek of New York Saturday morning. The chairman, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, opened the meeting and appointed a colonization committee consisting of Reverend A. J. Mancol, chairman, and Brothers K. Brazda, J. Becicka, J. Vavra, and Louis Vokoun.

Letters of greetings were read from the following preachers: Dusek, Rybar, Bicht, Kovar, Cada, Link, Hegar, and Stevcek. Brother Horak, a visitor from Texas, presented greetings of the congregation of which he is a member and said

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that his congregation is in sympathy with all that would lighten the hearts of those present. Mrs. and Mr. Sixta also sent greetings.

The interdenominational organ committee and the book store committee submitted their reports. They urged all Slavonic Evangelical churches to become stockholders of these two enterprises.

Reverend Josef Bren, representative of the Federated Slavonic Protestant Churches, moved that an association of Protestant Federated Churches be formed. His motion brought on a debate in which almost all of the delegates took part, and a committee of sixteen members was appointed to start the preliminary work.

The resolutions committee presented the following resolution of thanks to the Denni Hlasatel:

"To the editorial staff and publishers of the Denni Hlasatel: The Second Interdenominational Convention of Bohemian-Slavonic Evangelical Churches hereby offers

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public thanks to the editors and publishers of the Denni Hlasatel for their offer of space for advertising and articles referring to our convention during its course. For the resolutions committee, Josef Krenkek."

Sincere thanks were offered to the members of Protestant churches in Chicago for hospitality shown to out-of-town delegates.

The convention adopted a resolution concerning the celebration of the John Huss anniversary in the year 1915, recommending: (1) work with increased energy on preparations for the John Huss jubilee celebration; (2) commemoration of the anniversary in every community; (3) the arranging of open-air meetings with good speakers. (4) the arranging of demonstrations; (5) the holding of lectures with slides; (6) that the celebrations be imbued with the enthusiasm and spirit of John Huss and characterized by lusty singing; (7) that those celebrating the day be urged to support all decent nondenominational celebrations; (8) that the literature be distributed freely; (9) that pictures of John Huss and scenes referring to that period be shown; (10) that the celebration be started early

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this fall (11) the installation in each church of an appropriate memorial of the occasion; (12) the organizing of a large pilgrimage to Bohemia under the direction of Reverend Pisek as its chairman; (13) the formation of a federation of Evangelical churches; (14) the formation of denominational unions in America for the purpose of arranging a John Huss day.

The meeting was adjourned at two o'clock in the afternoon and all those in attendance assembled before the First Methodist Church where a group photograph was taken.

In all Bohemian Evangelical churches meetings are called for today, both in the afternoon and in the evening, at which the convention delegates will speak.

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CONVENTION OF BOHEMIAN-SLAVONIC  
EVANGELICAL FAITHS

The proceedings of the Second Interdenominational Convention of all Cesko-Slovanske Evangelicke Cirkve ve Spojenych Statech (Bohemian-Slavonic Evangelical Faiths in the United States) were opened with a prayer led by the Reverend F. T. Bastel. At 9:30 in the morning, the convention was called to order by the temporary chairman, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, and the following gentlemen were elected to office: Chairman, Vaclav Vanek; first vice-chairman, Reverend E. Vrbitsky from Silver Lake, Minnesota; second vice-chairman, Reverend V. Kralicek from Chicago; secretary, Reverend V. Dudycha from Chicago; and recording secretaries, Reverend K. J. Sladek, Crete, Nebraska; and the Reverend A. J. Moncol, Holdingford, Minnesota.

The following visitors were introduced to the participants in this convention: Dr. Chas. I. Edwards and wife of Iowa City, Iowa; Professor O. C. Graner,

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Chicago; Dr. Anderson and Dr. C. J. McConnell, both of Chicago.

As to the need of an official organ representative of the Bohemian Evangelical faiths, the following gentlemen presented their personal views: Vaclav Hlavaty, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Jan Prucha, Cleveland, Ohio; and M. J. Sladek, Crete, Nebraska.

After a debate on this question,.....a committee was chosen to take further action in reference to the official organ and bookselling business, and the following gentlemen were named: Reverend Jan Prucha, Mr. Alois Vokoun, Reverend M. J. Sladek, Reverend Josef Bren, Reverend Pisek, Reverend Vaclav Vanek, and the Reverend Kralicek. By next Saturday this committee is to have ready a detailed report on the proposals for an official organ and a book-selling establishment.

The secretary read a letter sent by the chairman of the general assembly of

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the Presbyterian faith, now in session in Chicago, in which the chairman stated that the convention adopted the following resolution, which we present in translation:

"Being informed of the convention of our Bohemian and Slovak brothers now in session in Chicago from May 21 to May 25, inclusive, our general assembly of all Presbyterian faiths in the United States hereby expresses its interest and concern in your Slavonic convention and in the work of our dear Slavonic fellow citizens. We, too, want to take an active part with you in the celebrations commemorating your great countryman and religious leader, John Huss, on July 6, 1915.

"We hope that your meeting will be a great event for all of you and also for us, because we want to go along with you in your work for a higher and purer life and a true brotherly love.

"Yours in brotherly love,

"A. J. Shrever."

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This resolution of our American brothers was accepted with great applause, and the resolutions committee was ordered to send a reply thanking the general assembly of the Presbyterian faith.

Brother F. Moralek delivered an address about the proposed establishment of the Evangelical Slavonic Publishing Company, and he cited from his rich experiences how such an organization could be formed. After a debate in which many of the brothers took part, it was agreed to send Brother Moralek's recommendations to the resolutions committee. It was also agreed by the assembly that the resolutions committee thank the Denni Klasatel for the interest it has shown in our convention. The session was then adjourned with a prayer.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, again with song and prayer, led by the Reverend V. Kralicek. The members agreed to ask the

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brother delegate, Reverend Miller of New York, who is an American, and who out of sympathy with us has learned the Bohemian language, to speak to us; and Miss Elizabeth Davis was also requested to address the assembly. Miss Davis is an American, and is the manager of the Slavonic Mission School for Girls at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. She was introduced and spoke very well in Bohemian.

The convention members were really astonished by the accomplishments of Reverend Miller and Miss Davis and value their friendship deeply. These two respected members of ours, in their intercourse with their many American friends, can create a feeling of respect for the Slav foreigner. When these two spoke, many delegates cried with joy--such is the power of love for one another when applied with the help of God.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the resolutions committee:

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Messrs. Krenek, Hlad, Musil, Dudycha, and Lavodsky.....

Now the Slovak Protestants should celebrate the five-hundredth anniversary of John Huss was explained by the Reverend Bishop of New York. The speaker, with his customary pithy delivery, grouped his address around the following points: 1. Work more energetically for Christ and our nation. 2. Let us begin to prepare for the celebration this year to the best of our abilities. 3. Arrange outdoor encampments in the country and in the cities, and thus reach everyone to whom our Huss is dear. 4. Invite the best men of each state to work along with us--those who would lay stress upon freedom of thought, which was defended by our Huss. 5. At our lectures use stereopticon views or moving pictures depicting the life of Huss. 6. Sing! We are a nation of singers, and the song "Kdo Jste Bozi Bojovnici" (You Who Are God's Warriors), or Huss's own song, "Jezu Kriste Stredry Kneze" (Jesus Christ, Bountiful Priest), will prove to all listeners just what Huss was. 7. Support all countrymen who honor Huss at their celebrations. Everyone evaluates

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Huss from his own standpoint and honors him accordingly, and we in turn as Hussites follow him in his teachings, and so inform the public. 8. Distribute literature relating to the life of Huss. 9. Let us not be afraid of pictures! The great teacher, Jan Amos Komensky, whom in all justice we call our own, recommends the use of pictures from life for life! 10. Boldly proclaim that Huss is all ours! Work among our denominations now, and do not wait until the last minute. 11. Arrange a trip to Bohemia in the year 1915, and go in a body.

"Let us not forget," said Dr. Pisek, "that every pilgrim from America will testify his love for the old country. The last and the most weighty point of how to commemorate the life of Huss is to build up a great Huss Evangelical central unit in this congress since the one Christ, by his love, brings us closer to one another and to our master, John Huss. Let us get together to commemorate his life! Let us make Huss's work our work."

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"I see," said Dr. Pisek in conclusion, "a new era of our Slavonic Zion in America, and it is not far away if each of us becomes a ray of light emanating from the character and moral purity of Huss."

The oration of Dr. Pisek was received with great applause, after which a ten-minute recess was announced.

After the recess, Reverend Vaclav Vanek spoke of the immigration and colonization questions, and proposed that a list of all Slavonic denominations be given to immigrants when they arrive at the various ports of entry.

After a debate, it was agreed to have such a list published.

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With a prayer by the Reverend Sladek, the afternoon meeting was brought to a close.

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Denni Khasatel, May 22, 1914.

THE SECOND CONVENTION OF ALL BOHEMIAN-SLAVONIC  
CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Second Convention of all Bohemian-Slavonic Evangelical Churches in the United States was opened with a sociable meeting in the Bethlehem Church, 1853 South Loomis Street last night at eight o'clock. A welcoming address was given by Reverend V. Vanek of Chicago, chairman of the temporary committee.

The participants in the convention were greeted by the old worker, Reverend E. A. Adams of Chicago, who is American born, and who learned the Bohemian language because of his love for the Bohemians.

Then followed the answers of five delegates of five individual churches. The Reverend Doctor Vincent Pisek from New York spoke for the Presbyterians; Reverend Jan Musil of Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the meeting on behalf of the Congregational Church; the old Slovak Baptist preacher, the Reverend August Keereis from Creighton, Pennsylvania, brought greetings from the Baptists of

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his section; Reverend V. J. Louzecky of Cleveland, Ohio represented the Methodists; and the Reverend V. Dudycha officiated for the Reformed Church.

The program of the evening consisted of vocal solos and choral selections rendered by the entire chorus. The Reverend Vaclav Losa of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania led in prayers; the Reverend F. Pokorny of Elly, Iowa spoke with a great deal of sympathy about the sickness of the Reverend V. Prucha; the last address was delivered by the Reverend A. J. Boncol of Holdingford, Minnesota, in his melodious Slovak language.

A conference dealing with the publication of books and of a united Evangelical newspaper will be held in the Bohemian Settlement House at 1831 South Racine Avenue today.

The afternoon discussion will be devoted to the topic, "How should the American Bohemian Protestants celebrate the memorable year 1915?" It will begin at two o'clock.

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For eight o'clock in the evening a mass meeting is scheduled at the First Baptist Church, 1609 South Throop Street, where the following preachers will deliver addresses: Reverend Edward Wrbitzky of Silver Lake, Minnesota; Reverend Miloslav Filipi of Tyndall, South Dakota; Reverend A. P. Slabey of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the Reverend Jan Blum, a Pole.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1914.

A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION  
Catholic Bohemians Have A Truly Glorious Day

The day before yesterday and again yesterday we published preliminary reports of the celebrations contemplated for the benefit of the church of St. Jan Nepomucky on the so-called "Mala (Small) South Side". This "Mala South Side" is one of our oldest Bohemian settlements in Chicago, and it claims a history of almost a half century.

Our statement that a large number of the old settlers would come to this celebration was justified, because, although many are not living here now, they came to renew old acquaintances and interests in the old "Mala South Side", and to lend a helping hand at an opportune time. We were not disappointed in the least. On the contrary, our expectations were more than satisfied, because our threefold celebration was a success in every respect, and the arrangements committee may be well pleased with the results.

First, we must explain why we speak of a threefold celebration. First of all,

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on the corner of West 30th Street and South Lowe Avenue, there now stands a beautiful temple, just recently completed, which has become the successor of the old parish church consecrated in the name of Jan Nepomucky, although this old church is still standing at the corner of West 25th Street and South Princeton Avenue.

Even though there have been services in the new church since its completion on March 8 of this year, nevertheless the church was never officially consecrated and turned over to the public. It was decided to wait with this celebration until an auspicious occasion presented itself, and a better time than last Sunday could not have been chosen. Last Sunday was the day following the celebration of St. John, which falls on Saturday.

Here in our American parishes we always celebrate a saint's day on the following Sunday; therefore, last Sunday was also celebrated as a pilgrimage, and at the same time the church and the rest of the parish buildings were consecrated. Finally, a confirmation ceremony was performed in the newly

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consecrated church.

We have made references before to our new temple and the history of our parish. Today we must add that the founder of our parish, Jan Nepomucky, was the Reverend William Coka, who was succeeded by the Right Reverend Frantisek Boubal, who is now a priest at the parish of St. Ludmila; and finally was followed by the Reverend A. J. Novacek, to whom responsibility for building the new church belongs.

To the preceding reference we may add that the edifice is a combination of styles. The lower floor is reserved principally for church services. The school will take up the entire first floor, to the rear of which are a number of rooms set aside as living quarters for the schoolteacher sisters and the order of the Benedictine Sisters.

This ingenious arrangement of this beautiful church was the work of the architect, Mr. Rezny, and the principal builder, Mr. Josef Strnad, Jr.

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Yesterday's triple celebration was begun shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon, when all of the societies which we named yesterday assembled in a small park situated at the corner of South Halsted and 30th Streets, and waited there for the rest of the group, including the Right Reverend Bishop Rhode and his retinue of clergy from South Chicago. As soon as Bishop Rhode and his company arrived, the line swung into action, marching along 33rd Street to Union Avenue, Union Avenue to 29th Street and Lowe Avenue; then the marchers all walked to the new church, stopped while everybody stood at attention; finally the Bishop and the rest of the clergy filed between the two columns of marchers into the rectory, where many of the other clergy had already retired.

The leading marshals of the procession were Alderman Richert, Alderman Ryan, and F. Cerny, representing the Prvni Ustredni Jednota (First Central Union). A. Adam headed the cadets, Frantisek Vavrin lead the Katolicti Lesnici (Catholic Foresters), and Frantisek Jana was Mr. Varin's assistant.

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The line of march started with mounted police leading, followed by officers on foot. The cadets marched next. Then came the Sokols (Gymnasts) and Sokolky (Women Gymnasts) with their band of musicians; individual societies of the Prvni Ustredni Jednota, the military band from Town of Lake, Mr. Lhotak leading; Katolicti Lesnic, and a deputation of societies in automobiles and other conveyances. Next came the communicants, boys and girls, and last in line were little maids of honor dressed in white.

This procession was the largest ever seen on our "Mala South Side", and it roused the well-deserved interest of all the onlookers who lined both sides of the street. The housetops were decorated with banners and flags in commemoration of this auspicious event.

The ceremony proper of blessing the church was begun at about three o'clock. Bishop Rhode performed this ceremony with the assistance of the Bohemian clergy. The Bishop then spoke in English, after which an address in Bohemian was given.



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Next in order came the communion ceremony, which included about two hundred children with their godmothers and godfathers in attendance, and also communion for the adults. After this ceremony was ended the assembled societies marched away from the church, by two bands playing merrily, to Liberty Hall at 30th Street and Union Avenue, where in a short time a friendly and very animated entertainment was in full swing. This reminded us of the entertainments in the old homeland at the country fairs. The hall was so crowded that hardly any more could have secured entrance, and no doubt many stayed until quite late.

The proceeds of this entertainment were undoubtedly large, and they will be used for the support of the new church.

The central arrangements committee was composed of the following countrymen: Messrs. Moulis, Knetl, Reysek, Vlazny, and Ditrich. Other members gave them a helping hand, so that the success of this threefold celebration practically belongs to the whole parish. All of the members were very happy because the

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weather conditions were ideal. All members of our parish and also our spiritual adviser may be proud of the work, which was crowned with such success. But above all, we may be proud of our parish, whose members will surely not become inactive now, but on the contrary, will serve their church with greater interest from now on.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES OF THE ČESKÝ  
NÁRODNÍ HŘIBTOV

The meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Český Národní Hřibtov, (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held at the usual place yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. John Pecha. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the bills payable ordered paid.

The salaries paid to the forty-two employees during the month of March amounted to \$2,447.38.

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In accordance with the report read by the financial secretary, 11 burial lots were sold for \$1,118. Cash on hand from the month of February was \$13,587.61. Receipts reported at yesterday's meeting amounted to \$4,299.13, expenditures

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

totalled \$8,663.31 and \$8,000 lent on a note as security, so that now the financial secretary has on hand the sum of \$1,493.43 (sic).

W. H. (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1914.

MEETING OF THE SBOR ZASTUPCU CESKO-NARODNIHO HRBITOVA

The regular monthly meeting of the Sbor Zastupcu Cesko-Narodniho Hrbitova (Society of Representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery) was held yesterday at the usual place. After reading the minutes of the last meeting and announcing the bills payable, the secretary proceeded to the reading of letters.

The first item to be read was the proclamation of the Straz Osvojenych (Guard of the Enlightened), in which an appeal was made to Bohemian rationalist societies and Bohemian individuals to become more active in behalf of the rationalist cause than they have hitherto been. For the purpose of furthering national rationalist activity, the Straz Osvojenych is undergoing reorganization. It therefore invites all rationalist societies to join the new organization and to send their representatives. The annual dues are a mere two dollars. The money received in dues will be used to arrange lectures and for other educational purposes. Although the preliminary meeting has been held,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1914.

it is not too late to join. At this first meeting, Mr. Frank Masek, Sr. was elected representative, and the annual fee was fixed at two dollars.

The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, announced that the February payroll amounted to \$234.82, and that forty people were employed in the Bohemian National Cemetery. Referring to the reports of the various committees, Mr. Mencl said that the building committee had very little to announce. Because of the severe cold weather, the construction of the building has been delayed. He reported that the contract for the building of an oven in the crematorium was given to the Jarvis Engineering Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, which submitted the most advantageous bid. Investigation....has revealed that this firm is reliable and trustworthy in its transactions.....The oven will cost \$6,500.

Some of the representatives called attention to the promise of Mr. Randak, the builder of the crematorium, that the building would be under roof long ago, but all such objections were overruled, because it was realized that the extreme cold weather hampered building activities.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1914.

Mr. Joseph Smejkal announced that he had visited the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. He believes that the Sbor Narodniho Hrbetova will be exempt from the payment of income taxes because it is a nonprofit organization. The chairman, Mr. Jan Pecha, later called the attention of the representatives to the sixtieth anniversary celebration of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Society) to be held at the Sokol Chicago Hall on the afternoon of March 22. The celebration will be followed by an evening theatrical performance in the Cesko-Slovansky Hall. Everyone is invited to attend.

Mr. Frank Masek made a motion that those present honor the deceased members of the rationalist societies by rising from their seats. This act of respect was duly carried out. It was further resolved that our representatives send a wreath of flowers to be placed on the graves of the deceased brothers in St. Louis. The secretary was likewise authorized to send a letter of congratulations to the St. Louis brothers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1914.

Mr. Sedlacek called attention to the meeting to be held soon in Pilsen Park in protest of the statement made by Professor Roose that the Bohemians and Slovaks are undesirable as immigrants.

For the purpose of beautifying the graves, the sum of \$600 was deposited by Louise Cadok, Marie Dobes, Emma Kufner, and Joseph Kostner.

The committee on arrangements was ordered to select a subcommittee to arrange for the Memorial Day celebration.

The report of the financial secretary showed the following: cash from the last meeting, \$12,489; receipts, \$4,831.55; disbursements, \$3,463.95; balance, \$13,857.61. Of this balance, \$10,000 has been deposited at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest. The cash on hand reported by the financial secretary is \$3,857.61.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

#### A MEMORABLE CELEBRATION

In spite of the sudden change in weather--it turned unusually cold--a great number of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) and their friends assembled yesterday afternoon in order to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the first Bohemian crematorium in the world. It is the first one in the whole world because the Austrian government, in its subservience to the Catholic Church, prohibits the Bohemians from building a crematorium for themselves in the Old Country. A great deal has been said and written about the steps which led to the decision to build a Bohemian crematorium in Chicago. Most of it is contained in the reports of the meetings of the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov, and, therefore, our public is well aware of the fact that the board hesitated for a long time before it decided to embark on such a huge undertaking. At last the happy decision was made but the board was of the opinion that an adequate crematorium could be built for much less than the board is spending on

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BOHEMIANS

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV the present structure.

The building was begun in October, and now the foundation is all ready and several feet of the main walls have been built. If the weather is favorable, at least to some extent, the rebuilding of the old chapel will begin soon.

Since the venture has reached its present state of development, the moment has arrived for the special ceremonies decided upon by the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov--the commemoration of the laying of the cornerstone. Within this cornerstone will be placed important documents referring to the life of the Bohemian colony in Chicago. This is a significant moment in the lives of Chicago's Freethinking Bohemians.

The representatives assembled yesterday shortly after 1:00 P.M. in the offices of the cemetery, where all documents to be put into the cornerstone, were made ready for the ceremony. The assembled delegates and guests proceeded to the site of the building near whose northwest corner a speaker's platform had been

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV erected. The cornerstone was placed on the platform while the chairman of the board of representatives, Mr. Jan Pecha, opened the ceremony. He greeted all those present and said:

"Friends! A moment of rare significance has arrived. It is the historic moment when we, Bohemians of Chicago, are laying the foundation of an undertaking which symbolizes our liberal principles and crowns the work we have done in trying to make this cemetery worthy of our nation.

"Cremation is the most advanced, most progressive method of interment. This, therefore, is a red-letter day in the history of Chicago Bohemians; this is the day when we lay the cornerstone of the first Bohemian crematorium in the whole world. Our brothers in the old country are under a reactionary government, a government dominated by the Roman priesthood. They are forbidden to build a crematorium in their country and are obliged, therefore, to take the bodies of their enlightened men abroad in order to give them the funeral to which

WGA (11) 1913

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV they are entitled, a funeral by fire.

"It is with gratitude that we today remember our friends who, in the seventies of the last century, founded this beautiful cemetery of ours, upon which we are now building a crematorium. Many of us remember clearly the beginnings of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov. And for possession of one of the most beautiful cemeteries, not only in Chicago but in the whole United States, we have to be thankful to--priests. When Bohemian lodges and societies began to try to free themselves from the yoke of priests, an attempt caused by the confiscation of the church property of the St. Wenceslaus Society on De Koven Street, Mr. F. B. Zdrubek, at that time the chief editor of Svornost, suggested in his speech of January 7, 1877, the necessity of a cemetery for Freethinking Bohemians. The idea took root among the lodges of the Cesko-Slovenske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), and their leaders started looking around for a site where the bodies of their friends could be laid for eternal peace. The Illinois Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovanske

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV Podporujici Spolky, composed until that time principally of representatives of the Lodges Vernost (Fidelity) No. 8, and Praha (Prague), No. 13 and Rovnost (Equality) No. 14, soon found a suitable location and purchased sixty-three acres of ground for a cemetery. But the plan of using this property for burial purposes was abandoned when three other benevolent societies, the Cesky Narodni Podporujici Spolek (Bohemian National Benevolent Society), the Pokrok (Progress), and the Cesky Delnický Podporujici Spolek (Bohemian Workingmen's Benevolent Society), joined the Illinois Grand Lodge, which at the meeting of February 12, 1877, decided to lay the foundation of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov. Soon the necessary ground was acquired, and the cemetery begun. It grew rapidly and soon was larger than any other Bohemian institution in the United States. The more recent history of the success of the cemetery is well known to all of us. Today we may point with pride to our accomplishments in connection with this monumental enterprise. Let us then express the hope that any and all undertakings of Freethinking Bohemians may meet with similar success.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV "Before concluding, I consider it a pleasant duty to thank all Bohemian periodicals which helped and supported us in our efforts. My thanks go also to all members of the board of representatives, past and present, who have done all they could to assure success to our 'field of eternal peace,' and to make the cemetery a dignified final abode for our friends. Permit me to express our appreciation also to all patrons and supporters. I am sure that our sentiments of gratitude to all those I have mentioned are fully shared by everybody who is interested in the Bohemian community life in America, and all those I greet with a sincere '**Na Zdar**' (To Success)!"

This speech received a very warm reception, in spite of the prevailing "Siberian" cold. The whole audience replied with a resounding "Nazdar," and the principal speaker of the day, Dr. Frantisek Iska, took the platform. In view of the extreme cold, he shortened his speech to a few minutes, but put into it all the feeling and significance that he would have put into a long oration. He said:

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV "The building whose cornerstone we are laying today, is to symbolize the fulfillment and culmination of our national cemetery. In the comparatively short space of a lifetime, the cemetery has grown from a humble beginning to a huge enterprise, the size of which is a testimonial to the numerical strength of the freethinking group among the Chicago Bohemians. The total cost of all that has been used here for the adornment of individual graves and of the cemetery as a whole, runs into millions of dollars. This cost is eloquent testimony to the economic progress that has crowned the efforts of Chicago Bohemians, their ability, their diligence, their courage, and their perseverance. And the general appearance of the cemetery, as well as that of individual graves, speaks for the cultural progress of our people, who have said good-by to all those funny little things which decorate the graves of those whose lives are still rooted in superstition. Our stones and monuments are of considerable artistic value, and with the beautiful floral decorations, prove the Bohemians' sense of real beauty. These cultural values will be enhanced by a monumental structure; the board of representatives will stint no money, but will enable the architect, contractor, and all those who are working on

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV the building to create an edifice of permanent beauty and value. Let us remember that this building will survive us, that it will stand when those who speak our beautiful Bohemian language are probably fewer in number. And if, by the cessation of immigration and by the complete assimilation of our fourth or fifth generation into an American nation of one single language, the Bohemians should disappear in this country, this building will remain as a permanent monument to their efforts and to their Bohemian characteristics, the most marked feature of which is courage--courage to seek truth and to fight for liberty.

"I am sure that I speak for all Freethinking Bohemians, not only in Chicago but throughout these United States, when I offer an expression of thanks to the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbitor for helping, by building this Crematorium, to preserve in America a permanent evidence of the fact that our Bohemian people here were progressive at a time when all around them, reactionary influences were still strongest. May this crematorium in a Bohemian cemetery proclaim to all those who come after us, that

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BOHEMIANS

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1913.

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IV Bohemians in America were the pioneers of progress in their methods of burying their dead, as well as in every other way."

Dr. Iska's speech received enthusiastic applause. He was followed by a member of the board of representatives and chairman of the building committee, Mr. Mencl, who thanked his committee and the whole board for their co-operation.....He read the names of all the organizations that had sent in something to be placed in the cornerstone.....[Some seventy organizations are named, including the periodicals Denni Hlasatel, Svornost, Spravedlnost, Vesmir and Svojan.] The ceremonies were then concluded.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1913.

THE NEW CREMATORIUM

[Drawing, three columns-fourth of a page, floor plan and vertical cross section of the crematorium].

A memorable celebration will be held at the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) tomorrow. The cornerstone of the new crematorium will be laid. Construction of the crematorium has already begun, and with favorable weather, this beautiful structure, replacing the old chapel, will be finished in a few weeks.....

Elaborate preparations have been made for tomorrow's ceremonies. All societies had been requested well in advance to prepare for the occasion, and to forward to the administration of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov all documents which should be placed in the cornerstone..... The entire Bohemian public is cordially invited to attend the celebration and to witness the formal beginning of the work on a building which will grace the whole cemetery.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1913.

The above drawing, prepared by Architect Randák, provides some idea of the arrangement and size of the crematorium.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HŘBITOV

The regular monthly meeting of the board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held last night in the hall of the Česko-Anglická Svobodomyslná Skola (Bohemian-English Free-Thought School.....

The payment of all bills, mostly for building work done during the month--including the building of the crematorium--was approved. President Jan Pech cautioned the secretary to make a separate record of the latter bills, in order to determine the exact cost of the crematorium as easily and as accurately as possible.....

The pay roll for the past month shows fifty-six employees whose combined salaries totaled \$2,830.74.....

The Česká Dobročinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Society) has sent in

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1913.

a letter protesting against the remark of one of the representatives who charged that the Society was supporting people who do not deserve it. After a debate concerning this letter, it was agreed to reply to the effect that no charge of this kind has been brought to the official knowledge of the board of representatives.....

Mr. Mencl presented the report of the buildings committee, and announced that the laying of the cornerstone of the Crematorium will be celebrated in a festive manner next Sunday. The ceremonies will start exactly at 1:00 P.M. The architect, Mr. Fróntišek Randák, reported that the work on the basement has been finished, and should the weather be favorable, all work with the exception of the roof may be completed in six weeks. Next Sunday, just before it is torn down, the old chapel will be photographed.....

Mr. Hladovec expressed the wish that a priest, or a Protestant minister, might be tolerated in the Cemetery as a private person, provided he did not use any ceremonial clothing, i. e., that he appear in civilian attire. He complained

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1913.

that the board had been intolerant and narrow minded at times, and that such attitudes should be avoided. As long as neither Freethinkers nor the Cemetery are offended, we should keep hands off.....If a president of a Free-Thought society is permitted to conduct a funeral service, regardless of his in-experience or lack of knowledge, and to behave as clumsily and shamefully as you please, there should be no objection to letting a sectarian present a decent sermon, providing he does not offend anybody. The board agreed with this interpretation.....

The board agreed to grant the following contributions: Free-Thought schools, \$2,500; Česká Útulna A Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), \$500; Matice Vyššího Vzdělání (Council for Higher Education), \$50; Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Workingmen's Singing Society), \$25.

Income reported last meeting, \$6,848.66; balance carried from last month, \$29,703.13; total, \$31,751.79 (sic). Expenses, \$11,502.60; in treasurer's hands, \$20,249.19.....

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HRBITOV

(Summary)

A monthly meeting of the board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held under the chairmanship of President J. Pecha last night. The pay roll for the past month amounted to \$3,646.69, the high amount being explained by the fact that there were five paydays in October. Letters from a number of orders and lodges were read, dealing with the idea of building a John Huss monument in the newly opened section of the cemetery. Since all of the members were against this proposal, the board agreed to abandon the idea.

Cash on hand reported in the previous meeting was \$24,454.29; income in October, \$6,283.40; total, \$30,737.69. Expenses in October amounted to \$5,834.56. The sum of \$20,000 was lent out at 3 per cent interest. The amount on hand with the treasurer is \$4,903.13.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Oct. 18, 1918.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF  
SS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS

The solemn dedication of the new SS. Cyril and Methodius Church took place yesterday afternoon. The church is located at 50th Street near Hermitage Avenue, and its cornerstone was laid July 14 of this year. The celebration was participated in by numerous clergy-men and a multitude of our Catholic countrymen not only from Town of Lake, but also from other parts of the city. It was preceded by an impressive parade in which many Catholic organizations were represented. The dedication ceremony itself was performed by Bishop J. E. Quigley.

After the Mass which followed the dedication and was celebrated by the Reverend Frantisek Dobal of St. Lukilla Church, there was a reception for the attending clergy in the parish house.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HRBITOV

The board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) held its regular monthly meeting yesterday.....

Finally the report of the crematorium building committee was read. This report disclosed the fact that the committee accepted the bid of the Olson and Nelson Company for stone work. This firm's offer amounted to \$15,475 and was some \$6,000 lower than the second lowest bid. This situation caused the committee to make a careful investigation of the firm and draw a binding contract with a guarantee.

The brick work was contracted for with the Bohemian firm of Jos. Ruš and Son for \$8,598. Here also there was a considerable difference between the lowest and the second lowest bid--almost \$4,000. The least difference was found among the bids for the hardware. The bid of \$9,795 of the firm of Černý Pikas

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1913.

and Company was accepted in preference to one which was only \$105 higher. A member of the committee then read the text of the contract with Mr. Randák, the committee's architect. An amendment was added to the contract to the effect that the crematorium must be finished by November 1, 1914. . . . .  
. . . . .

Income and expenditure reported in the meeting: \$5,222.15 and \$4,412.34 respectively.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1913.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. WENCESLAUS CHURCH

The Catholic community of St. Wenceslaus Church at De Koven and Desplaines Streets held a significant celebration yesterday. It commemorated the golden anniversary of the St. Wenceslaus Church and of the founding of the community itself. The prevailing beautiful autumn weather was an inducement to large crowds of our Catholic countrymen from other parts of Chicago to assemble around the historic church and help their local friends celebrate the festive event. Both the streets mentioned, as well as Bunker, Canal, and also, to some degree, Halsted Street, had put on a holiday garb for this occasion: From the roofs of our countrymen's houses waved American and Bohemian flags, and many also carried garlands and festoons of fresh greenery and flowers. The school, the church, and the parish, in addition to all such decorations, were also adorned with flags of papal colors. The inside of the church made a surprisingly beautiful impression with its profuse decoration of fir tree branches and thousands of lights. Its pews and all standing room were filled to capacity long before the ceremonies started, and the doors had to be closed in order to stop the multitudes.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1913.

The celebration consisted of a festive sermon preached by the Right Reverend Bishop Josef. M. Koudelka of Superior, Wisconsin. He spoke in Bohemian and his discussion centered around the golden jubilee of the church and the life of St. Wenceslaus, whose church celebration took place yesterday. After the sermon, Reverend Havlovic, with the assistance of Reverend Kohlbeck and Reverend Ženíšek, celebrated a High Mass which was also attended by Archbishop J. E. Quigley and his chancellor. The Archbishop gave a short address in English in which he complimented Bohemian Catholic communities on their loyalty and progress. The music and choral singing were directed by our well-known conductor, Mr. Jan Geringer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

(Summary)

The recent meeting of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was opened by President Pecha.....The printed circular of the Patronat Skoly Vojta Naprstek (Trustees of the Vojta Naprstek School) addressed to the board of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov was read in the meeting and caused a great deal of discussion. The circular dealt with the misunderstanding between the Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslné (Bohemian Free Thought Trustees), Skoly Vojta Naprstek, and the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) in regard to the method of appointing and paying the teachers, and requested the board to voice its agreement with the point of view of the Patronat.....From the discussion it became

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1913.

apparent that a large majority of the trustees approved the standpoint of the Zdruzeni..... and the subsequently offered motion to table the circular and express confidence in the Zdruzeni was passed almost unanimously.  
....

Of special interest among the expense items was the amount of \$4,352.77 paid to the Kaspar State Bank for County Hospital bonds bought as an investment at ninety-six and a fraction. Also the pay roll for August amounted to the unusually high sum of \$3,560.70.

All of the representatives were surprised by Mr. F. Kopecky's proposal to build a John Huss monument in the newly opened section of the Cemetery. The four-hundredth (sic) anniversary of the martyr death of John Huss will be commemorated next year, and it would be a matter of considerable merit for the board to devote some four or five thousand dollars to the honoring of this famous Bohemian fighter for the freedom of conscience. During the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 191<sup>3</sup>8.

ensuing debate it was pointed out that the board should be careful with its money now that the crematorium is to be built, for it will cost approximately \$75,000. The new sewer will cost about \$10,000; there will be heavy expenses with the improvements on Foster Avenue and 40th Avenue; and the cemetery is not making much money this year.....

It was argued that there are so many Bohemian national organizations that are in need of support, such as the John Huss Memorial Building, Cesko-Americka Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital), and public enterprises, that it would not be advisable to start something new again. As a compromise it was suggested that a bust of John Huss or a memorial tablet could be placed in the new crematorium. But no formal motion was made one way or another, and the matter was left to be thought through by the representatives.

The financial report showed \$74,212.<sup>82</sup> as the balance from July; income

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1913.

during August, \$5,285.42; expenses, \$28,853.79, which leaves ready cash of \$23,644.48, of which \$20,000 was deposited in a bank at three per cent interest and \$3,644.48 left with the treasurer.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1913.

A YEARLY INSPECTION OF THE ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HRBITOV

Yesterday morning brought together fifty representatives of various Bohemian organizations who compose the board of trustees of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery). They met at the Cemetery in order to undertake the regular annual inspection under the guidance of the executive committee, composed of Messrs. Šmejkal, Kralovec, and Kopcký. Manager Tuma was on hand to point out all improvements, additions, and changes that took place during the past year.....

The inspection tour started in the basement of the administration building, which just recently received a new outer wall replacing the old wooden one, which had to be removed because of its poor condition.....

The next stop was the boiler room, which has now been separated from the hothouse by a new wall.....

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1913.

The pumping station, where things are as they were last year with the exception of a few minor details was visited only for the benefit of new representatives who were not yet familiar with all of the equipment of the Cemetery.....

From the pumping station the group was conducted through the Cemetery proper and had occasion to express satisfaction on the excellent condition of the walks and lanes, and to inspect the newly opened section of the grounds.....

Someone remarked on the American flags with which a number of graves were decorated....and received the explanation that the graves thus marked are the graves of the deceased members of the Cemetery board of trustees.....

The principal point of interest, however, was the burial vaults where the proposed crematorium is to be built.....The explanation as to how the crematorium will fit into the present picture, where it will be placed, where the new chapel will stand, and what part of the proposed building will be

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Denni Elisatel, Sept. 1, 1913.

devoted to use as a columbarium was given by Mr. Landin, the architect  
whose plans have been adopted by the board of trustees.....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1913.

DEDICATION CELEBRATIONS IN LISLE

[Two half-tones, two column-quarter of a page,  
Convent of Sacred Heart and addition to St. Procopius College]

Some twenty-five miles southwest of Chicago in a very handsome, undulating part of Du Page County, surrounded by deep forests, green meadows, and picturesque rural scenery, lies the little community of Lisle, Illinois. This small settlement might have remained forever without any significance if it were not for the Chicago Bohemian Order of Benedictines. It was they who made a community of it now known throughout Bohemian-America--a community which, it may be justly said, should, for all non-Catholic Bohemians in America, serve as a splendid example of enterprising spirit, kindness, and self-sacrificing helpfulness. These qualities can be appreciated more thoroughly because here they are devoted to scholastic purposes, to the building of Bohemian young men--our future leaders in this country--and finally to the benefit of our orphans and old people.

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Donni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1913.

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Now we will see, lined in Lisle, by example in the College of St. Benedict, which is the only Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States; and a building for the orphan and old people's home which was on one side of the tract of fertile soil. Little wonder that these two institutions at Lisle have Lisle! Both the College and the orphanage were erected right from the start, and soon it became necessary to build an addition to the College in order to accommodate the steadily growing number of students who are being sent to Lisle from Bohemian and Slovak settlements all over the United States.

The original College building was built for the Benedictine Monastic Order of Benedictines with the help of contributions from Bohemian citizens of Chicago and Bohemian Catholics in the whole country. The addition was paid for by the order alone, just as the order alone paid for the building of the Sacred Heart Convent in Lisle, which is the first Bohemian monastery of Benedictine sisters in the United States. The initiative for the building of the Convent, which now has sixty sisters, was taken by Abbot J. J. J. J.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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FOUR L.N.

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Deani Vlasatel, Nov. 6, 1917.

IV of Chicago, now the heart and moving spirit of all these institutions in Lisle. The abbess of the nunnery is his own sister, Mother Superior Repomucena Javor. The principal purpose of the convent is to educate teachers for all Bohemian Catholic schools under the supervision of the Benedictine Order, and to train nurses for the orphanage and the old people's home.

The building of the convent and the addition to the college was completed a short while ago, and, after a solemn dedication, both were opened yesterday. A large number of people from the whole district came to Lisle to attend this double celebration, and Catholic churches of Chicago went so far as to organize a special expedition in which over eleven hundred people took part. If it is remembered that there were more than five hundred participants from the vicinity of Lisle, it is easy to understand that the normally quiet and peaceful community witnessed a day of unusual activity.

A special train left Chicago Union Station around 9:30 A.M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36271

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POLE I N

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Denní hlásatel, apr. 6, 1913.

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It consisted of twelve cars and two additional passengers at the 16th Street and Western Avenue station and also in East Worne. There were no official delegations or organized bodies, but many Chicago societies were well represented by individual members. Likewise the members of Catholic organizations of Lisle participated in large numbers. The main body of visitors arrived at Lisle at 11 A. M., some of them walking, some driving the additional two miles to the convent. The visitors passed through one festive, beautifully decorated gate placed at the depot at Lisle and another such gate in front of the College. Shortly after their arrival, the first ritual, the dedication of the nunnery, took place. It was performed by His Grace J. Ed. Quigley, the Archbishop of Chicago, with the assistance of a large number of priests of lesser rank. After the dedicatory mass was celebrated by Reverend Gerl, at which the sermon was delivered by the Reverend Jos. Koudela the first Bohemian-American bishop, who was recently elevated to this post. After the mass the audience was addressed in English by Archbishop Quigley.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

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DOHE I.W.

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1916.

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The convent itself is a four-story brick and stone building harmonizing in style with the older structures. It is divided into several sections, all the rooms of which are spacious, light, and airy. An enclosed passage connects the main building with an addition housing the laundry and engine room, from which the convent is supplied with heat and light. All appointments in the building are sober and practical. The convent stands in the midst of a large garden, and, as the reader will see from the picture, it makes a very pleasant impression. The building cost approximately \$65,000. It includes a chapel, the main altar of which was donated by Mrs. Siroký.

After the dedication ceremonies, a pleasant lunch was served in the large dining room and the visitors were given a rest until 3 P. M., when the dedication of the addition to St. Procopius College started. By that time the addition was filled with people who had attended the morning ceremonies. The solemn procession started from the old building, and the ceremony took

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

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II D 4

Denní Mlasatel, Aug. 6, 1913.

II D 5

IV place on the top floor of the addition, which now houses the Collere chapel. The chapel has one nave, and its floor is situated in a vaulted apse. The altar was made by the Benedictine monks themselves from drawings by Reverend House. There are two side altars and two more to the left of the entrance, with the confessionals on the right. In front of the main altar there is a pulpit and four rows of pews for the clergy. The pews were donated by Mr. Mclay Lalla. The murals were done by Brother Josef Pontelicek of the Order, the pews in the nave by our countryman, Mr. Svoboda of Wisconsin.

The dedication of the addition in general and the consecration of the chapel was also performed by Archbishop Quigley, assisted by a large number of clergymen. After the ceremonies a sermon was preached by Monsignor Fr. Tichy of Silver Lake, Minnesota, who stressed the fine and eminently successful work of the Collere, as a result of which it had been necessary to erect the addition, and he also paid his compliments to Abbot Freyer on this achievement.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C  
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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1913.

IV After the sermon Archbishop Wigley pronounced the benediction which concluded the ceremony.

The benediction was followed by a reception given by Archbishop Wigley for the clergy who were present. It was his special purpose to meet the Bohemian clergymen, whose number, in addition to those already mentioned, included almost all Bohemian Catholic priests of Chicago. Of these we would like to mention a few chosen at random: The Reverend Fathers Kohlbeck, Kouzil, Šebec, Šercl, and Jedlička. There were many priests from rural districts who came to Lisle also for the purpose of attending the convention of Bohemian Catholic clergy which will last until Friday.

No doubt our readers will be interested in the two photographs which grace our article. One of them shows the addition, which is almost as large as the main college building itself. Its plan and elevation was made by

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1913.

II D 5

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Architect Lajer, and the contractor's work, which was started by J. Strnad, who died recently, was finished by his son. The addition cost approximately \$35,000, which raises the total cost of the St. Procopius College to almost \$250,000. The addition is built in the same style as the old structure and contains classrooms, lecture halls, dormitories, and refectories. The College will now be able to house 250 students.

Chicago visitors remained at Lisle until 7 P. M., at which time they boarded their special train and returned home. The priests, of course, stayed in Lisle where they will remain until Friday, by which time it is expected that the convention will have finished with its work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, July 3, 1913.

A MEETING OF TRUSTEES OF THE ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HRBITOV

A regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held last night in the hall of the Cesko-Americe Podporující Spolky (Bohemian-American Benevolent Societies) at May and 18th Streets.....

The incoming mail brought letters from Mr. Rusy, Mr. Charvat, and Mr. Zitka, three architects who entered the competition of plans for the crematorium. Mr. Rusy, who had received the second prize, maintained that he had in no way gone counter to the specifications set forth by the competition and requested the trustees to reconsider his plan. Mr. Charvat, on his own and Mr. Zitka's behalf, simply charged that, in judging the submitted plans, the trustees disregarded their own specifications for the competition, which put the competitors at a disadvantage. They therefore claim compensation, for which they will sue in court if necessary. The letters were set aside for

Denní Hlasatel, July 3, 1913.

consideration at a future meeting.....

Mr. Mencl, as chairman of the crematorium building committee, submitted the following written report:

"In accordance with the decision made by the board of trustees on June 11, the committee held two meetings, at which the plans for building the crematorium were thoroughly discussed. As a result of these discussions, the committee recommends to the board that they build according to the plan submitted by Architect Randak. After a detailed study of this plan and its financial aspect, the committee came to the conclusion that \$65,000 will be necessary to erect a building which would be consistent at least to some degree with the prestige of the institution and the standing of Bohemian Freethinkers in America."

This recommendation in the form of a motion, which was duly seconded, was

Denní Hlasatel, July 3, 1913.

finally carried by 22 to 12 votes. Many trustees, however, were not present at the meeting, and several of those who attended left the room before the vote was taken. The voting itself was preceded by a debate which was not only extremely lively, but also very embarrassing. It is not worth reporting in its entirety, but the ideas expressed by Mr. Komorous should become known to our public. At the meeting in which the members agreed on the building of a crematorium and allotted \$35,000 for this purpose, Mr. Komorous had already voiced the opinion that it is not desirable to connect the crematorium with the old chapel because the chapel will have to be rebuilt in part, and such remodeling is seldom satisfactory. He had also said that \$35,000 will not go very far in a project of this kind. That at least his last contention was correct has been proved in this meeting. It should be frankly admitted that by voting \$35,000 for the crematorium, the board gave the competitors in the contest a limit which should not have been exceeded.....

Finally the members at the meeting agreed to award the prize money to the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 3, 1913.

winning contestants.

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WPA (LL) PROJ. 502/5

III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, June 12, 1918.

.. SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CESKO-SLOVANSKI HRBITOV

A special meeting of the board of representatives of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held last night in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies). It was called for the purpose of continuing the discussion which could not be finished at the last regular meeting of the board about the building of the crematorium.

The very well attended meeting was a lively one, at times even **stormy**, due to many clashes of opinion among the assembled representatives. The main point of discussion was the question of whether the crematorium should be built in the new section or, in accordance with the original proposal, next to the chapel. After a long debate, the representatives decided by a vote of forty to seventeen to build the crematorium next to the chapel.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

#### CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCH IN BROOKFIELD

The settlement in Brookfield neighbors on the very popular outing resorts of Lyons and Riverside, where thousands of our countrymen like to spend their week ends. It is an independent Chicago suburb which holds promise of developing into a purely Bohemian community, due to the efforts of our well-known real-estate dealer, Mr. Konrad Ricker.

Yesterday this settlement in Brookfield celebrated the consecration of its new, small but attractive St. Barbara church.

The beautiful weather, just ideal for such an occasion, lured many hundreds of our countrymen out in the open. During the whole forenoon practically all of the streetcars bound for Lyons or La Grange, as well as the special train of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway were crowded.

All those who got off the train in Brookfield were personally welcomed by Mr. Ricker who, after the arrival of the main body of the visitors, led the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

guests to the not-far-distant corner of Prairie Avenue and Windemore Street where the church is located.

The church itself is a neat and handsome building with an imposing tower under which the main entrance is located. The entrance is flanked by two large windows and leads directly into the main hall, which has only one altar at the present time. The church pews can accommodate more than 250 worshippers. Above the portico is a stately choir and a medium-size organ. The church cost \$6,400, of which \$3,000 was contributed by Brookfield residents, and the balance donated by Mr. Ricker himself, who also donated the land. He did all this to make sure that the community which he founded and to whose full development he continues giving all possible care may have a centrally located place of worship. The church stands on a 150 by 125 foot lot.

The festivity proper started with an official Bohemian sermon by the Reverend Innocent Kestl of the Bohemian parish of Blessed Agnes. The church was consecrated by H. E. E. J. Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, who was assisted by a large number of clergymen in celebrating the first High Mass. Although

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

spacious, the little church could not accommodate all those who came to take part in the consecration ceremonies, and many of them had to listen from the outside. Shortly after noon, the benediction was pronounced.

The visitors then made a round of inspection of the new Bohemian settlement. Mr. Ricker personally answered all requests for information and promised to do all in his power to secure a Bohemian priest for the parish and to see that a Bohemian school is also built in Brookfield. He told us that there are now 123 Bohemian families living in Brookfield, most of whom have bought lots in one of his two subdivisions in Brookfield and in Lyons.....

[Translator's note: The last two paragraphs of the article are nothing but advertising for Ricker's real-estate business.]

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1912.

THE DONATION OF ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HŘBITOV

(Editorial)

The board of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) remembered our Free Thought schools with a very large gift, \$2,500, in its last meeting. Of course, it is not much, if we consider the wide development of our Free Thought school system; but, on the other hand, it is certainly a substantial contribution. Naturally, we realize that the board of the Český Národní Hřbitov has very definite obligations toward our public and national institutions which it must not neglect.

But at the same time, it must be borne in mind that every one of us, not only corporations, has a similar obligation. This applies to all individual citizens. Let us be frank and admit that the Bohemian colony in Chicago does not consist exclusively of poor folk. There are many men among us already with whom the epithet "rich" or "capitalist" is neither satirical nor inappropriate. How

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1912.

much support do our Free Thought schools get from this side every year? Is it that our well-to-do countrymen believe that they have no real obligation to our Free Thought school system? It would be very sad indeed if this opinion would take permanent root among them.

The men who are responsible for the well-being of our Free Thought schools should approach everybody without hesitation, knock on every door, not only on the door of our National Cemetery. Such an analysis of the pulse of our public opinion would do absolutely no harm. If rich Jews can fulfill their national obligations, there is no reason whatever why rich Bohemians should shun theirs. And a rich man ceased to be a rare exception among us a long time ago.

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1912.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
ČESKÝ NÁRODNÍ HŘBITOV

A special meeting of the board of representatives of the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) was held in the hall of the Česko-Anglická Svobodomyšlná Škola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) at 18th and May Streets last night. The meeting was called to discuss a report submitted by the crematorium committee some time ago. The report is of sufficient interest to warrant publication in full. The committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Build the crematorium so that it would be connected with the present chapel. This would be in compliance with the wishes of some of the representatives and of the public, and would make it possible to conduct funerals in accordance with the methods in use at the present time.
2. The cost of the crematorium should not exceed \$5,000, which sum is to

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1912.

include the cost of building three incinerators and reshaping, lowering, and landscaping the terrace in front of the chapel.

3. Appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Ringl, Šmejkal, and Dobiáš to investigate the question of gas, a fuel which should be used because of its purity and cleanliness. The committee should particularly inquire about the most efficient way to bring gas to the cemetery and contact the gas company for any useful information the board should have in this respect.

4. In order to avoid any possible trouble, a contest of plans should be held with the following prizes: First prize, awarding of the contract; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$75.

5. Explain to our expert, Mr. Rusý, the wishes and ideas of the board and have him prepare a simple sketch of the whole project which could be submitted as a guide to architects who enter the contest. Indicate the company which will supply the incinerators. Pay Mr. Rusý for the work he has done so far

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1918.

for the board.

6. Install chimes in the crematorium, somewhat on the order of those used by the neighboring cemetery.

A lively debate about each proposal ensued and showed a wide divergence of opinion among the representatives.....

Definite decisions will be made when the board has all necessary information concerning each point in question.....

.....



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1912.

MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL  
CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The minutes of the July 3 meeting were accepted as read. The pay roll for the month of July amounted to \$3,858.01.

.....

The treasurer, Mr. A. Jurka, presented the semiannual report which shows that on December 30, 1911, there was on hand in the treasury \$6,016.85. Receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1912 were \$64,598.76. Total disbursements during that period were \$63,703.52. There remains as of June 30, 1912, \$6,912.09. The assets of the Bohemian National Cemetery on June 30, 1912, according to the report of the managing committee, are \$535,413.04. This is an increase of \$31,178.03 during the past six months. Total assets including bonds and inventory property amount to \$1,329,760.30. The secretary was instructed to have the reports printed.

Receipts of the meeting were \$8,825.65; Disbursements were \$6,912.07. ....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1912.

TAG DAY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FRANTIŠEK ZDRUBEK SCHOOL

(Summary)

The joint committee for the Bohemian Societies in Irving Park reports that a total of \$404.93 was collected during a tag day which was held for the benefit of the František Zdrubek Free Thought School.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1912.

REPORT FROM THE FESTIVE OPENING OF THE  
FRANTIŠEK B. ZDRUBEK SCHOOL

We hereby express our sincere gratitude to all our friends who attended our celebration and in any way extended a helping hand to us. Sincere thanks are expressed for all gifts which our honorable lodges brought or sent to us.

We hereby publicly acknowledge gifts received by us from various organizations:

/Translator's note: There follows a list of gifts./

.....

Total received, \$350.85, for which we once more express our sincerest thanks.

The Joint Committee of the Bohemian Societies of Irving Park.

Denní Hlasatel, May 23, 1912.

ČESKO-AMERICKÝ SPOLEK PRO SPALOVÁNÍ MRTVÝCH

Last Sunday the Česko-Americký Spolek Pro Spalování Mrtvých (Bohemian-American Cremation Society) held an organization meeting in Town of Lake. The Meeting was held in the Česko-Slovanská Podporující Společnost (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Society) hall at 48th and Honore Streets, and Dr. Antonín Mueller was the lecturer. He explained the advantages of cremation over the customary placing of bodies in graves from the point of view of health, common sense, and enlightened sentiment.

Mr. J. W. Egermayer, president of the society, also spoke about the progress of the idea of cremation among American-Bohemians and called attention to the fact that the Česko-Americký Spolek Pro Spalování Mrtvých already numbers over five hundred members and has members all over Bohemian-America. He also mentioned that the idea of building a crematorium at the Česko-Narodní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery) is nearing realization, that the committee authorized by the Bohemian National Cemetery Association is diligently investigating various systems of cremation, and that it intends to present

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1912.

its final proposals to the Cemetery Association during the course of the present year.

The advisability of founding a branch of the society in Town of Lake was also discussed. The matter was set aside for a later date. During the meeting and immediately afterward, a large number of new members applied, which is evidence of the advancement of our countrymen who live in this community.

WPA (ILL) P. 10.1 39275

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BOHEMIAI.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1912.

#### A MEETING OF THE CESKY NARODNI HRBITOV

A meeting of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery Association) was opened by President Jan Pecha. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read. The Association had purchased Chicago Municipal Bonds for \$5,027.50. The pay roll for March amounted to \$7,825.28; income was \$8,287.25; the treasurer holds \$6,241.20; the total cash balance is \$14,528.45.....

The Crematorium Committee is waiting for plans for the mausoleum promised by Architect Rusy. The American Mausoleum Company has offered to build a \$125,000 mausoleum for 1500 bodies at its own expense and pay the Association \$50 for each body in return for the privilege of using the Association's grounds. This would mean a profit of \$75,000 when the mausoleum is filled. The Company could also build a crematorium and make a chapel available. The mausoleum would be built in white marble in the classical Greek style.....This proposal has been rejected because it reverts to an old system which has been abandoned by the more progressive cemeteries.....



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BUFILE 11

Deming Hospital, Feb. 4, 1912.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE  
DEMING HOSPITAL (1910-1911)  
(1910-1911)

For the period January 1 to December 31, 1911

Receipts: From sales, picnic, etc., \$1,111.11; interest on bonds, \$1,111.11; interest on notes, \$1,111.11; interest on deposits, \$1,111.11; balance on hand from the year 1910, \$1,697.70.

Disbursements: Salaries, office expenses, etc., \$1,111.11; interest on bonds, \$1,111.11; interest on notes, \$1,111.11; interest on deposits, \$1,111.11; printing, etc., \$49.64.

Balance on hand December 1, 1911, \$1,697.70.

Division of balance: First mortgage at 1/2%, \$1,000; savings certificate at 3%, \$697.70; total, \$1,697.70.







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It was organized July 7, 1900, and on January 4, 1911; therefore, that it is now in a position to be able to do so. During that time it has gained the support of its members, and it is the measure which it deserves. The reason for this is primarily the lack of a hall for the use of the community: if there were fewer disturbers in our community, it would be easier for the work begun, it would not be long before a hall could be purchased for the erection of a building or hall, which would be a great benefit to the community in the North [District] community. It would be an honor and proof of the strength of the community. It would be a great help to the community! It cannot be said that our community have an own their own hall? It will not be long before there will be an urgent need for a larger hall in our community, because it is plain to see that the community is constantly growing, and by so doing, it is plain to see that there will be a need for a hall of such proportions as will accommodate the influx of people coming into the community. The fact is, it is plain to see that the need for a hall, at this time, is so great that it is not possible to select a committee.

WPA 300

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BC 1-11

Second Mass 1, Feb. 4, 1912.

The duties of this committee will be principally to assist in the work of the Board of Trustees and by which the Board of Trustees can be strengthened financially and by which it can win the much-needed confidence of our fellow men. Other contributions and duties are not, and never shall be, required of the members. All the property the Board of Trustees own or have been accumulated by proceeds from dances, picnics, and one bazaar. The Board of Trustees, with the aid of brothers and friends, will continue to prosper financially and materially from such affairs. It firmly believes that it will not be long before the Catholic brothers of the community will be able to contribute to their own fund in a monument to the Czech Catholics of America.....

Joseph Tržil, secretary.



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Denrí Illastel, Jan. 4, 1912.

MEETING OF THE BELGIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

A meeting was held yesterday of the Belgian National Cemetery Association under the chairmanship of Mr. Jurone Arjdl. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted and read. The payroll for the month of December was \$1,075.28. [Translator's note: List of names follows.]

Fifty dollars was appropriated for a donation to the Belgo-Americký Písňový Spolek (Belgian-American Song Society), and Mr. A. A. A. was elected as the Association's representative to that body. Forty-five dollars was appropriated for a donation to the Belgo-Americký Spolek (Belgian-American Workingmen's Singing Society).

Indiana bonds held by the Association rose fifteen per cent because the company is now offering the National Cemetery Association forty per cent for bonds held by it, as against a previous offer of twenty-five per cent. These so-called Indiana Bonds are the bonds of a gas company in Indiana,



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 a (1)

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1912.

and it seems that this company is not faring so badly if in a year's time it can raise its bid by fifteen per cent. Mr. Kralovec moved that the offer be accepted, and Mr. Černý seconded the motion because the National Bank accepted thirty per cent for the same bonds. The association holds a total of five thousand dollars of these bonds. After a lengthy debate it was resolved, on a motion by Mr. Smejkal, that the managing committee take the necessary steps to transfer the bonds and accept payment of the two thousand dollars offered.

Marie Šrajba, 1828 South May Street, deposited the sum of two hundred dollars for the decoration of five graves. Mrs. Marie Nejmalík deposited two hundred dollars for the decoration of four graves. Mrs. Karolina Jambora deposited one hundred dollars for the decoration of graves. John and Marie Novak transferred their lot to James Novak.

Disbursements for the month of December amounted to \$5,468.55; receipts, \$4,776.75; balance in the treasury, \$6,016.85; thirteen lots sold for \$1,100.91; burials, 93. The meeting was adjourned.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1911.

#### BOHEMIAN MASONS

#### The First Bohemian Masonic Lodge Was Organized in Chicago



The first Bohemian Masonic Lodge on earth will be inducted in a festive manner tonight into the powerful society of Free Masons. This lodge is the Bohemia Lodge A. F. and A. M.

When we say that it is the first Bohemian Masonic Lodge on earth, we mean the first that was officially authorized by the Grand Lodge. This new lodge numbers 100 charter members and its officers are the following: Karel B. Pavlicek, master; Karel J. Novak, Jr., senior warden; Joseph A. Holpuch, junior warden ; Frank E. Novak, treasurer; Otto Polanek, secretary; Harry Chochol, senior deacon; Otto J. Pelikan, junior deacon; Frank J. Pecival, senior steward; Frank Srachta, junior steward; Rev. Vaclav Vanek, chaplain; William Kolacek, marshall; Karel Novak, tyler; A. Erst, organist.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1917.

It is worthy of mention that the members of this new lodge worked hard for three months before they received permission from the Grand Lodge of the State to take the name "Bohemia." Before the new lodge could be organized it was necessary to secure the permission of three prominent lodges of the neighborhood and this was granted the new lodge unanimously in each case. So far as regalia and the like are concerned, this was donated to the lodge by members and that this indicates a sizable offering, it is sufficient to say that the articles cost \$900.

Today's induction, which will be carried out in the West Side Masonic Temple on Oakley Avenue and Madison Street, and which will be attended by the highest dignitaries of the Free Masons, will be in conjunction with a grand banquet. The founders of this lodge confidently expect that all Bohemian Masons will become it's members.



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II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1910.

NEW YEARS GIFTS GRANTED FOR WELFARE PURPOSES BY THE DELEGATES

OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION AMOUNTED TO \$2,575

P.1, Col.5--The regular meeting which was held last night was brought to order by the chairman Mr. Pech. Mr. Halik, the secretary, then read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted without correction. After the reading of bills against the organization, which were ordered paid, communications were read, from the Bohemian Liberal School Association of Irving Park which asks that it be remembered with a gift in order to lessen the expenditure on the building of a new school-building. In a further communication this organization expressed thanks for the gift of flowers. The National Slovak School Board also asks for a contribution for it's school. The Association of Delegates for the Saturday and Sunday schools requests that the Cemetery Association remember the schools with a gift.

Vek Rozumu, a liberal-minded Bohemian monthly, announces it's organization and asks for a contribution. After communications had been read, newly elected delegates were inducted. Reports of committees were then heard. Mr. Smejkal announced before the management committee, that the expense



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1910.

sheet was large owing to the installation of ditches and many other special jobs. Further he announced that the Recorders Office requests the recording of individual lots. As a result, new plans will have to be prepared, requiring the expenditure of about \$300.

Chairman Mr. Pech, reports from the meeting of the directors of their recommendation for a new year's gift of \$2,000 to the schools and \$500 to the Old Peoples Home. For other welfare purposes according to the decision of the delegates. According to these recommendations \$2,000 was granted for the schools and \$500 for the "Home." The Bohemian Charitable Association and the Central School Association were given \$25 each. In the case of the school board of the Slovak Schools a like sum was granted.

Receipts were \$5,776.19, disbursements \$5,748.32. The meeting then adjourned.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1910.

THE REVEREND JAMES VANEK IN CHICAGO

P. 1 - Col. 4 -- The Reverend James Vanek, recently an active worker in Baltimore and well known among his countrymen in Chicago, moved from Baltimore to this city a few days ago and will reside here permanently.

Mr. Vanek's activity while in Baltimore was greatly to his credit, and doubtless the readers of our paper have read highly complimentary reports of it.

For the last sixteen years he has devoted most of his time to benevolent work. He established and managed a home for immigrants, and in general his work was such that it obtained wide publicity.

For some four years, we believe, Mr. Vanek was secretary of the Bohemian School Association of America.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1910.

He resides at 2324 South Central Park avenue. He has purchased this building for \$8,200 and will establish in it a temporary refuge for girls. Mr. Vanek's residence has fourteen spacious rooms and will be remodelled for his purposes.



Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1910.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES

CONTESTED PERSONAL AND POLITICAL GROUNDS

P.1, Col.2--The regular meeting was called to order by Chairman, John Pecha. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Halik and approved.

The reading of bills were approved and order was read with the exception of one. This bill combined all expenses pertaining to the celebration and ceremonial decoration which amounted to \$203.80, which lead to a lengthy debate, especially in regard to an item in which it stated that the sum of \$15.00 was paid to Dr. Vojan, for his ceremonial services, whereas those who formerly spoke, J. J. Kral and attorney Vlach, from Milwaukee, rendered their services free of charge. Chairman, Mr. Pecha, spoke to clarify the basis in which Dr. Vojan, claims the payment of \$15.00.

Besides, this representative, Rothbauer demanded to know the reasons for giving a dinner at Mr. Scheiner's restaurant, while the latter can not be con-

Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1910.

sidered as a friend of the association, as will be shown at the end of this article. The bill was approved after this debate, and ordered paid.

The bill of \$3,744.48 for the month of June was submitted; this bill showed 71 persons paid wages almost 5 weeks. Then a communication from the Central Institution of Higher Education (Vatice Vyssioho Vzdelani) with which was enclosed a ballot, which in accord with the motion was referred to the executive board.

A belated letter from the order of the Bohemian National Cemetery C.S.P.S. (Cesko-Slovansky Podporujici Spolek) was read containing an opinion on the payment of monies for a monument, and acknowledged.

Then bids for coal for the coming winter from two concerns. After a lengthy debate regarding the letting of the contract, it was decided to award the contract to the Tabor Supply Company, with certain clauses. There were several exchanges for lots approved.

An opinion on the greenhouses was given by Mr. Smejkal for representing the managing board, regarding the planned construction of the greenhouses, and



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the material to be used, wood or iron.

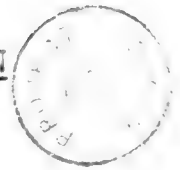
Three more greenhouses are to be built, and the affair referred to the managing board.

Mr. Smejkal, further emphasized the urgent neccessity of purchasing a bigger sprinkling wagon to be used for the roads, which according to the motion is to be purchased from the Studebaker Company.

Recorder of Deeds, Davis in a letter calls attention to a new law governing the managing of cemeteries which is to be complied with. Likewise, the managing board is to study the bid on a steamroller and state the findings at the next meeting.

Mr. Halik, secretary read a letter from the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and an offer of an adjacent 60 acre Louis Farm for \$55,000 or \$900 an acre.

Messrs. Kralovec and Smejkal explained that this farm had four owners, who now have reached the age of heritage, and that three of these consent to



Denni Glasatel, July 10, 1910.

the sale, the objections of the fourth heir, however could be overcome. Formerly they asked a much higher price, now they lowered their demand, and the managing board recommends action in this matter and by the purchase of this land would secure sufficient ground for the future. A few individual representatives have differed on this recommendation. A motion was made and the majority voted to buy this land.

The motion provided a clause to instruct the managing board to make certain if the law allows the expansion of cemeteries, and if it does, should immediately make the purchase of this land at the very lowest price obtainable.

Mr. Smejkal, member of the managing board also reported that surrounding the Parental School, adjacent to the cemetery, is a wooden fence, 8 feet high. This fence has a gate, through which the association permits the teachers and other employees of the school who have keys to enter.

However the rear gate will be closed, thereby keeping undesirable element out of the cemetery grounds. This arrangement was approved.

Denni Hlasatel, July 10, 1910.



Last but not least another member of the managing board, Mr. Hopenky, reported, that new difficulties have arisen between the National Cemetery Association and one of its neighbors, Mr. Scheiner, through whose property with his permission drainage tile was laid, leading to an adjacent creek, serving as a drainage in the cemetery grounds.

However, as it happened last year, the water seeped into the well through these tiles, and the management of the cemetery could have made use of this water, and Mr. Scheiner, wishing to do a favor, closed the tiles at the creek.

In the meantime the water washed this filling away and again ran into the well in the cemetery.

During the prevailing hot weather, Mr. Tuma, saw water in the well and made use of it, saving the water of the creek for time of drought. Mr. Scheiner, however learned of this and immediately gave orders to his workmen to dig out the tiles and destroy them; this was done under the supervision of Mr. Scheiner, Jr. Ten feet of tiles were thus dug out, broken, and thrown back, covered with manure and dirt.



Penni Hlasatel, July 10, 1910.

By this time Mr. Scheiner, expressed anger against the association and it's representatives. After this report, this incident was taken into consideration.

The reading of the financial report showed, receipts \$12,803.85 and the disbursements were \$23,377.61 then the meeting was adjourned.



Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1910.



THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION HAS DECIDED  
TO SUPPLY THE BALANCE NEEDED FOR THE KAREL HAVLICEK MONUMENT

F.1--A special meeting was held in the Bohemian American Liberal School by the representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association last night. The main topic of discussion was the question of providing money, to the amount of \$1,500, for the erection of the Karel Havlicek monument, and whether the money should be taken from the Cemetery's treasury or not. As is known through many letters of protest, the Association is threatened by court action from diverse lodges and individuals, in case it should grant the amount required. The Association thus finds itself between two fires, for it can not comply with the wishes of one side, without making an enemy of the other side. Sound reasoning is required to avoid making enemies, therefore, the special meeting was called for in time, to give ample opportunity to everyone to gain information on the attitude of the parties concerned.

The meeting was called to order by chairman J. Tech, who announced at the outset, that the discussion would be restricted to the problem of furnish-

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1910.

ing the money. The majority of the members took part in the ensuing debate. For lack of space, we give only a brief summary of the speeches.

The first to take the floor was delegate Mr. Kura, who suggested it would be best, if the committee of the Association for the building of the monument, would give a full explanation, which would serve as a guide for the action of the delegates, and then, to decide the question whether or not the committee has the right to dispose of the money. He stated, that the Association decidedly has the authority, because the owners of the lots have the right to the lots only, and not to the funds of the cemetery, jurisdiction over which is reserved solely to the lodges represented in the Association. The money accumulated in the fund comes not only from the sale of the lots, but also from contributions collected from Bohemians at various entertainments and festivities and from that, some amount can be refunded to the people. Delegate Frydl said, that although he is against wasting money, he still maintains, in a matter wherein the honor of our people is at stake, it is imperative to help. Those who are loudest in their clamor know the least of the beginnings of the National Cemetery.



Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1910.

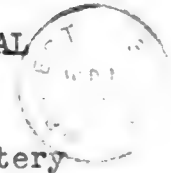
The Forest Home Cemetery was given by delegate Rotbauer as an example, of common ownership by everyone who buys a lot there, and of the right of these owners to elect the management. So it should be and will be with all the cemeteries, Rotbauer continued, referring similarly to the Bohemian National Cemetery and he does not believe, that the money yielded by Bohemian National Cemetery should serve to decorate parks for the living.

Various other speakers took part in the debate, which was followed by a vote on the entire matter, resulting in twenty-five affirmative and twelve negative votes. In accordance with this result, a motion will be made at the next regular meeting to appropriate \$1,500 of the Cemetery's funds for the completion of the Havlicek monument.

Then the meeting adjourned.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1910.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOHEMIAN-NATIONAL  
CEMETERY ASSOCIATION



The annual meeting of the representatives of the Bohemian-National Cemetery Association was held last night in the lower hall of the Bohemian-English Liberal School, on 18th Street. The meeting was called to order and conducted by the Chairman, Mr. T. Pech. The first order of business was the election of a substitute for the absent secretary, St. Halik, and Mr. Konecky was elected. By direction of the chairman, the minutes of the previous regular meeting were read, and unanimously accepted. Then followed a long list of bills, all were approved. Next in order were the communications. The first, over which ensued a heated debate, was sent by Secretary St. Halik. It contained his resignation. The secretary of the Bohemian-National Cemetery Association is elected for one year and Mr. Halik's term of office has not yet expired. As is readily admitted by all, Mr. Halik, performed the duties of his office with admirable accuracy. Being a lawyer, he was particularly well qualified.

The proposal of the majority, that the management committee make known to Mr. Halik, that he should continue his duties as secretary, in accordance with the by-laws, until the end of his term, was adopted. Communications from individual organizations were read, in which the re-election of delegates or the election of new delegates were announced. A letter from Mr. Ed. Longa,

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1910.

requesting that his 19 year old son be given the opportunity to learn gardening in the Bohemian-National Cemetery was discussed and turned over to the managing committee for a decision. All those present arose to honor the memory of the deceased Representative Karel Spirka. Three transfers of lots were announced; a summary of gifts to the schools was also read.

The chairman introduced Mr. Cejka, of St. Louis who, in a short, but commendable speech expressed his admiration for the Bohemian-National Cemetery --- which he called, correctly, the most beautiful cemetery, not only in Chicago, but in the entire United States. After reading a letter of thanks from Judge Kersten, for the flowers sent to him by Superintendent Tuma, for his speech on Decoration Day, the total receipts of the past year were announced. They amounted to \$5151.00; disbursements were \$7671.00. The meeting was then adjourned.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug.31, 1908.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION.

Approximately Eight Thousand Persons Attended Yesterday's Public Celebration Arranged by the Management for the Dedication of Karel Havlicek's Monument.

p. 1--Never in the past has such a crowd of people appeared in Pilsen Brewing Park, as the one that attended yesterday's celebration under the auspices of national organizations, such as Sokol Paequer-Iyre, Grand Lodge of C.S.P.S. (Czech-Slovak-Benevolent Association), the Supreme Lodge of C.S.J. (Czechno-Slovak-Unity). That gigantic participation and that cosmopolitan enthusiasm convinced us of the hearty response and the appreciative attitude of our Bohemian people in respect to the memory of so great a leader of our countrymen as Karel Havlicek, whose name is written in gold letters among other great men in history.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908.

At yesterday's celebration no mention was made of Karel Havlicek's date of birth nor death, however this was of no importance on the occasion of such a public celebration since mention was made of the great deeds performed by him to his native country. The diligence on the part of the organizers brought in good financial results. The true feeling in every Bohemian's heart is to have a monument erected in honor of Karel Havlicek. That feeling was expressed at yesterday's celebration.

A sum of nearly a thousand dollars was collected. There were a number of prominent speakers who made such an impression on the listeners that it was decided, then and there, that Douglas Park would be the proper site for the erection of the monument with permission of the Park Board of the West Park Commissioner. This permit was granted under one condition, to satisfy the board, that the monument will benefit the public.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908

This was assured, owing to the artistically designed sketch drawn by Mr. Taft, and written explanation by Professor Jaroslav Lmrnal. The Bohemians in the Pilsen and California (Lawrence) sections, donned their festive garb on Saturday and decorated their windows with flags of Bohemian colors. There was not a home of which the windows were not adorned with some kind of a decoration. The streets were also decorated, especially those streets along which the paraders were expected to march.

These streets were decorated with American flags, on poles mounted at the curb edge of the sidewalks. Early in the afternoon the paraders assembled at the Bohemian American Hall, on West 18th street; at the Pilsen Sokel Hall on South Ashland Avenue; near 16th street, and also at the Bohemian American Liberal School, on 14th street, near May street. At these three mentioned places the sidewalks were crowded with spectators.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908.

The parade then proceeded from the Pilsen Sokel Hall, to the Bohemian-American Hall, where this train of marchers joined the group from the Pilsen Sokel; from here they marched to the Bohemian Liberal School on West 18th street, near May street, and this group followed the group of the Bohemian-American Hall. The parade started from this point via May street, south to nineteenth street, west along nineteenth street to Blue Island avenue, down Blue Island avenue, back to eighteenth street, this time west along eighteenth street to Pauline street, south along Pauline street to nineteenth street, and again west along nineteenth street to Leavitt street, then south along Leavitt street to Twenty Second street, west along Twenty Second street to Kedzie avenue, south along Kedzie avenue to Twentyfourth street, east along Twentyfourth street to Albany avenue and south down Albany avenue straight to the Pilsen Brewing Park. Here the marchers dis-banded in a very orderly manner, to make room for the marchers coming from the West Side.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908.

The mounted section of Fugner-lyr was led by police, followed by the students of Mr. Porbe's School; these were followed by the students of Svatopluk Jech, dressed in national costumes. The students of the Fugner-lyr were mounted on a very beautiful decorated allegorical float, on this float was also mounted the bust of Karel Havlicek. The decorators were the firm of Svatek and Simak; they did not charge for their work, but contributed their services in honor of Karel Havlicek.

There were many more beautifully decorated floats, but none to compare with this one. The gymnasts of Sokol Slovensky followed the floats. They marched on foot, dressed in their full regalia, with color-bearers carrying the American flag and their banners. The C.S.S.S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Association) gymnasts followed in a like manner. The Sokol Chicago gymnasts followed with their drum and bugle corps.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1908.

The Sokol Fugner-Tyrs were dressed in their national costumes. Then a long line of six abreast of members of various lodges marched in civilian clothes, also headed by color-guards. As this section entered the Pilsen Brewing Park, they too disbanded in an orderly manner. On the program was a folk song entitled "Spy Kavlicku!" After the celebration was over, the spectators enjoyed themselves dancing and singing. We can truthfully say, this was a grand celebration and hope to have many celebrations of this kind in the future.

We also wish to say that the people enjoyed not only the celebration, but also the parade and did not look tired at all. It was all in honor of the great leader that was Karel Havlicek who is very deserving of such a celebration as was held yesterday.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1908.

DELEGATES' MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

P.3.--Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, a meeting of delegates of the Bohemian National Cemetery was held.

The meeting was opened by the **Chairman**, Mr. John Pecha. The recording Secretary, Mr. Stanley J. Halik, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read and accepted. Vratislav Lodge No. 51 C. S. P. S. (Cecho-Slovak-Benevolent Association) announced its delegate, Mr. Michael Kolar.

The patronage of the Bohemian Karel Jonas School requested a contribution for the maintenance of that school.

Otakur Lodge No. 78 K. P. (Knights of Pythias) complained that their delegate, Mr. James Vopat, was not installed at the annual installation meeting.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1908.

The chairman will install both delegates at the next meeting, with the wishes and understanding that the delegates will work hand in hand for the betterment of the association. Messrs. Urbanek and Verner, desire to fill the vacancy of the deceased honorary member, Mr. Frank Kafka. This matter was referred to the proper committee for the recommendation of either of the two. Mr. Frank Flemer, announced the transfer of a deed to a lot of Mr. Vincent Kostka. The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, read the bills of the last meeting which were ordered paid. The financial committee made a semi-annual report.

The receipts were \$48,141.04; disbursements were \$37,122.76 leaving a balance of \$11,018.28 in the treasury.

A motion was made to have this report printed and to furnish every delegate with a copy.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1908.

A proposal was made to notify the debtors to pay the unpaid balance of lots purchased from the cemetery. The debtors are, Joseph Parizek, who owes \$42; Mr. Frank Ort, \$43.50, and Mr. James Krofta, \$34.50, a total of \$120.

After a short debate it was decided that these debtors should be notified by mail, and should they not meet their payments or ignore the notice, they will be dealt with according to the rules of the by-laws. Another motion was made and carried to the effect that the auditing committee make an annual inventory report of all property belonging to the cemetery association.

Mr. John A. Stedronsky requested the refund of \$8 for the recent burial of Mr. Charles Vokurka. This was referred to the proper committee for approval. Mr. Rehak, a delegate, complained of the behavior of one of the sextons, who prays at the burials in the presence of the mourners.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 7, 1908.

Mr. Ine, the administrator, is to call in this sexton and reprimand him. It was also agreed to make a survey of the cemetery grounds the first Sunday in September. The executive committee recommended the continuation of the use of oil for the roads. The financial secretary, Mr. Frank Husak, read the last months financial report. The receipts were \$6,846.22; and disbursements were \$11,023.24; after that the meeting was adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1907.

#### A CEMETERY NOT FOR PROFIT

The Bohemian National Cemetery Association has allowed \$1,200 for Czech schools and \$200 for the Bohemian Orphanage. Although the Association raised the wages of the employees recently, there is no fear of an impending bankruptcy. The Association enjoys a gigantic income, and is earning more money than many other similar enterprises of Czech ownership. The gifts mentioned above need not, therefore, appear under the heading, "luxury," on the accounts.

Mr. S. J. Halik, secretary of the Association, made a wise and true statement when he said: "The Association is earning money off the Czech people; it is money from the Czech people that we are accumulating. Well, it is our duty to refund this money to the Czech people in some way or other. Let us give to the schools, which are our future, and we should also not forget the destitute."

This declaration was received with great satisfaction, for it indicates that a new era has begun in the conduct of the affairs of the Association, and

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1907.

that a new attitude has been taken. Only a short time ago the very suggestion of "paying back to the people" would have alarmed the majority of the representative committee. But lo and behold, this idea was greeted with vociferous approval when it was put into practice today. Now our people will understand that the purposes of the National Cemetery Association were not solely the burial of the dead and the decoration of their graves. Our people must be convinced that the good care of the finances, which has ever been of foremost importance to the committee, and the perseverance exercised in the business, though often criticized, were beneficial to the people themselves. The conduct of the committee was guided by wisdom, so that the fortune built up by the Cemetery is the property of the Czechs of Chicago today. This fortune is bound to bear rich fruit. These are the guarantees that our schools shall not perish, and that our charitable institutions shall not deteriorate, as they might without the aid from the Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1906.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY.

p. 1, col. 7.. The representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery held their regular meeting last night. They discussed several vital questions concerning the cemetery. Most important of these was the permit to build a public waiting room at the cemetery. Other questions concerned the surveying and landscaping of the grounds and the purchase of certain equipment essential for the maintenance of the cemetery.

Prominent Bohemians function as representatives for this great Bohemian enterprise. This cemetery serves as a permanent memorial.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1906.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY.

p. 1--The regular monthly meeting of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association was held yesterday evening in the Bohemian-American School's hall on Eighteenth street.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. John Pech, about 8 p. m., and after the secretary, Mr. St. Halik had read the faultlessly written minutes of the previous meeting, the treasurer, Mr. Husak, read out the bills payable, which were then placed before the meeting for consideration.

Since the bills were for work done on the cemetery or for materials delivered there, they were accepted as read and ordered paid. There were really many bills this time, and the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Jurka, looked somewhat sour when he was paying them.

The secretary then read the communications received.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1906.

All these letters reported names of new delegates elected by several lodges and associations which send representatives to the Association.

The committee on distribution of New Year's gifts to the Bohemian liberal schools announced that the Association had made the following donations: to the Saturday and Sunday School Association, \$85; to the C. S. P. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) School on Eighteenth street, \$105; to the Ladimir Klacel School at Nineteenth and Leavitt streets, \$85; to the Vojta Naprstek School on Kedzie avenue, \$105; to the Komensky School, \$55; to the Palacky School, \$85; to the Jonas School, \$55; to the Grand Crossing School, \$55; to the Children's Nursery, \$80; to the Bunker Street School Association, \$105; to the Irving Park School, \$50; and to the Bohemian Working-Men's Singing Society School, \$50.

Thereafter various motions were made for the good of the Cemetery. And here it seems to us that the delegates committed a sad mistake, which they will regret some day. We refer to the resolution in regard to Section P, which lies around the Soldiers' Monument.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1906.



It was resolved to adorn this section as a beauty-spot of the National Cemetery and also as a gathering place for all celebrations held in the Cemetery, especially for the Decoration Day ceremonies. For that reason no more burial-lots will be sold in this section. This is entirely in order, and we believe that it will be beneficial to the Cemetery. However, we condemn the consequent resolution, to disinter and rebury the bodies which were there interred some time ago. This resolution was adopted in spite of many warnings and objections.

The National Cemetery is not a private undertaking; it is, so to speak, the property of the liberal-minded Bohemians of Chicago, and everyone has its success at heart. The majority of those interested would probably say what Mr. Kostner said yesterday. "Why rebury these bodies in another place? The section will be made over into the most beautiful spot in the Cemetery, and surely the remains will rest there just as well as anywhere else."

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1906.



We are firmly convinced that the resolution should be reconsidered, and that another vote taken in the matter.

Nothing else of importance was discussed. From the bookkeeper's report we learn that in the month of December disbursements were \$7,208.05, and receipts were \$5,240.34. The money on hand at the end of November was \$4919.08, and this leaves the present balance \$2,951.37.

In December nine lots were sold for \$1,015; seventy-five bodies were buried, and \$979.89 was placed in the reserve fund.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1905.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY



P.1--The Bohemian National Cemetery, the pride of Chicago Bohemians, was subjected to the regular annual inspection yesterday, which met with the best results. It could not be otherwise, because the Bohemian National Cemetery is actually one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Chicago. Indeed, we can readily say, that our National cemetery can be ranked among the finest in America. In asserting this fact, we do not wish to flatter the representatives of the National Cemetery Association, neither the officers of the Association nor the employees of the cemetery. We merely establish the fact that all of them perform their duties faithfully, honestly and unselfishly. For that reason they can point with pride at their united work, that is all. Yesterday's inspection was participated by thirty-seven representatives. They were escorted by Mr. Pech, the Association chairman and Messrs. J. Smejkal and W. Kolacek of the management committee. The chief gardner Mr. Leopold Ine, explained everything that needed explanation to the representatives. There was little to explain, however, for everything on the cemetery is so practically and simply arranged, that you



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1905.

can see at a glance, that the cemetery is governed by the hand of a specialist. The National cemetery looks more like a luxurious park, in which magnificent lawns, many colored flowers and green trees greet the eye. How pleasing are the innumerable, artistic monuments and vaults that lie amidst the trees, the flowers and the shrubbery. Let us picture for one moment that sublime quiet, disturbed here and there by the twittering of a bird; no wonder, that man does not fear death, for he knows, that he will rest there some day. Let us return however, to the inspection itself. The members visited the office, where they expressed their satisfaction to Mr. Husak, the accountant of the cemetery. The green-houses, the boiler-rooms, the water-system, the barns and stables were inspected and everything found in excellent order. The representatives found that it will be necessary to enlarge the quarters of Messrs. Ine and Husak by building additions, and very likely a resolution to this effect will be introduced at the next meeting of the Association. Finally the representatives stopped at the gate and inspected the site, where a spacious waiting room, with all conveniences, will be built, as soon as possible. Such a place is urgently needed at the cemetery, and for that reason we hope, that although it has not yet been decided upon--the Association will resolve upon the quick construction of the





Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1905.

building. It often happens, that visitors are caught in the rain--for example, it so happened yesterday--and people are forced to flee from the cemetery in confusion. This and other inconveniences will be eliminated by the construction of a waiting-room.

After having completed the inspection, the delegation had dinner, and praised highly the culinary art of Mrs. Scheiner.

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Denri Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1905.

BOHEMIAN



MEETING OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

F.2--In spite of the severe cold which descended upon Chicago yesterday, a large number of members of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association gathered in its meeting, which was held as usual in the lower hall of the Bohemian-English Liberal School on Eighteenth Street. The meeting was brought to order by the chairman of the association, Mr. Jan Pech, at eight o'clock sharp.

The secretary, Mr. Joseph Filip, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were unanimously accepted. It could hardly be otherwise, because Mr. Filip's records are always distinguished by their absolute correctness. Following this, communications received were read; of these there were many on hand. They were for the most part acknowledgements from school sponsors to whom New Year's gifts had been sent.

The treasurer of the Old People's Home had deposited another thousand dollars with the Cemetery Association. Of course the Cemetery Association does not need this money, but the Home's money is well taken care of here; so why should not its treasurer deposit it with us? Several lodges announced the

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1905.



names of new representatives to the Association.

Mr. Potter is offering new bonds to replace the city bonds, which the Association has on hand, and which have matured. This matter was left in the hands of the managing committee. It was decided to have five hundred copies of the semi-annual report printed. For the good of the Association several motions were offered; Mr. Smekkal's motion that hereafter no free burials shall be allowed was accepted. It was resolved, however, that if investigation proves that the petitioner is really poor, the cost of the grave will be refunded.

The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, then announced the receipts and disbursements for the month of January.

Receipts .....	\$2926.00
Previously on hand .....	<u>3330.88</u>
Total .....	6256.88
Disbursements .....	<u>4821.63</u>
Balance on hand	\$1435.25

In the last half year the total receipts of the Cemetery amounted to \$23,790.18, and disbursements were \$20,459.30. This left a balance in the

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1905.



treasury of \$3330.88. The Association owns 80,071.62 worth of miscellaneous commercial paper.

We can gain some idea of the immensity of the business of the Cemetery if we realize that between the beginning and the end of the last half year a total of \$726.30 was paid out as wages to employees of the cemetery. Eleven lots valued at \$1,376.00 were sold. There were 86 burials, five of them free. \$267.69 was placed in the reserve fund.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1904, p. 1

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

BOHEMIAN



There was not much to be settled in yesterdays meeting of the National Cemetery Association for only two new requests for contributions had been received. The School Association requested a donation for its exhibition and the Workingmen's Choir also asked for a gift. It was resolved to give each of them \$10 worth of flowers from the cemetery's greenhouse. In regards the request for a contribution for the purchase of Bohemian books for our public library, it was decided to postpone action on the matter until the annual meeting of the Association, at which time contributions to schools and patriotic-like purposes will be dealt with.

The cemetery management announced that during October, twelve burial lots were sold for \$1,555 and that \$321.50 was deposited into the reserve fund.

Total receipts at the meeting amounted to \$2,880.01; disbursements, \$2,458.04; balance on hand, \$2,421.97. The meeting had a quick, smooth course as usual, which is the object of all successful associations.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 1

BOHEMIAN



MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY  
ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association was held yesterday in the lower hall of the Bohemian American Liberal School on 18th. St. The attendance at the meeting was very small, apparently the result of the convention of the C. S. P. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) being held in St. Louis, which is being attended by many members of the Association. The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by the vice-chairman Mr. Mencl. The secretary Mr. Josef Filip read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted as read. The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, read the bills payable of the Association, they were all ordered paid, though there was some discussion about several of them. Finally everything was explained and the meeting proceeded to further business. The secretary, Mr. Filip, brought before the meeting two Bohemian Women who requested free graves for their children. They were Mrs. Marie Kunrad, requesting a grave for her fifteen year old daughter Marie and Mrs. Braun, who asked for a grave for her two and one-half year old child. These requests were unanimously granted, whereupon, after thanking the members of the Association the women withdrew from the meeting.

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1904.



Communications were then read. J. Meduna requested that he be taken back to work as he has been unable to find anything else since he was discharged. In his letter he complained that he had been discharged because of pressure by certain individuals. A prolonged debate on the matter ensued. The Gardner, Mr. Ine, explained that there were too many people employed on the Cemetery and that it was necessary to dismiss someone. That was the reason for the discharge of J. Meduna. Representative Rehak interceded, and explained that Meduna should be re-employed, because he is a member of the Liberal Community, and of the Knights and Ladies, and that should be given consideration. Also Representative Pospisk in speaking of the matter expressed his surprise, that there were several persons employed by the Cemetery who do not belong to any of the lodges. He knows that several lodge members applied for employment but it was not given to them. The Gardner explained the matter from his viewpoint, and convinced the representatives, that it is necessary to employ only capable people whether or not they belong to any lodge. In that respect Representative Masak agrees with him and requests that such matters be turned over to the managing committee. Finally a motion was adopted that such matters be left to the managing committee for consideration.

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1904.

Mr. Bozovsky, the treasurer of the Old Peoples Home, sent to the National Cemetery Association a check for \$1,000. This is the eighth thousand and it would be desirable if it were the eightieth for the Home's money is well taken care of by the Cemetery Association. Bids were received for furnishing coal to the Cemetery. Four bids were received namely from V. Roubal George Lill Company, Wilston Coal Company and Scully and Kostner Company. A lengthy and lively debate followed regarding the bids, but all of the representatives were unanimous that the contract be given to a Bohemian firm. Gardener Inc was asked for his recommendation as to the quality of the coal, proposed, that nine carloads be ordered, half and half of the so called Indiana block and new river Pocahontas. Representative Rehak, proposed that the lowest bid be accepted, that of Scully and Kostner, which was protested against by treasurer Jurka, who maintained that it is not always smart to buy that which is offered cheapest, without investigating the quality offered.





Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1904.

Finally the low bid of Scully and Kostner of \$3.35 per ton for New River Pocahontas was accepted. Reports of the auditing committee were made. The committee examined the books and the entries of Bonds, everything was found in order. Also the accounting committee announced that the bequest of \$300 by the deceased Mrs. Barta will be paid over to the Association as soon as possible after the matter is settled by the Probate Court. The treasurers report for the past six months was then read. It is interesting that the wealth of the National Cemetery increased about \$20,000 during the past six months.

The following report for the month of July was then read. Receipts:

Payments on lots	\$1,070.35
Flowers for Graves	291.25
Raising of Graves	13.00
History	3.00
Floral pieces	296.50
Foundations	671.90
Graves in rows (small)	110.00
Graves in rows (large)	48.00
Lots small	20.00
Lots large	93.00

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1904.

Telephone		.60	
Misc.		.50	
	Total	<u>\$2,618.10</u>	
Balance on hand from previous		<u>2,355.24</u>	
		4,973.34	
Disbursements		<u>2,233.57</u>	
Balance in treasury		<u>\$2,739.77</u>	



During July, eight lots valued at \$1,060 were sold. Sixty-eight corpses were buried- one free of charge. Two hundred fourteen dollars and seven cents was deposited in the reserve fund. After several less important decisions the meeting was adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1904, p. 4

MEETING OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

An opinion was expressed, by one of the representatives at the last meeting of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association, which is deserving of more consideration than it was given. This representative mentioned how desirable it would be if a building were erected on the cemetery grounds which would include a spacious hall, where the association could hold its meetings, and where during unfavorable weather various ceremonies could be held. At first it may seem to many that such a suggestion really an opinion because as yet it has not been put in the form of a motion is somewhat untenable. Why build a hall in the cemetery? That probably is what many will say.

However in reality it would not only be practical but would bring the organization a decided profit. We mean, of course, in the manner which the afore mentioned representative indicated.

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1904.

The Cemetery Association holds monthly meetings. The meetings are held in the evening in a rented hall. Then once each year an inspection of the cemetery is conducted, which is participated in by all the representatives. Some of the representatives may go to the cemetery several times during the year, because of personal matters, but on such occasions do not seem to have time to notice what is going on at the cemetery, hence the managing committee must take care of everything, render reports at the meetings of what has been accomplished, and what should be done for the prosperity of the cemetery. True the managing committee is acting honorably and it's efforts are the best, but it would improve conditions if the representatives took more interest and made suggestions from their viewpoint. This however cannot be accomplished through an annual or casual inspection of the cemetery. So we approach the gist of the matter. If the meetings of the association were held at the cemetery, if it were possible for the representatives to at least partially acquaint themselves with the most important things, surely it would be much easier for them to decide on the many and often important questions that arise. A man can always form a better opinion about the thing he sees than he can when the details are related to him.



Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1904.

If they had their own hall, meetings could be held on Sunday afternoons, which would be much more convenient, for many of the representatives, than to go to a meeting at night, after returning home weary and tired from a hard days work.

The rich Association of the National Cemetery should have no worry regarding finances. There is plenty of money on hand, and the Association is remarkably successful. Of course it depends upon the representatives; if they would serve the cemetery well, they will seriously consider this undertaking. In fact it belongs to all Bohemians of Chicago, and the Association has no right to think or hesitate; it is their duty to act immediately. The Association can finance a project of this character and still have sufficient money to support our other national undertakings- the "Bohemian School" and the "Old Peoples Home,"



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904, p. 1

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery held a meeting last night in the lower hall of the Bohemian American Liberal School. Mr. Jan Pech the chairman, brought the meeting to order at 8 o'clock sharp, there was however only a meager attendance.



The secretary, Mr. Jos. Filip, read the carefully written minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved without debate.

The financial secretary, Mr. Husak presented a large batch of bills payable, all were accepted and approved for payment. The managing committee purchased \$4,000 of Brainard Minn., school bonds and \$1,000 of C. Hadron, Nebr., school bonds. The Minnesota bonds return 4 per cent and the Nebraska bonds five per cent interest.

The association received only one communication, that of representative Havlik, in which he requests pardon owing to his inability to attend the meeting.

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.



The association received only one communication, that of representative Havlik, in which he requests pardon owing to his ability to attend the meeting. The report of the managing committee in regards to the Decoration Day ceremonies was then read. The report and likewise the bills were accepted.

Mr. Smejkal announced that various bids had been received for furnishing the posts to build a fence around the new section of the cemetery. Since the lowest bid was made by the California Sash and Door Company, that is fifty cents a piece, the job was turned over to that firm. The furnishing of the necessary wire was turned over to Mr. Kapsa, his bid being the most advantageous.

Some drainage tile is needed on the cemetery and it was decided to purchase a carload of it.

A Cemetery Association has been organized in Illinois, having for its purpose the betterment of conditions of all cemeteries in Illinois.

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.



They sent a letter to the National Cemetery Association urging it to become a member, and remit the annual fee of two dollars. It was decided by vote to join this Association.

A 50th anniversary jubilee committee of the C. S. P. S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) requests that the National Cemetery place an advertisement and a brief outline of the history of the cemetery in their souvenir book. It was decided that the managing committee do so, using at least three pages. A debate followed regarding the heating of the premises in the winter. The committee announced that a new boiler will be needed and when that has been provided, the heating question will very easily be taken care of. The committee will attend to the matter. The bonds of the newly elected representatives were then read and accepted.

Mr. Pech, the chairman announced the loss of a member of the association, Vaclav Kolar, representing Lodge Jiri Podebradsky #24 C. S. P. S.



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.

A committee was appointed to draw up a letter of condolence. The chairman named the following for that purpose: Ed. Hole and David Koziska.

An informal discussion followed during which several suggestions were made to improve the cemetery. Mr. Smejkal brought up the surprising idea of erecting a building on the grounds in which would be located a room sufficiently large to hold the association's meetings. At first it seems somewhat audacious, but when it is more carefully analyzed it becomes evident that it would be a highly desirable improvement. The urgent need of providing toilet facilities was discussed, because the present facilities are insufficient, and very unhandy. On the motion of representative Matejka, it was decided that the managing committee consult a competent architect on the subject.

The financial secretary Mr. Husak, then read the report for the month of May, from which we extract the following.



BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1904.

Receipts for past month	\$11,900.34
Balance from previous month	6,366.60
Disbursements	7.697.22
Balance on hand	10,599.72

The managing committee was instructed buy additional bonds as it is undesirable to have this money lying idle.

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1904, p. 1

BOHEMIAN



BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ANNUAL MEETING.

The National Cemetery Association held it's annual meeting last night in the Bohemian-American Liberal School. In spite of the fact that the meeting was very important, relatively few representatives arrived. We will not further comment, limiting ourselves to urging the Lodges, which send representatives, to ask the delegates elected to the National Association why they ignore the meetings so often.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by the chairman, Jan Pecha. The secretary of the association, J. Filip, read the minutes of the previous meeting and they were approved without debate. The financial secretary, Mr. Husak, read the bills payable; these were accepted after a short discussion and ordered paid. Mr. Kubik asked why the fodder for the horses used in the cemetery was not being furnished by a Bohemian firm. The gardener, Mr. Inne, explained that Mr. Libal told him it did not that the fodder was delivered to the cemetery only in small lots.

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1904.



Communications received were these read, one of which was a request from Vaclav Batek for work of some sort on the cemetery. His request was granted and the managing committee will arrange it. Several of the Lodges announced the election of new delegates to the association; these were introduced by the chairman and accepted as members.

The meeting then proceeded to the most important act of the evening, the election of officers. Before this was accomplished, however, representative Holy made a motion that the pay of the officers and their bonds remain as they were. Representative Pospisil moved that the pay of the secretary be increased from \$30 to \$50. In the voting on these matters it was finally decided that everything should remain as it was.

Mr. Jan Pech, the past chairman, was nominated for chairman by representative Topinka. Mr. Rehak moved that Mr. Pech be elected chairman unanimously. Mr. Mencl was unanimously elected as vice-chairman. Mr. J. Filip was elected secretary by unanimous vote. He is really a good secretary and the representatives made no mistake in re-electing him.

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1904.



Our friend Jos. Jurka was elected as treasurer. The associations treasury is in good hands. To the following members were elected to the executive committee Messrs. Jos. Smejkal and Frant Vytlacil. Mr. Smejkal was elected for two years and Mr. Vytlacil for one year. Mr. Frant. Husak was elected unanimously as financial secretary. Mr. Leopold Inne was elected gardener. The National Cemetery such a competent is fortunate in having a gardener. Messers. F. J. Pechota, J. V. Matejka, and T. David were elected to the auditing committee.

The secretary announced the receipts for the month as	\$5,562.95
Balance on Hand	<u>2,708.03</u>
Total	8,270.98
Disbursements	<u>1,904.37</u>
Balance	\$6,366.61

During April, twenty-two lots were sold for \$2,840. Eighty-one bodies were buried, one free of charge. Five hundred thirty seven dollars and forty-five cents was added to the reserve fund. The meeting was then adjourned.



BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1903.

A GENEROUS GIFT

THE NATIONAL CEMETARY ASSOCIATION DECIDED IN IT'S MEETING  
YESTERDAY TO DONATE\$1000.00 TO THE BOHEMIAN LIBERAL SCHOOLS

Yesterday's meeting of the representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetary Association will forever remain entered in golden letters in the history of the Bohemian schools. Golden because the schools were remembered in a truly golden way. The immeasurable importance of the Bohemian schools to our national life is becoming more evident and the necessity for their existence is understood by everyone. The National Cemetery Association was at no time a step-father toward the Bohemian school, yesterday however, it proved itself to be an overly-kind father towards them.

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 P.M. by the chairman Jan Pech, in the lower hall of the Bohemian-American Liberal School, in the presence of all



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1903.

officers and an usually large number of representatives. The secretary Josef Filip, read the minutes of the previous meeting and these were approved after several notations. Bills against the Association were read and ordered paid. Then the payroll of the laborers employed by the Cemetary was read. This lasted quite a long time, and it seems that things of that kind only serve to unnecessarily prolong the meeting. After these various communications were read, some of which were quite significant. A letter from the Czechoslovak Union in Prague requesting the Association to send it the addresses of all lodges was read. The request was granted.

The Oldmouce School Association writes, that it maintains a school with 256 pupils in its two grades. This of course entails great sacrifices since the state contributes nothing to the upkeep of the school. The Association therefore is seeking contributions. Alas, this request did not find enough favorable representatives, and was rejected. Several communications were



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1903.

then read in regards to the moving of graves; in some instances the requests were granted. The Association of Representatives for the good of the Bohemian Liberal schools requested in it's letter, that the customary gift to the Bohemian schools, be forwarded to the Association of Representatives in it's entirety and the Association will see to the distribution thereof. This request was rejected after a lengthy debate and it was resolved that the customary procedure would be adhered to. A request for a contribution for the singing school of the Vesna-Slovan Singing Society was rejected. A certain representative wittily added "He who wants to learn to sing should pay for it." Immediately following this it was resolved to grant a contribution to the singing school of the "Slavoj" society, which likewise had requested a contribution. Surely both organizations could have been accomodated, for Bohemian youth is educated by song also.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1903.



Then discussion was started in regards to the customary gift to the Bohemian schools. Three motions were offered. One called for \$500 the second was for \$600 and the third was for \$1000. All of these proposals were actively discussed. Many speeches were made, many of which pointed to the fact that the association was represented by many, in fact almost all, of those who realized the necessity of providing for our youth, that they might be raised in our mother-tongue. During the voting three votes were cast for the \$500, nine were cast for the \$600 and finally the \$1000 proposal was accepted unanimously. Later the accountant, Mr. Husack, read the report for the preceeding month.

Total receipts were	\$6,482.25
Disbursements	8,463.97
Brought Forward from previous months	2,590.60
Cash on hand now	608.24

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1903.

There were buried thirty-one minors and ten adults on lots, seventeen minors and twenty-three adults in single graves. Two were buried free of charge. After the roll-call of those present this memorable meeting was adjourned.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1903, p. 1

MEETING BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

After the meeting was called to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Club "Jaró" is giving a theatrical- "Lakleta Princezna" (The Enchanted Princess) on August 21st, for the benefit of the Old People's Home and the Orphanage, to which the association is invited.

During the month of July, thirty-seven laborers employed by the cemetery were paid \$1,841.50.

Ten cars of coal, Indiana Brazil Block, were ordered from the Scully and Kostner Coal Company at \$3.35 per ton.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1903.

It was decided to take one car load of Hocking Valley for trial, at \$3.85 per ton.

The managing committee recommended that, next winter, the vault be sufficiently heated. The matter was turned over to the proper committee for action.

Bids were received for cement markers, for which the manufacturer asks six cents each. The managing committee was authorized to purchase an entire carload of these.

Mrs. Barbora Bendova, deposited \$100 for the care of a grave, likewise did Vaclav Vlasak, Josef Stokl, Mrs. Hejna and Mrs. Blazek; and Julie Orna \$200.

The managing committee was authorized to provide dinner for the delegates at the annual inspection which will be held on August 16th.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1903.

The carefully arranged report of the bookkeeper F. Husak and the treasurer Jos. Jurka was read.

It shows, that in the six months from January 1st to June 30th receipts were \$42,895.65, total disbursements were \$42,667.60, leaving a banance on hand with the treasurer \$228.05.

Resources of the Bohemian National Cemetery.

Cash on hand	\$228.05
Bonds and other long term paper	74,917.92
Real properties	214,626.30
Due for lots sold	5,011.73
Due for care of graves	<u>1,307.95</u>
Total assets	\$295,371.95

As compared with \$249,851.80 six months ago.



BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1903.

An increase in the Cemetery's assests of \$22,470.15 after deducting the \$23,050.00 indebtedness of the Cemetery.

In this six month period there were sold 128 lots for \$15,326 there were 496 burials of which eight were free; \$2,961.71 was deposited in the reserve fund.

During the entire existence of the cemetery 2,686 lots have been sold, there were 17,411 burials, and of these 604 were free; the reserve fund has grown to \$39,671.48; and the fund for perpetual care has reached \$3,783.55.

The cemetery consists of 120 acres, of which 26.2 acres are divided into lots; roads take up 15.5 acres; 12.4 acres are set aside for rows; 5.9 acres are occupied by buildings; various ground not yet divided amounts to sixty acres. The cemetery had a total of 4,516 lots, of which there remain for sale 1,830.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1903.

Total receipts from the beginning	\$600,768.65
Total disbursements	600,540.60

These reports were examined by the auditing committee and recognized as correct. The auditing committee requested \$30 for this work, which request was allowed.

During July, twenty-six lots were sold for \$2,940; there were one hundred burials, of these one, that of V. Divisek was free; \$496.56 was paid into the reserve fund.

Receipts for the month of July	\$4552.15
Cash on hand from previous month	228.05
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Total	\$ 4780.20
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Disbursements	2952.05
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury	\$ 1828.15



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 4, 1903.

MEETING OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY.

After the meeting was called to order by the chairman Jan. Pech, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved without amendment. Leo J. Palda sent his thanks for the souvenir remembrance which he received.

It was resolved to send copies of the souvenir to all out-of-town papers and three copies each to the Czech Museum, Naprstek Museum, Pilsen City Museum.

The managing committee recommended that bids be sought for the painting of the hot-houses and other buildings, for they are in need of painting. Bids are to be received at the next meeting.

At the request of the gardener, the hot-houses are to be enlarged, but the matter will not be discussed until after the inspection of the cemetery at a special meeting.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1902.

MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN-NATIONAL CEMETERY  
ASSOCIATION.



The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved without change.

Mrs. Pinta announced that she wishes to remove the body of her first husband Krize from the National Cemetery and rebury it in the Catholic Cemetery, which request was granted by the Association, providing she receives a permit from the Health Commissioner. The Slovanska Lipa (Slovak Basswood) invited the National Cemetery Associates to a fair, which it is holding from Dec. 7 to 13 and sent fifty complimentary admissions. A gift of \$10 worth of flowers was made to it.

Prokop Vitek of 1152 S. Albany Avenue requested a new deed, claiming that he lost the original. In this regard his request will be granted, when he makes out a sworn statement of the facts. K. D. Lusk, recommends that the National Cemetery Association buy a machine for lowering coffins into the graves. The matter was referred to the management committee.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1902.

The patronage of the Bohemian Liberal School "Jan Amos Komensky" requested a donation for the exhibition held on Nov. 27, 29, 30. In as much as the communication arrived after the affair had been held, it was impossible to comply with the request. A gift will be made during the holidays.

The managing committee turned over the warranty-deed from the Records Office covering the newly acquired land. The committee was successful in borrowing from Bohemian citizens as much money as was needed. The managing committee was authorized to accept bids for the landscaping of the newly purchased sixty acres. Liberal-minded schools were granted as holiday gifts the sum of \$500 to be apportioned according to the number of pupils attending. The committee appointed by the National Cemetery, which met in joint sessions with the society for the Cremation of the Dead, announces that the latter named society has had an invitation from an English society, to unite with them. The Bohemian society however is giving preference to the Bohemian National Cemetery, and it was decided that the Cemetery Committee should



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1902.

introduce estimates as to the cost of building the crematorium and the costs of incineration. The managing committee was authorized to place a tomb-stone on the grave of the Bradovy child, it being the first corpse buried in the National Cemetery. Expenses in this case are not to exceed fifty dollars. During November twenty lots were sold for \$2045, ninety bodies were buried, two of them free of charge, being the children of Mrs. Anny Mastne, and Vinsovyca. The reserve fund increased by \$477.98.

During November the wages paid to workmen amounted to \$1,068.98. Borrowings amounted to \$56,220.

Total Receipts	\$61,557.52
Balance on hand	4,220.60
Total	<u>\$65,778.12</u>
Paid out	<u>60,806.75</u>
Balance in treas.	\$ 4,971.37

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 4, 1902.

MEETING OF BOHEMIAN-NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The meeting was brought to order and the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. Mr. J. V. Matejka, as chairman of Prayda lodge No. 37"C. S. P. S!(Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society), announced in a personally written communication, that he is attending the meeting in place of the deceased representative J. V. Benes, so as to take part in the discussions, if it be permitted, but does not ask for the privilege of voting. The Association granted his request by a vote of nine to five.

Cemetery employees were paid \$1,331,40.

Kristyna Nohavova requested permission to bury the ashes of her late husband on the grave of his father. The Association gave the desired permission and she will pay one-half of the regular fee therefore.



Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 4, 1902.

Jan Bican of 696 W. 18th Place, announced, that the first body buried in the cemetery was that of his daughter and not as was previously stated a child of Bradovych. The Association decided that the committee for the compilation of the Memorial Book take notice of the above. Representative Nekola and the committee, report that the records show the Bradovych child to have been the first.

The Patronage of the Bohemian-English Liberal School, the Patronage of the old 5th ward school and the Association for the welfare of Liberal Schools, request gifts for the exposition which they are arranging. The Association gave each of them \$10 worth of flowers. The complimentary admission tickets were accepted.

The complaint of Kristyna Hrouda of 6821 May street was laid on the table.

The report from the Society for the Cremation of the Dead about the joint meeting with a committee of the Bohemian-National Cemetery was read, (and the matter as it was published in our paper yesterday) and discussion postponed until the minutes of the Sept., 1st meeting are received.



Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 4, 1902.

Bids for the printing of 5,000 copies of the Memorial Book were read as follows: Lidovy Noviny (Peoples News) bid \$1,514 and \$1,306 for the second five thousand.

Five thousand copies with gold lettering on the covers and \$1,180 with black lettering. Svornost, bid \$925 for five thousand copies with black lettering on the covers and \$1,025 with gold lettering. The printing job was given to the lowest bidder for gold lettering at \$1,025. The Memorial Book Committee will enter into a regular contract in the matter.

The Association gave Frank Kalasa permission to transfer one half of one lot to Marie Toman.

The Bohemian Butchers and Meat Dealers Union turned in \$10 for flowers. The Association gave Frank Zika permission to move the body of his wife and to move the monument from Brehovsky's lot, whom the secretary will notify Brehovsky the removal will occur within sixty days.



Denni Flasatel, Sep. 4, 1902.



The management committee was authorized to have the gates repaired.

Many bitter complaints have been made that coachman attending funerals, are ruining trees, scraping the bark from them in spite of the fact, that the National Cemetary has the most roads and the widest.

The Union Veteran Relief Association asked at what price the Cemetery would sell them an acre of ground suitable for about one hundred graves. It was resolved to answer that the Cemetery is unable to comply with their request according to the by-laws.

The Chairman appointed a committee of Matej Sikyta, Frant. Fucik and Vaclav Kolar for the purpose of drawing up a resolution of condolence regarding the death of Representative J. V. Benes, which is to be entered in the minutes and a copy sent to his family.

Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 4, 1902.



Frantisek Dostal, deposited one hundred dollars for the care of a grave and Frantiska Vanata, deposited one hundred and fifty dollars.

The management committee was again authorized to negotiate for the purchase of sixty acres of the Peterson grounds, which lies north of the cemetery proper. They were instructed to pay not more than \$1,000 per acre.

The following were buried without any charge:- the husband of Antonia Boehm, a child of V. Jaros, and Vincent Bohac.

During the month of August twelve lots were sold for \$1,430 eighty people were buried- (3) free of charge. The Reserve fund increased by \$286.94. Receipts during the month of August were \$4,309.07 leaving a balance on hand with the treasurer of \$2,544.89. The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 p.m.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 3, 1902, p. 5

MINUTES OF MEETING

OF THE COMBINED COMMITTEES OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR  
THE CREMATION OF THE DEAD AND THE BOHEMIAN-NATIONAL CEMETERY, HELD  
IN THE BOHEMIAN-ENGLISH LIBERAL SCHOOL, ON AUG. 22, 1902.



The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jan. A. Mraz, the president of the Bohemian-American Society for the Cremation of the Dead, in the presence of the officers of that society, who are authorized to perform any committee work which may come up between meetings. The president requested the secretary, to read the communication which was sent to the representative of the Bohemian-National Cemetery, on the 6th of August of this year, in which the question of what could be done toward the building of a Bohemian crematorium on the grounds of the Bohemian National Cemetery was broached.

Then there was introduced and read a letter from the representatives of the Bohemian National Cemetery in answer to the above which read as follows:

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 3, 1902.

"Bohemian National Cemetery Association" Chicago, Aug. 9, 1902-- to the honored "Bohemian-American Society for the Cremation of the Dead." In reference to the letter of August 6th from your Society, I am informing you that the Bohemian National Cemetery Association has given your communication consideration and has decided to elect a committee of three which is authorized to represent the Bohemian-National Cemetery Association in the matter of arranging for a Bohemian crematorium.

When it was found after due consideration that the purposes of both committees were identical, Mr. Eggermayer, moved that they be united in one body, and in order to promote more rapid progress it was recognized as beneficial to elect a chairman and secretary from their midst. This viewpoint prevailed and Mr. Fr. J. Pechota was elected chairman.



Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 3, 1902.



A motion was made that the Bohemian National Cemetery Association be furnished with an estimate as to the outlay required to build a crematorium. After a somewhat lengthy debate it was decided to wait and see what decision is made in the matter by the above mentioned association. Following this Mr. Max Kirchman proposed the following resolution, which was adopted and confirmed by the signatures of the committee.

"Whereas, the modern era has discovered a more suitable method of interring the dead, namely, the burning of the remains in a suitable crematorium, which is not as injurious to the health of the living as the prevailing method of burying in the ground, where the human body is exposed to the tender mercies of insects and many years of decay and from which results the fouling of air and water, thereby threatening the health of the people to a considerable degree.

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 3, 1902.

"Whereas, this modern method of interment (cremation) is highly recommended by famous doctors and scholars of the whole civilized world, as proven in our own mother-country by the Society for the Cremation of the Dead, which is composed of representatives of all enlightened classes,

"Whereas, in our own Bohemian-American communities there has been advanced the thought that we ought to build a Bohemian-American Crematorium, for many a deceased countryman would have given preference to it rather than to the ordinary burial, but the opportunity was lacking therefore Be it resolved: that the representatives of the Bohemian-National Cemetery Association, which is certainly made up of enlightened men, whose minds are not filled with fear, by death, satisfy the general demand and already necessary need, and build a crematorium on the grounds of the Bohemian-National Cemetery.



Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 3, 1902.

"Resolved, that the crematorium he built along side of the mausoleum, and advantage be taken of the chapel now standing for the most necessary funeral rites, and in conclusion,

"Resolved, that in the building choice should be made not of the most luxurious, but of the most modern method of building a crematorium, so that the Bohemian-American Crematorium to a certain extent will excell the old methods, which can easily be accomplished since the existing and previously mentioned chapel will reduce the required outlay by half."

Also discussed was the objection that because of the cremation, the Bohemian-National Cemetery would suffer on the sale of lots. All those present were convinced that this is a clear mistake, for thus far, of the small number of countrymen cremated after death, nearly all were buried in the Bohemian-National Cemetery and this example will be followed in the future, for how satisfying must be the consolation, that it is possible for us to bury the deceased, rapidly changed to ashes, on a cemetery lot where nothing can disturb them in their ever-lasting peace."

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1902.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY AND INSPECTION.

The customary inspection of the grounds and arrangements of the Bohemian National Cemetery was undertaken at 10:30 A.M. yesterday. A large number of representatives participated in this twenty-fifth annual inspection. This inspection can really be called the twenty-fifth jubilee of the Bohemian National Cemetery, which has reached its present size and pleasingly flourishing condition under the management of its past and present representatives, and the very careful arrangements which Mr. L. Ine, the gardener tends to.

The cemetery can take its place among the foremost, best cared for, more park-like cemeteries. That this is so, the representatives found out yesterday during the inspection at which time some minor changes and the completion of a few repairs were recommended. On the far side of the cemetery a plot of hawthorn bushes or some similar shrubbery is to be set out, the main entrance gates are to be repaired, some lower priced lots are to be provided and a new section is to be opened behind



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1902.

the Soldier's Monument.

When the representatives reached the so called circle where rests the great free-thinker, L. Klacel, Mr. Jos. Kostner stepped forward as jubilee speaker and gave a resume of the history of the cemetery from the date of its founding to the present time. This history is to appear fully as an album soon. He mentioned the first meeting, which took place on the 12th of February, 1877, at which there were present twenty representatives of various lodges, whose thoughts were directed toward the founding of a genuine Bohemian cemetery.

At that time a committee of three was appointed composed as follows: Mr. St. Gramka, Mr. Mat. Karaska, and Mr. Fr. Bedlan, who were to find a suitable place for a cemetery and make a report on the 26th of February. They located an acceptable farm, but for several reasons it was not purchased.

On the 12th of March eight representatives of various lodges met. They were joined by seven other representatives for the purpose of completing the work already begun.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1902.

Fr. Pracna was elected temporary chairman and Prokop Hudek as secretary, and on April 11, 1877 the Secretary of State issued a charter to the new organization. Further search was made for a suitable place, until finally Mr. Fr. Fencel discovered the present grounds, where the Bohemian cemetery lies today. This was an area of fifty acres and was bought for \$10,000 on payments.

In 1877 on the first of August, the first permanent chairman, Mr. Matej Karasek, was elected; to the managing committee were elected Messrs. Jos. Matousek, Jos. Novak, S. Sramek, F. Fencel; as secretary, Mr. Fr. Pracna; and as treasurer, Mr. Jos. Dostal.

On the 6th of August there was buried in the new cemetery secretly by the resident representative, Mr. Nekola, the first corpse, the body of a child of the Brada family, so that the law suit of the cemetery association might end in its favor. This first grave was guarded day and night by a special watchman.

The second corpse to be interred was that of Katerina Rican on September 10, the third, Anna Hubacek, on the first of November, 1877. Mr. Rocen became the owner



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1902.

of the first lot sold for thirty-five dollars. In the year 1878 forty-seven lots were sold, last year 184 lots were sold.

As can be understood, the association of representatives became indebted through the purchase of the grounds, but these debts were soon cleared up by arranging picnics, by borrowing from lodges and from individuals. The financial condition of the cemetery today is such that no one could expect it to be better.

Mr. Jos. Lahvic was the first sexton, and his memory was honored yesterday by the representatives, likewise his son, Frank, the present sexton, was also remembered. The first gardener was and still is Mr. L. Ine, in whom the cemetery has, without any exaggeration whatsoever, a conscientious, industrious, experienced worker in his department.

In the year 1885 ten acres were added to the grounds, and that year the Klacel monument was erected. In the year 1890 the Civil War Veterans' monument was erected. From the founding of the cemetery, improvements have been made year after year, such



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1902.

as a tomb, a new residence for the manager, machine pumps for water supply for the cemetery, and other improvements.

There are at rest in the cemetery 16,567 corpses, and the value of the cemetery has risen considerably, the details of which will be published in the memorial album. The speaker did not forget to thankfully remember the Bohemian newspapers, which helped in the beginning to make it an accomplished fact and still give considerable attention to it.

There have been seven chairman through the past twenty-five years in the following order: Messrs. Mat. Karasek, Jos. Matousek, F. Tesar, Jos. Matousek, Jos. Hladovec, Jos. Matousek, V. Matas, Jos. Hora, Fr. Hencel, and Jan Pecna, who is the present chairman. Mr. Josef Matousek, for his unselfish, industrious generosity, was elected three times and remembered by his successors and all who have an interest in the cemetery.

That was the gist of Mr. Kostner's speech, after which a further tour of the cemetery was undertaken.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1902.

BY THEIR FRUIT YE SHALL KNOW THEM--HOLY THE BENE-  
DICTIONS OF A VERY ABLE CLERGY, "LOVE THY NEIGHBOR"



p.1--Yesterday certainly will long remain impressed on the memories of many parishioners of the Allport street church. The members of the Sv. Vaclava (St. James) Cadet Society in particular will remember it for a long time, and their parents likewise will not forget the indignity which was inflicted on their sons and through their sons on them.

Yesterday about 9:30 A.M. funeral services were conducted for Jan Siply, a former member of the St. James Cadet Society. In the house of mourning at 616 South Center avenue the members of the society gathered and escorted the body to St. Procopius's Church at Eighteenth and Allport streets. Since the cadets are members of a Catholic society and the sons of Catholic parents, and they themselves profess the Catholic faith, they felt that they had free admittance to a Catholic church. But they were sadly mistaken. At the door their entrance was blocked by Father Prokop Nevzil, who declared that they could not be admitted to the church. Although the cadets know that the church was built by their parents and is maintained by their money, they did not

Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1902.

wish to create a disturbance and make matters worse; so they obeyed Heuzil's orders and remained outside.

However, the parishioners assembled in the church did not bear quite so calmly the affront to this popular society of Catholic youths. Then the cadets were forced to leave, the people within did not choose to remain either, and they left by the other door, expressing their resentment by grumbling as they went out. The women of St. Procopius's congregation were especially indignant. The chief sexton, Mr. Turek, wishing to show that he was a loyal servant, tried to intervene, but he was severely reprimanded by the angry women, who frankly criticized the conduct of the Allport street parson and his assistants. These old parishioners, who had helped to build St. Procopius's Church with their money, and who have always contributed generously, even when the Reverend Fathers were begging for a sidewalk in front of their printing plant, audibly expressed their emphatic disapproval of this unprecedented action against the cadets. The indignity accorded to these youths affects their parents also, who certainly do not deserve such treatment at the hands of those whom they feed and maintain with the fruits of their toil.

Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1902.

It could not be otherwise with the Allport street Benedictines. Their hatred of the St. James Cadets had its origin in the fact that the young men did not contribute to the bearded Fathers of the Allport street monastery as the Fathers ordered them to do. About two years ago the cadets held a picnic on a Sunday, for they and their friends belong to the laboring class, and they cannot take a holiday whenever they please like the Reverend Fathers of Allport street. The picnic was forbidden by an order issued from the parsonage, but the cadets held it in spite of the prohibition and made it a grand success. After the picnic the rector of the parish informed them that they were excommunicated, and that their society was no longer recognized as Catholic and would not have access to the church. But if the cadets had been willing to give half the profits of their picnic to the Reverend Fathers, all would have been forgiven. However, the young men would not let themselves be robbed; they thought that they were better able to use this honestly earned money for the good of their society, and perhaps for that of all Catholic people, than were the Benedictines. Hence the "excommunication" pronounced against the Cadets still persists, and that is the reason why they were excluded from the church yesterday.



Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1902.

The parents of these Catholic youths find this affront to their children hard to bear. All day yesterday nothing else was talked about among the parishioners; and the ears of the Benedictines surely must have burned. We heard one old parishioner say: "They continually abuse unbelievers from their pulpits and in their newspaper; they continually incite people against Hlasatel, saying that it does harm to Catholics; but the greatest destroyers of the Catholic faith among Bohemians are the Benedictines themselves. Their arrogance and disregard of others, their selfishness and greed,--these more than anything else repel the Catholic element among Bohemians. How can Catholic parents put their sons into Catholic societies? They must always fear that they will be shamed and humiliated, as were the St. James Cadets." These words are the plain truth and are fully warranted. The acts of these queer "servants" of the Lord best show that the Benedictines really serve only their own greed, their own selfishness, and their own arrogance. But there is a limit even to the patience of our people!

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1901.

### NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.

The Liberal Society, (Jan A. Komensky), was incorporated as a religious society under the laws of the State of Illinois on June 5th, 1901, and has the right to elect a speaker who is legally empowered to perform the marriage ceremony according to the methods of the society. Joe J. Burita was chosen to act as the speaker. The Society, which was formerly known as the Jan A. Komensky Educational Society, does not intend to allow it's educational activities to slow down. It intends to increase and expand them.

Since money is required to do this and since the Society is composed mostly of people of small means, the speaker has elected to perform his duties without pay.

All money collected by the Society will go into the Society's treasury, to be used for the maintainence of the educational class, which will be arranged for evenings, in the Society's building. Beginning next month the Society will also hold regular lecture -meetings, before the Sunday school meetings every Sunday afternoon.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1901.

Twice each week, on Monday and Thursday, the speaker, Jos. J. Burita, will teach English. Other educational projects will be started as soon as financial conditions permit. All decent Bohemians, irrespective of religious beliefs, will be allowed to attend the English school, all other educational classes, and all lectures. For the privilege of attending the school and other educational projects a small fee will be charged. Admission to the Sunday lectures will be free; however, a voluntary contribution will be taken for the building fund, which now amounts to over \$50. According to the speaker, Mr. Burita, the purpose of the Society is for the members to strive for a moral and dignified life and to further this ideal, by example and teaching in order to gain and convert their friends. He does not think that for this purpose it is necessary to resort to abuse and scoffing. What is necessary is continuous positive work, governed at all times by the rules of decency. The Society must proclaim at the very beginning that no barbarous attack will be made upon any religious sect nor against the liberal camp.

The Society's hall, where meetings are held every Saturday is located at 774 So. Ashland Ave., near 17th Street. The Board of Trustees is composed of





Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 17, 1901.

the following named persons: J.J.Burita, V. Chochola, Ruzena Fivek, Richard Hlina, Jos. Herout, Jos. Richter, Marie Hasek.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1901.

THE HOME TAKES OVER PROPERTY.

Yesterday afternoon, the Committee for the Bohemian Old People's Home, arrived at Mr. Pregler's place to take over the property. Mr. Pregler showed exceptional generosity to our humanitarian undertaking. He kept only his beloved personal collection, and turned over to the committee, everything else in the hostelry. The committee, which very carefully inventoried everything appraised the value of these articles, which Mr. Pregler left, at over \$4,000. Mr. Pregler could have kept for himself very easily, articles valued at more than \$1,000. Because he did not do so, he is deserving of full recognition by the Bohemian public. The Home received from him a collection of live animals, hundreds of rabbits and pigeons, thousands of trees, an ice-house full of ice, a large amount of hay and various machinery, rare flowers, dishes valued at several hundred dollars, bowling alleys in excellent conditions, etc.



Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1901.

Everything which Mr. Pregler called his own thus far, became the property of the Home yesterday. The committee which took over the property was composed of: Mrs. Sulove and Mrs. Liskove and Mr. Pech, Kacina, Minarik and Popinka. A manager for the property will be appointed as soon as possible and it is expected that the Bohemian public will visit the Home in large numbers and that it will support it in every way possible.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 6, 1901.

MEETING OF BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted as read.

Yesterday's meeting of the Bohemian National Cemetery Association advanced the undertaking of the Old People's Home, when it was decided to loan the Directors of the Home, sufficient money to complete the purchase of the site which was selected.

The Board of Directors of the Home in a letter, which was accompanied by the Directors, requested a loan of \$15,000 from the National Cemetery for the purpose of paying for the newly purchased Pregler property. After a lengthy debate, which was participated in by various representatives, it was resolved to loan the money to the Board of Directors of the Home on a first mortgage, payable after 5 years, with 4 per cent interest. Accepted: 20 votes for, 5 against. In addition the Cemetery Association will purchase from the Home \$5,500 worth of Bonds.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Septe,ber 30th, 1885.

#### THE BOHEMIAN METHODISTS

The Bohemian Methodists yesterday celebrated their anniversary in the Church on Halsted Street corner of 20th Street. Many members of this new organization were present as well as many invited guests of other nationalities. This church is under the leadership of Reverend Frank Hrejsa, who is authorized to preach to the Bohemian members; their services are held in the same church where yesterday's anniversary was celebrated. At the time of its founding the congregation numbered twenty-five members, and now is one-hundred members strong.

Svornost, Mar. 2, 1885.

THE BOHEMIAN B. NEDICTINE FRIARS

Archbishop Feehan has transformed the Bohemian church of St. Prokop, at the corner of Eighteenth and Allport streets, into a monastery of the order of the Benedictine friars. Abbot Wimmer of St. Vincent, Pennsylvania, has named Father Nepomuk Jaeger as prior of the convent and two other friars as his assistants. The present parson, Vilem Coka, will take care of the precious lambs in the western part of the country. The parish of St. Prokop thus has the first convent of Benedictine friars in the United States, and we Bohemians may congratulate ourselves. Our Pilsen district will have one more ornament and a new joy.

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Svornost, Feb. 11, 1884.

OUR NATIONAL LIFE

We are complaining of the lack of wholesome amusements. The people say there is no place where our young men and women **can pass** their leisure time and that's why they amuse themselves with drinking, parties, card games, etc. It is true that this happens all the time, but not because there are no places where our young men and women can go to amuse themselves in a wholesome way.

We do not intend to enumerate societies and clubs where young people can find anything they want in decent amusement. We will point out to our young people only the singing clubs. In the sixth ward there is the Club Lumir, conducted by Mr. Kounovsky. Can there be for a Bohemian youth any better entertainment than a Bohemian song? In our neighborhood there is the active society Lyra, and everyone knows that what Lyra has accomplished. Should not every young man be proud of being a member of

Svornost, Feb. 11, 1884.

such a society? Everyone possessing a little ability in singing should not stay away from a singing society.

We are a talented, musical people and the membership in the singing societies is proof that singing is our hobby.

There are founded many new educational societies. Why organize more when the strengthening of the old ones would be more helpful to the racial development of the Bohemians? Our duty is to help the existing singing clubs, so that they may prosper and be the pride of our people.



Svornost, September 24, 1883THE CATHOLIC CELEBRATION

The Bohemian Roman Catholics yesterday held a celebration at the consecration of the new Catholic Church, corner 18th and Allport Streets. At 7 A:M there was already a big crowd of people around the church. Many scouts and members of the church societies came. Early in the morning there arrived the delegates from St. Louis, and the St. Vaclav Knights went with the band to the railroad station to meet them. At 8 A:M the procession started from the church on Center Avenue, then from 19th to Halsted Street, where the societies of St. John from 25th Street joined the march, which then proceeded on Halsted Street to 12th Street. Here the societies of St. Valclav Church from De Koven Street and the Knights from St. Louis and Milwaukee, joined the crowd of celebrants.

The parade formed this way was splendid, because besides all Catholic Societies, which arrived even from the country, and Polish Knights, twenty-three Bohemian Clubs and Societies participated in the celebration. The procession proceeded on Halsted Street, and Blue Island Avenue, to the new church, which was consecrated by the Archbishop. Father Suchy from Milwaukee preached a sermon outside the church, and, inside, Father Hestoun from St. Louis preached. After 1 P:M all marched again to 19th and Halsted Streets and back again.

Svornost, September 24, 1883

This celebration can really be called a splendid one, and our Catholic countrymen should be proud of it.

III C

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, July 24, 1882.

### BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS CELEBRATE

Yesterday, was a day which is indelibly impressed into the memoirs of our Catholic countrymen; it was a most significant day for them.

The corner stone was laid of the new St. Procopius Church, which is being built by the community, under the leadership of their Pastor the Rev. P. V. Coky, 18th Street corner Alport Street in the midst of our largest Bohemian quarter.

Plans for the structure are the work of the eminent architect Paul Huber. The Church will be in the style of the Roman period. A steeple 164 feet high and visible for a long distance is to be the outward decoration of the building. At the front will be three portals, the central one finished in polished granite. The building will be 64 feet wide and 140 feet long, it will accommodate comfortably one thousand people and is to cost in the neighborhood of \$45,000.00. The Church is to be completed this year.

Svornost, Aug. 31, 1881

ACTIVITY OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS



Our Bohemian Catholic fellow-citizens have of late been showing activity such as would be befitting as more reasonable and noble purpose. We are informed that St. James Church on De Koven St. is to be enlarged and is to have a new steeple added to it. The outlay for this remodeling is estimated at \$16,000. Also the Catholic community around St. Prokop Church is also considering the erection of a new large edifice to cost in the neighborhood of \$36,000. Indeed, our Bohemian American Catholics surpass us so far in generosity and willingness, that every free-thinker must feel ashamed. All of our free-thinking Bohemians were fearful, that we would be able to raise not more than \$5,000 to \$10,000 at the most for the foundation of a Bohemian Orphanage. Hundreds of thousands of Bohemians unable to furnish \$10,000 and about from 8,000 to 10,000 Bohemian Catholics in Chicago undertake to furnish among themselves over \$40,000.

Free-thinkers, go and learn from your own fellow-citizens and Bohemian Catholics. They surpass you in generosity to your personal shame. Learn generosity from those, whom you consider as stupid.

Svornost, Chicago, Aug 1st, 1878.

[NATIONAL CEMETERY COMMITTEE MEETS]

The National Cemetery Committee held its regular meeting at Svatovaclavske (St. James) School yesterday. The main order of business was the rendering of accounts. Mr. Matousek as chairman called the meeting to order with 23 members present.

The Committee in charge of the celebration reports as follows:-

Receipts were	\$1,763.40
Expenses were	<u>\$1,144.58</u>
Balance	\$ 618.82

Further matters of minor concern and meeting adjourned.



III C



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, July 25, 1878.

/NATIONAL CEMETERY COMMITTEE HELD REGULAR MEETING YESTERDAY/

The "Sbor pro Narodni Hrbítov" (National Cemetery Committee) held its regular meeting yesterday. The business at hand was mostly concerned with last Sunday's celebrations. Mr. P. Matousek acted as chairman and 17 members were present. The minutes of previous meeting accepted, the committee on arrangements for the celebration, Fr. Bedlan, Fr. Cilík and V. Stehlik reported that they are unable to turn in completed accounts of celebration as all tickets have not been returned and it does not know how many were actually sold.

All bills ordered paid. Also it was agreed to rent a safety box for the committee's more important papers...After several minor matters were attended-meeting adjourned.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Chicago, July 22nd, 1878.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY LAYS CORNERSTONE

The celebration yesterday at the Bohemian National Cemetary, occasioned by the laying of a corner stone, was attended by over 8000 people. The crowds were orderly.

The success of the celebration was heightened by the decorations of buildings and streets along the line of march. Twenty eight Lodges and six bands were in line on their way to the trains. P. Hudka was Marshall. The parade moved out at 9 A.M. through streets jammed with thousands of people. Two trains of 17 coaches each were required to carry all those who wished to go to the cemetary. Arriving at their destination, the parade reformed and marched to the cemetary where dedicatory exercises were held.

Speakers at the gathering were Mr. V. Stehlik, Mr. Matonsek, Mr. Fr. B. Zdrubek, and others. More than 5000 people were in attendance.

III. ASSIMILATION

D. Participation in

U. S. Service



III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1922.

FROM THE DRUZINA CESKO SLOVENSKYCH LEGIONARU

All Czechoslovak Legionnaires who desire their demobilization papers in the English language are asked to call for them in the office of the secretary of the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Czechoslovak Legionnaires, Chicago Post). You may come on any day after 5 P. M. except Saturday. On Saturdays the office is open until noon only. Every local Chicago Legionnaire should call personally, for only out-of-town papers will be mailed.

With fraternal wishes,

Albert Houska, secretary,  
3222 West 23rd Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

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II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 7, 1922.

#### A SPRING ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES

All friends of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires will surely attend the meeting to be held tomorrow in the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, and for which extensive preparations are being made. Those who attend will find that this spring entertainment arranged by the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Chicago Post, Czechoslovak Legionnaires) is pleasant indeed. Even the name of this patriotic organization should be a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be first-class. Not only are the entertainments of the Legionnaires famous because of their good nature, but the charitable and patriotic activities of the Druzina and its rare sacrifices are equally well known by our general public. The Druzina will furnish its own band and every participant may expect a thoroughly good time. The program will begin at 8 P. M.; the admission will be fifty cents including war tax.

III D

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION POST OF CHICAGO

All invalid Czechoslovak Legionnaires are to take notice! Legionnaires who are entitled to a pension are requested to call at the office of the secretary of the local post. Do this as early as possible so that your case may be attended to. This matter concerns every Czechoslovak Legionnaire whether he is a member of the local post or not.

For the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionarju,

Mr. Albert Houska, secretary, 5822 West 25rd Street, Chicago, Ill.

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BOHEMIAN

• Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1932.

RECOGNITION FOR A BOHEMIAN LAWYER

Our well-known local lawyer, Mr. Joseph W. Nosek, recently received a letter from Washington, D. C. which contained his commission as judge advocate of the 124th artillery regiment of the National Guard. The armory in which the regiment is located is on 34th Street and Wentworth Avenue.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1920.

CHICAGO BOHEMIAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY

In various departments of the United States Civil Service many of our countrymen are employed and, although some of them are holding responsible positions, very little is known about them among our Bohemian people. Very few of us know that even in the United States Department of Forestry our countrymen are to be found, and that a Bohemian expert occupies a high and important position. This Bohemian expert is Mr. E. J. Hunzlik, who at present is the Chief Forester and is an expert in the Forestry Department in the Far West, with offices at Seattle, Washington. Seattle newspapers and those of other cities quite often publish reports of his activity, and his special treatises are filed with the official reports of the United States Department of Forestry.

Just recently, Mr. Hunzlik returned from his two-month inspection trip, during which he inspected national forests in the western parts of Oregon and Washington. He presented to the Department his official report on the felling of trees in national forests of the Santiam and Snoqualmie Counties in these

WCS (11) PG01.30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1920.

two states. In his report he points out the manner in which the trees can be cut down and new ones planted so that the lumber industry of the Great Northwest will not be ruined.....

The forestry expert of the government is a late Chicagoan whose mother, Mrs. Anna Hanzlík, lives at 2857 South Springfield Avenue. He was born in Chicago just thirty-seven years ago; he attended local public schools, and then for two years he studied forest culture at the Illinois State University and for three years at Michigan State University. Nine years ago he entered the forestry service of the United States and, being capable, he attained a position which, perhaps, none of our countrymen thus far have filled.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1920.

CHARLES J. VOPIČKA RESIGNS

The American Ambassador to the Balkan States  
Sent His Resignation to President Woodrow Wilson Yesterday

Our Chicago countryman, Mr. Charles J. Vopička, who so successfully filled the post of Ambassador to the Balkan States for a long number of years, to the honor not only of the United States but especially of us Czechoslovaks, sent a message to President Woodrow Wilson yesterday, asking that he be relieved of his duties as Ambassador. In other words, he resigned. There is not the least doubt that Ambassador Vopička acted according to his convictions and sentiments in regard to the prevailing circumstances, and in regard to the approaching change in the government administration. We do not doubt a bit that President Wilson, who admired Mr. Vopicka so much for his achievements, accomplished in such a difficult situation, will accept his resignation and will be thankful to Mr. Vopička for his tactful manifestation of loyalty.

Not only once but on various occasions have we reported on the work

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1920.

accomplished by Mr. Vopicka in his responsible position as the United States Ambassador to the Balkan States, and especially Rumania. It is not necessary, therefore, to report on it again today. Many episodes of interest will be written by Mr. Vopicka himself who, as we are told, is working on a book in which he will give a detailed account of all his experiences. Although he is resigning from a government position he wishes to be active. He will be active not only here in Chicago, where he occupies a prominent place in our business and industrial life, but on a much larger scale. He has already become a member of a great importing and exporting company; but his greatest desire is to devote most of his time to his family which, during recent years, because of his duties in connection with the office, he somehow neglected.

Now with his family at his home, 3581 West Washington Boulevard, he can peacefully recollect all the successful accomplishments achieved in a position which redounds not only to his honor but to the honor of all Czechoslovaks.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1920.

DOCTOR JAROSLAV F. SMETANKA APPOINTED  
CZECHOSLOVAK CONSUL FOR CHICAGO

Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, who is one of our foremost national workers and whose merits are fully recognized by every sincere Czechoslovak, received a telegram from Washington, D. C. yesterday, which reads as follows:

"The following cablegram was just received: 'Dr. J. F. Smetanka appointed consul for Chicago.'

" My congratulations. Start at once.

Jan Masaryk."

This report that at last we will have our own consul in Chicago is joyful news to our countrymen. That we were longing for this event is known to everybody



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1920.

from the reports in our newspapers. His appointment is that much more welcome to us, because a man of great ability, and a man who devoted himself so much to our national cause was appointed to this important office. Therefore it is with great pleasure that we take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Smetanka, and we are sure that this selection will prove to be of great benefit to our young republic and to our countrymen who reside here.

The location of the new consulate and the time when our new consul will take up his duties will be officially announced later. Once more we extend our sincere congratulations!



Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1920.

CZECH APPOINTED AS POSTAL SUPERINTENDENT

Since yesterday, we have two countrymen in Chicago, who, for their ability and reliability, were appointed as postal superintendents. The first one appointed was Mr. Joseph H. Richak, who has been in charge of the Pilsen Post Office, at 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, for many years. Yesterday, Mr. Joseph F. Chmelík, of 4146 West Harrison Street, was placed in charge of "C" Post Office, at Madison Street and Racine Avenue. It is one of the most important post offices in Chicago because it handles two million letters every month, not including other mail, such as newspapers, parcel post, etc. Mr. Chmelík comes from an old Bohemian family, well known in our Pilsen district, where Mr. Chmelík's father conducted a dairy business at 17th and Wood Streets.....The recognition given Mr. Chmelík is fully deserved, because he has been employed by the postal department for the past thirty-five years. In the year of 1885 he started as a messenger and delivered the so-called "special delivery" letters.



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1920.

Later on he worked as a clerk and a foreman at various postal branches and for the past twelve years he has worked at "C" Post Office. He is very popular among his friends and his promotion brought him many congratulations. It is also necessary to mention that these two Bohemian superintendents were schoolmates; they attended the same class in the Throop School. Mr. Richak was known as "big Joe" and Mr. Cimelik as "little Joe".



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Denní Křesatel, Mar. 6, 1940.

IN HONOR OF A BROTHER KILLED IN ACTION



The Tělocvičná Jednota Sokol Slávský (a Czech Gymnastic Association), sent many enthusiastic members to different fronts during the recent world war, and their common motto was: to fight not only for the cause of the Allies and, therefore, for the Czechoslovakian cause, but also for democracy in general. From the beginning, the boys voluntarily entered the United States, Canadian, and French Armies and finally the Czechoslovak Army. They were among the first to fight on different fronts. The association greeted the boys who returned home at a reception held in the latter part of last year. Looking over its ranks, the association discovered that one of the boys was missing and that he would never return. The missing member was brother Václav Kovářík, who was reported to have been killed in action upon the battlefield at Boissons, France. At one of its past meetings, the association resolved to honor the memory of the fallen brother by remembering his parents, who live in the old country which their son

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1920.

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helped to free. It was resolved that the sum of two thousand five hundred Czechoslovak kronen [approximately \$25.] would be sent to them as proof of how much their son was liked and respected, and as proof of real brotherly love and remembrance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1920

BANQUET FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS

IV In the clubrooms of the Sokol Tábor Slovanská Lípa (Czech Sokol's Association Hall), located at Karlov Avenue and Thirteenth Street, a special meeting was held Saturday evening, to welcome all the Sokol Volunteers, who after completion of service in the United States Army, returned home. The program was opened by a speech of the president of the association, Brother J. Lang, who, in a few sincere words, mentioned the meritorious work of the member legionnaires. Each of the legionnaires was given a gold sokol emblem as a remembrance, with the assurance of the respect of all the members present. Dr. Antonín Mueller, president of the Central District of the sokol's organizations, gave a talk on the social and economic problems of the Czechoslovak Republic. Brother Fráňa Klepal spoke a few words for the legionnaires, as did Brother Karel Peñas, who has been decorated for bravery on the European battlefields by General Pershing. Our humanitarian causes were not forgotten. The collection among the members brought in the sum of \$61, which was turned over to the Dr. Alice Masaryk fund for relief work among the poor widows and

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1920.

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III H orphans. The Sokol Tábor Slovanská Lípa is one of our oldest sokol  
I G organizations. The restlessness during the World War affected almost  
IV every one of our national organizations, and even this one was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of its achievements. However, the members are looking toward the future with great hope, and they believe that wherever there is enthusiasm to work there also is hope for successful results.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

DR. V. ANYZ, CAPTAIN OF THE AMERICAN  
RED CROSS, RETURNS TO CHICAGO



Dr. V. Anyz, a well-known Bohemian doctor in Chicago, who for several months was active as a member of a relief mission sent to Siberia by the American Red Cross, returned to Chicago last week.

Dr. V. Anyz, who is well known to our Bohemian public, returned to the United States richer in numerous and interesting experiences. From his experiences he related: "Our mission to Siberia was not a collective expedition led by a fixed leader. Everybody traveled independently. This we could notice after our arrival in Vladivostok, where our work was assigned to each of us separately. Before our voyage to Vladivostok, the following doctors met in San Francisco, California: Doctors Cepelka, Jicinsky, and Anyz from Chicago, Dr. Sedlacek from Omaha, Nebr., Dr. Davis from Ottawa, Kans., and Mr. Davis, a pharmacist, from Idaho. There was

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

also a group of fourteen graduate nurses, of whom not one was of Bohemian origin." .....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1920.

DR. JIČINSKY ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Returns from Siberia, Richer in Experience, to  
Continue the Work in the Interest of Our Heroic Legionnaires

Dr. J. Rudiš Jičinsky, well-known Sokol and national worker, returned to Chicago yesterday, after spending almost nine months in Siberia. Well-known Bohemians greeted him at the Northwestern station. He wore the uniform of a captain of the American Red Cross when he arrived.

He looks well, after all the trying experiences of his profession, working with the American Red Cross. He was active first in the Russian army, then with the Czechoslovakian army, and finally with the American Expeditionary Forces, and reports that he is well satisfied with the work accomplished.

While in Vladivostok, he was asked if he preferred to go to the newly created Czechoslovakia, or with the American transport to the United States. Knowing that the legionnaires of the Czechoslovakian army are very anxious to go

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1920.

home, he decided to go to the United States. He knows very well that it will depend on the United States as to how soon the legionnaires will go home, because this all important matter is to be financed by the United States.

Dr. Jicinsky wishes to be active in the future, and in order to speed up the negotiations, he asks our representatives in Congress, who admire our Czechoslovak legionnaires, to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

He said very little about himself. After a short rest to recover his strength, he is very anxious to start on the above-mentioned task.

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BOHEMIAN



The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 102, April, 1919.

#### APPOINTMENT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

The United States Department of Commerce has taken a step which will be cordially welcomed by all who are interested in the development of close commercial relations between this country and the new Czechoslovak Republic. The announcement was made at the end of March that Vladamir A. Geringer had been appointed Trade Commissioner to Czechoslovakia with headquarters in Prague.

Mr. Geringer is a native born American citizen, but his parents came from Bohemia. He is well known to Czechoslovaks in America as Manager of the great Bohemian daily, The Svornost. An attorney by training and a business man of many years experience, he is fitted for the important position to which he has been appointed. His first duty will be to re-establish old business connections between American firms and Bohemian importers and exporters. He requests all commercial houses which traded with territory now included in the Czechoslovak Republic to get in touch with him at his office, Room 504, Federal Building, Chicago. Mr. Geringer plans to sail for his post about April 20th.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

FROM THE ST. AGNES CZECH COMMUNITY

The St. Agnes Czech community will participate today in the raising of a service flag in honor of the soldiers and sailors from the 83rd recruiting division. This event was arranged by the citizens' auxiliary committee, under the sponsorship of the State council of defence. It will be held on the playground of Corkery school, 25th Street and Kildare Avenue.

More than 200 boys from our community belong to the 83rd division. The celebration will help to promote the Fourth Liberty War Loan. All members of our community will gather at the community center, Central Park Avenue and 27th Street, at 1 P. M. The parade to Corkery school will begin at 1:30 P. M., headed by bands and flag bearers. Mothers of soldiers from our community will form a group of their own. All pupils, from the third grade up, of our community school will march along, each bearing a small flag. Some of them will be in Sokol garb. Two hundred girls from our school will march in the parade. They will be in white uniform dresses and will represent the 200 soldiers

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1918.

from our community. Three groups of scouts and cadets will be guard of honor for our church flag.

A large American flag will be borne by older girls. The Vcelky (Little Bees) women's auxiliary, and workers for the Liberty Loan Campaign, will be there in large numbers.

We expect that our community will be represented in an impressive manner, and that our group will be the most colorful in the entire parade. Don't fail to take part!

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1918.

PREPARE FOR FLAG RAISING CEREMONIES

A large number of celebrations on the occasion of the raising of service flags is going to be held throughout our city. One of the most impressive will be held in Franklin Park, 14th Street and Kildare Avenue, and the service flag will display 260 stars. Another flag, with many stars for our boys from the Pilsen (Plzen) district, will be raised at Loomis and 17th Streets, at 3 P.M. today.

Pilsen Brewery Park will be the scene of a celebration which will be preceded by a parade. A flag with 56 stars for our boys from the neighborhood of 25th Street and Albany Avenue will be displayed at 2 P.M. today.

Residents from the neighborhood of 25th and 26th Streets and Hamlin Avenue, and also those from 22nd Street and Turner Avenue, will celebrate in honor of their sons in the services. Avers Avenue, between 27th and 28th Streets, will see the raising of a flag with 26 stars; one with 40 stars will fly over the



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1918.

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vicinity of 25th Street and Trumbull Avenue. Still another will wave over 22nd Street between Crawford and Keeler Avenues [Names of soldiers follow.]

A celebration was held at Trumbull Avenue and 30th Street. The arrangements committee for the celebration, which was held on Harding Avenue, between 24th and 26th Streets, expresses heartfelt thanks to all who helped toward the success of this patriotic affair. Speakers were: Aldermen John Toman and Kostner, Judge Fisher, Mrs. Cervenka, Misses Boudette and Evelyn Chott. Mr. Jech furnished the music without charge. Many of our businessmen contributed gifts. Mr. Mares, master baker, donated a gorgeous tart decorated with 55 flags. Lady workers for the Red Cross, and also numerous children, busied themselves with soliciting contributions under the guidance of Mrs. Vodak, and collected a considerable amount of money. Many others have helped considerably. Our gratitude is expressed to them.

Some of the money collected served to defray expenses, and the remainder was distributed as follows: \$33 for a service flag donated to the 83rd division--

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1918.

\$25 to Red Cross lady workers of the Thirty-fourth Ward--\$50 for the tobacco fund of the United States Army--\$24.31 to the Czechoslovak Auxiliary Committee, and \$50 to the Salvation Army for the benefit of soldiers.

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Demi Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1918.

A CZECH CHICAGOAN ARTIST IN THE NAVY

There is, perhaps, not one band in the American navy or army in which there are no Czech musicians. Their performances are being more and more appreciated by the public. In the band of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station many musicians are Czechs. Among these, until a short time ago, was Raymond M. Zaher, a Chicago Czech pianist, of whose talent many a flattering report has been printed in Chicago dailies. He volunteered for service, and became a member of the Great Lakes band on May 7, but was transferred to Philadelphia where he will board a battleship, which is under orders soon to leave American shores.

The 22-year-old pianist's parents live at 30th Street and Avers Avenue, where his father conducts a saloon.

WFO (11) FCJ 36271

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1918.

### CHICAGO HEROES

#### Three Czechs Take Place of Honor Among the Dead and Wounded

Among those mentioned in official reports from the battlefields are three Czechs. The first is Václav (Venceslas) Šašek, 24, butcher by trade, fell in battle July 18. Born in Bohemia, he came to Chicago from the West and resided in the home of Mr. Lacek, former tavernkeeper at 1831 South Laflin Avenue. When the United States declared war, Šašek hastened to enlist for service in the United States army, thereby knowing that he was doing his duty to his new country as well as to the motherland. All honor to his memory!

Joseph Strnad is another volunteer who shed his blood for the cause. He was 21 years of age, and was in the 23rd Infantry regiment of the U. S. army. Before his enlistment he was employed in war industry by the Chicago Screw Company, and resided with his uncle, Mr. Suran, at 1532 West 18th Place. He had been a resident of Chicago for several years when he left for the army with a contingent of members of the Sokol Chicago, March 1917. He had always

Denní Mlasatel, Sept. 19, 1918.

been an ardent Sokol, and was one of the best in the group of the Catholic Sokol of St. Vitus, No. 48. He was wounded on July 18, but has a good chance to recover.

The third of our fellow countrymen is Joseph Šusterka, 3320 Hirsch Street. His name appears in one of the latest reports, and details are lacking. The War Departments' information states only that his condition is grave.

[Translator's Note: This article typifies others appearing almost daily in this newspaper.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

TO CZECHOSLOVAKS OF MILITARY AGE

Brothers: We are calling on all of those who are subject to the law on registration. When you name your nationality, register as Czechoslovaks! Anyone who allows himself to be registered as Austro-Hungarian is openly proclaiming himself as belonging to the ranks of the enemies of this country.

In answering the question about his place of birth, every sincere Czechoslovak should give the name of the land, thus: Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia. Yugoslavs will answer similarly: Croatia, etc.

It is your duty to our old motherland, and also to this country which has so hospitably received us--it is your duty to designate your nationality as Czechoslovak. He who allows himself to be registered as Austrian or Hungarian will expose himself to the scorn of the Czechoslovak people.

We are addressing ourselves to our national organizations and our Sokol groups.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

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IV We address ourselves to our priests in the Czechoslovak parishes, and urge them to speak about this matter to their fellow members and brothers, and to their flock; to admonish, and remind them of their national obligation to register as Czechoslovaks.

Czechoslovaks! Make use of your rights and do your duty!

For the Bohemian National Alliance:

Dr. J. P. Pecival,

The Reverend Father I. Kestl.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1918.

## CITIZENS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE

We reported in an earlier issue that citizens of the Thirty-fourth Ward have formed the "Eighty-third Exempted Citizens' Committee of the State Council of Defense". Its aims are so noble and praiseworthy that there is probably no patriotic citizen who would not like to become a member.

After the first appeal for membership many who came from political circles or religious societies signed and sent in dues in larger or smaller amounts. They know that the Committee will be helpful in the struggle for a decisive victory of democracy over autocracy. This victory will bring liberty and independence to small oppressed nations, and among them to the Czechoslovaks.

The work of the Committee will also include providing material help and moral comfort for those whose dear ones are in the war. The results of these activities will surely demonstrate that the Thirty-fourth Ward, the most thoroughly Czech ward in Chicago, knows what the duties of its inhabitants are. This

Wm. (L.) P. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1918.

ward will prove by its accomplishments that its people are ready for all the sacrifices which this country is asking of them in order to insure victory over the Huns.

Many are the tasks which the Committee has undertaken to perform. We are going to refer to a few only, just to let our fellow citizens know that the Committee intends to work with vigor and zeal so that all Chicago will justly be proud of the Thirty-fourth Ward.

This Committee will take care of the following agenda. It will see to it that hospitality is extended to our soldiers leaving for the camps, and that they are provided with articles which they need, and which give them comfort, such as tobacco and cigarettes. The boys are to be brought to the railroad station in automobiles, and a parade will be formed in their honor. The soldiers' families are, if in need, to be regularly provided with means that will keep them out of want.

WPA

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 25, 1918.

The Committee will also promote Liberty Bond and War Stamp sales and do everything to prove that the inhabitants of the Thirty-fourth Ward are inspired with genuine patriotism, particularly now when the salvation of democracy is the issue, and liberty is at stake. A gorgeous Service Flag is to be bought, bearing a star for each boy of the Thirty-fourth Ward in service. The flag will be raised amid festivities and a grand parade. E  
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The work of the Committee is divided into several departments. Mr. John A. Cervenka is chairman, Joseph Bolek is secretary, B. B. Mudra is auditor, and the Reverend Vaclav (Wenceslaus) Vanek is treasurer.

The Committee has various departments, namely, of investigation, of finance, of entertainment, of the press, of instruction, of membership promotion, and of Liberty Bond sales. Offices are at the southeast corner of Ridgeway Avenue and 26th Street, where the recruiting office also is located. Meetings are held every first and third Thursday of the month in the chambers of the church on Lawndale Avenue between 25th and 26th Streets.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Glasatel, Aug. 16, 1918.

### WILL RAISE A SERVICE FLAG

Extensive preparations are being made by residents of Loman Avenue between 24th and 26th Streets for a great celebration, the raising of a Service Flag on which the number of stars symbolizes the number of men of the neighborhood serving under Uncle Sam's banner for world **democracy**.

The ceremony proper will take place Sunday next at 2:30 P.M., at Loman Avenue and 26th Street. We are sure that the neighborhood, and indeed our entire community, will take a most active part in the event.

The cost of the flag was defrayed by parents whose sons are in service, and by contributions from other residents of the neighborhood. The collections were made by Mrs. Milada Konopásek, Miss Ricker, and Miss Kořínek, who also took care of the purchasing of the flag.

For the sake of interest we print the names of others, the number of sons,

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Daniš Lízatel, Aug. 10, 1910.

and the amount of the contributions were: Mrs. Křížan, 2009 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$1.50; Mrs. Vávra, 2400 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$2; Mr. Ríkl, 2005 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$1; Mrs. Nováková, 2400 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$1; Mrs. Ludra, 2402 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$1; Mrs. Kratochvíl, 2410 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$2.00; Mr. Šemad, 2448 Lomná Avenue, 2 sons, \$2.00; etc.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1918.

ORGANIZE RECRUITING COMMITTEE

A Citizens' Committee for the 83rd Recruiting District, under the auspices of the National Defense Council, organized as a permanent body in a recent meeting. The following officers were elected: John A. Cervenka, chairman; Joseph Bolek, vice-chairman; Bohumil A. Mudra, secretary; Reverend Vaclav Vanek, financial secretary and treasurer. The permanent Executive Committee will be constituted of officers of the various subdivisions.

One of these subdivisions will provide preliminary instruction for our recruits, who will profit from it when in the regular camps. Mr. Pecival, former instructor of the Pilsen Sokol, is captain of this preliminary training division, and Mr. F. J. Kohout is chairman. Another subdivision will take care of hospitality and entertainment for soldiers leaving for the camps. Other subdivisions are to investigate situations of soldiers' families and their title to support; they will provide the funds. There will be also a subdivision for obtaining members for the organization.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1918.

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IV The dues for members will range from \$2 to \$25 per year. In the first meeting \$322 was collected in dues.

The next meeting will be held at Hubbard Memorial Church, 2520 South Lawndale Avenue. Numerous citizens from the 83rd District will be invited to attend. The District is bordered by 22nd Street, the Canal, Central Park Avenue, and the western city limits. This committee was formed upon request from the U. S. War Department. Every Czech citizen resident in the District should take a lively interest in this body.

The office of the local recruiting board is located at Ridgeway Avenue and 26th Street.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1918.

WOMEN INTO THE FIGHT

[Translator's note: An appeal by Surgeon General Gorgas, U. S. Army, urging women to join the Women's National Defense Council and to engage in Red Cross activities, is printed in full. This is omitted in translation.]

.....

In enlarging upon General Gorgas' appeal, we inform our readers that every woman between 19 and 35 years of age is going to receive a call this week to enlist in the service of our glorious army, which must become the best of all. They will form part of a corps of trained nurses. There is a demand for 25,000 women to become nurses.

"The pick of the country" is what Uncle Sam wants among women, just as he demands it of his warriors. He wants healthy, intelligent, and responsible women. Those with a college education or who have had previous training and experience will have an advantage. Three choices are open to ladies to permit them to

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1918.

become members of Uncle Sam's nurses' corps.....

The training will require two to three years, depending on the school.....Czech women interested should apply to Mrs. Paulina Princ, 3124 West 22nd Street, or at the Czech Bureau, 3342 West 26th Street.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 1, 1918.

### CHICAGO HEROES

[Translator's note: This article is typical of reports from the front appearing in this paper almost daily, accompanied by pictures of soldiers.]

Yesterday's official report from the scene of war contains the names of five Chicago men, among them a valiant young Czech soldier, Joseph G. Prochazka, who, before his enlistment, lived with his brother at 5402 West 24th Place, Cicero. The official report from France, relayed from Washington, merely states that Private Prochazka is among the missing. Since no other information is given, it is not known whether he was wounded or taken prisoner by the Germans. More news is eagerly awaited by the young man's numerous relatives.

Prochazka is 25 years of age and was born in Chicago. He enlisted immediately after the outbreak of war, was first sent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, then to the camp at Houston, Texas, to Company D of the 131st

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Regiment of Infantry. Three months ago he was sent with his regiment to France. After a brief period behind the firing lines, he took part in the fight. He sent several letters from the front to his brother and to his half brother, S. Rickl, 2509 South Homan Avenue. The last letter which was received by Mr. Rickl on July 26, from "somewhere in France," informed him that the writer was hale, hearty, and contented. It further stated he liked France, that the people are very friendly to the soldiers, and that the weather was pleasant.

Prochazka, obviously, was, on his way to the front. for he writes that they slept in stables along the road side; they had no complaint and were in a merry mood. Then, again, he writes that from the moment they entered France they were "in hell," and he expected to be in the firing line soon. His anticipation must have been realized as evidenced by the official report. The missing soldier's parents have been dead for some time.

In yesterday's report we find among the wounded the name of Corporal

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Robert J. Bangert. His mother, Mrs. Paula Bangert, nee Novak, 3712 West Twelfth Street, is well known in Czech circles here. Young Robert enlisted when only 16 years of age; he will be 17 in September. On account of his youth he was known in his company as "the kid," at the same time enjoying great popularity. At the recruiting station he had given his age as eighteen, and was believed, because he is almost six feet tall and weighed 165 pounds.

Mrs. Bangert received the official report about her son last Sunday stating that he was severely wounded. A letter written by him was delivered yesterday. In it he informs her that he has a bullet in his right arm and will send the missile to her after he has undergone an operation. The young soldier has sisters and younger brothers here, also a grandfather, who is a veteran of the Civil War. He is justly proud of his grandson.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 19, 1918.

A HEROIC CHICAGO CZECH

Last night our fellow countryman, Mr. Vitus Bzoch, from the neighborhood of 18th and Fisk Streets, Chicago, received a telegram from the United States War Department in which he is informed that his son, Private Edward Bzoch was decorated for bravery in action near Fossoy. He had twice penetrated the German firing line, and had succeeded in delivering important dispatches, though he was wounded twice during his second attempt. It is not known whether his wounds are serious.

We need not mention that the tidings were received with the utmost pride by his family and his friends, and also with sincere wishes for his recovery. Before he enlisted young Bzoch was a partner in the real-estate firm of Klaus, Rozhon, and Bzoch located on 18th Street, and which enjoyed an excellent reputation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

TO REORGANIZE ARMY AID

Last night a reorganization meeting was held by the Narodni Armadni Pomocny Vybor (National Army Aid Association), at the offices of the Czech Bureau, 5342 West 26th Street. Mr. Louis Solar presided. The discussions centered on the question of increasing the membership.

Mr. Jos. J. Salat stated that the Aid Association is under the direct sponsorship of the State Defence Council, and as such is part of the Government. Its authority, up to the present, is confined to the 27th and 28th Recruiting Districts, both within the Twelfth Ward.

The National Army Aid Association is at present divided into two bodies. One for the 27th District, presided over by Mr. Louis Soula, and the other, for the 28th District, under Alderman Otto Kerner.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak is chairman of the combined bodies, Mr. Jos. J. Salat is secretary, Mr. Fr. G. Hajicek, treasurer. Alderman Jos. I. Novak is secretary

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Denni Hlasatel, July 18, 1918.

for the 27th District.

Mr. Salat explained that the primary purpose of the Aid Association is the maintenance of the Czech Bureau, and the provision for payment of expenses for the War Bond, War Savings Stamp, and Red Cross campaigns. In addition there are other business matters in which the Czechs are to exert themselves as much as possible, to demonstrate their loyalty to the Government.

In the Czech Bureau, headed by Mr. Salat, War Bonds and War Savings Stamps are sold, and contributions for the Red Cross accepted. The Czech Bureau played a large part in the arrangements for the Independence Day celebration by the Czechs, an event which created a general sensation.

Mr. Solar urged the members to launch a vigorous drive for an increased membership. The dues are five dollars per year, but each individual member is bound to perform some work. Businessmen in the two recruiting districts are among the first expected to join and co-operate. It was deemed necessary

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to create an expense fund to cover the necessary expenses, as for instance the debt for the recent Fourth of July celebration, a considerable amount of which is still unpaid.

Mr. Solar stated that the Aid Association contributes funds for the relief of our boys on the battlefield, in the camps, and wherever necessary. The Association also supplies information on the whereabouts and welfare of soldiers.

Valuable and sincere patriotic work is being done, for example, "The Salat & Crystal Concertina" society will hold a picnic at Pilsen Brewery Park, August 24, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Aid Association. Tickets cost thirty-five cents. Mr. Frank Kaspar succeeded in gaining thirty new members in a single day. It is to be hoped that Czechs in other districts will also extend their help.

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BOHEMIAN

Daily Jewish Courier, May 24, 1918.

### ALIEN SAMMIES BECOME CITIZENS

The federal law which provides that soldiers in the American army who have not yet obtained their second papers become automatically American citizens went into effect yesterday. Officials of the Federal Government will come to the camps to administer to these soldiers the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States and to the American flag.

In the camps near Chicago, there are 5581 soldiers who will become citizens by the new law. There are 2400 unnaturalized soldiers in Camp Grant, Rockford; 1800 in Camp Custer; 500 in Camp Zachary Taylor; 630 in Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; 251 in Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

This law was introduced by Congressman Adolph J. Sabath.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1918.

### AN IMPORTANT MATTER

The moment that the United States declared war on Germany, many of our fellow countrymen joined the Army and Navy as volunteers, while later on, others hastened to the recruiting stations when compulsory service was introduced for the fight against our age-old enemy. Soon after, the declaration of war against Austria followed. According to an international agreement, the United States cannot call Czechs to arms while they are still counted among Austrian subjects. It is also, for technical reasons, not feasible to accept Austro-Hungarian subjects into the American Army for service at the front. The United States Army headquarters decided, therefore, to put before all Austro-Hungarian subjects the alternatives of either staying with that part of the United States Army which remains in America, or leaving this country.

A large number of our fellow countrymen are eager to meet the enemy in the field. They are, however, compelled to wait until a new law is passed,

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1918.

allowing them to go to the front, if such a law is passed. It just happened that some of our young men forgot that they are sons of Czech or Slovak parents, and that they are under a twofold obligation to defend the country which has entered a terrible war to fight for a just cause. They are dodging their duty, using either the perfidious excuse that they are Austro-Hungarian subjects, or they lie by contending that they do not want to fight against their own brothers in the old country. And so they stay at home, cowards. Cases such as these are, heaven to be thanked, only exceptional, yet they serve to besmirch the name of our Czechoslovak element in America. Shame and scorn upon him who would cloak his cowardice with such excuses!

It is now easy to clear the way for Austro-Hungarian subjects of Czech or Slovak descent to join our Czechoslovak Army. He who does not want to stay at home may address himself to one of our trustees, one who is already in the American Army, but, for reasons mentioned above, is not permitted to fight

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1918.

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across the Ocean. These trustees are at liberty to explain to the military authorities who surely will not make it difficult for anyone to join our Czechoslovak Army. If, however, he has given his promise to join, he is duty bound to keep his word.

Fellow countrymen! The main issue is to uphold the honor of the Czechoslovak people in America! When this country will have felt the full burden of the war, when the Star-Spangled Banner will have been drenched with the red, precious blood of our American boys, when thousands and thousands of American soldiers will have returned home, then America will spit upon us as Austro-Hungarians who enjoy its hospitality in a boundless measure, but who would not defend this country. America will look down upon us as rats who, in cowardice, are ready to betray anyone.

The United States is mobilizing new contingents apace, and we must do likewise; we must keep abreast with the American Army.

Hence, those who cannot help the Allies within their own ranks should rally

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1918.

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under our own banner of liberty! The Czechoslovak Army is the best guarantee for our future independence, and everyone of us should, therefore, feel duty bound to join it.

The Czechoslovak Army is made up of Czechs and Slovaks who happen to be beyond the German and Austro-Hungarian borders. This is done with the full consent of the Allies and the United States. It is especially sponsored by the French Government and its head.

.....  
The permission to keep up our own Czechoslovak Army is tantamount with the recognition of an independent Czechoslovak state....Volunteers! Report at your district office of the Military Committee of the Czechoslovak National Council.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

#### SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR CAMP

Among the seventy-five soldiers who left for Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, yesterday, there were many Czechs. They will be placed in the 333rd Field Artillery Regiment. They were given an enthusiastic farewell.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1918.

A CZECH'S MILITARY CAREER

There are several officers in Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, who come from Czech-American stock. One is a Chicagoan, Captain John F. Zajicek, one of the instructors who is considered an expert in gunnery. This was recognized by the authorities, for he was awarded no less than four distinctions.

He had been in Camp Grant even before the first contingents from Chicago arrived there. He acted in the capacity of engineer, directing the construction of the water system, canalization, and other work in the building line carried on by the United States Government. Considering the magnitude of this enterprise, it is evident that Captain Zajicek's position was a highly responsible one. After the work was done, Captain Zajicek was appointed an instructor, and as such proved himself to be not only an efficient, but also a popular officer. Our Czech-American soldiers there found him friendly toward the people from which he descended. Though he has spent most of his time outside of Czech circles, he has not forgotten the land of his forebears.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1918.

Numerous letters from our boys mention the Czech-American captain who is ready to explain things in the Czech language when our soldiers know Czech better than English.

Captain Zajicek is twenty-eight years of age. He was born in Chicago, and in his early years he embarked upon a soldier's career by joining the United States Navy. In those times the Denni Hlasatel used to receive and publish his letters sent from all corners of the world, particularly South America. He was a sailor on the "Tennessee" when this man-of-war brought President Taft to Panama.

After he had served his term in the Navy, he studied engineering. When the United States declared war on Germany, he enlisted as an instructor and later studied in the military schools at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Sheridan. After this he was sent to a regiment of engineers in Texas. There he was promoted to the rank of captain and later placed in charge of the work at Camp Grant. He wears the highest decoration bestowed in the Army for achievements in gunnery.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1918.

Captain Zajicek's parents live at 2329 West 18th Place, Chicago, and are surely justified in rejoicing over the successes of their son.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1918.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SOKOL CHICAGO ATHLETIC  
TOURNAMENT

The Národní Armádní Pomocný Výbor (National Army Auxiliary Committee) has undertaken the task of caring for the needs of our boys who eagerly volunteered for service in the United States Army and plunged into the fight for the lofty principles of universal democracy. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the municipal court, is president, Frank J. Hájiček is treasurer of the branch of the organization for the Twelfth Ward ["Czech California" district]. Most of our volunteers serve in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth divisions, which are quartered at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. The Auxiliary Committee was instrumental in procuring many articles, necessities or luxuries, which are being sent as gifts to the soldiers.

This gives us a good reputation, for in the camp it is well known that the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1918.

Czech soldiers are not forgotten by their fellow countrymen. It is a well-known fact that whatever gifts the soldiers have received, whether they be phonographs, tobacco, pipes, or money, they were provided by the Czechs of the Twelfth ward. These same Czechs will again testify to their love and generosity at a great athletic tournament for the benefit of our brave young men.

This affair is going to take place in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, on Sunday, January 20. An immense attendance is expected, for the cause is noble and the tournament is expected to be the most impressive ever held in our community. The complete program has not yet been made known to us. What we could learn up to this moment is enough to make every lover of athletic sports anticipate the event with eagerness.

Bill Hokuff and Paul Martenson, great wrestling stars, will meet there.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1918.

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Hokuff will offer a stake of two hundred dollars to anyone who wants to tackle him. There will also be other gladiators. The referee will be our countryman, Joe Štecher, champion, who will function in this capacity before Czech spectators for the first time. He is looking forward to the occasion with great anticipation. Mr. Henry Sonnenschein is in charge of the arrangements for the wrestling. He informs us that the demand for tickets is keen. It will be advisable for those interested to secure a place early. Tickets are on sale at the following addresses: Mattas, 26th Street and Trumbull Avenue; Honsík's drugstore, Turner Avenue and 26th Street; Plaček's restaurant on Kedzie Avenue; Kuflewski's drugstore; Bezner's drugstore, 26th Street and Kedzie Avenue; Rys' restaurant, Kedzie Avenue and 22nd Street.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

AMATEURS' CABARET

Last night members of the theatrical section of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš changed their usual performance. Instead of drama they gave a cabaret. It was intended to be a welcome to soldiers on furlough from Camp Grant. It was sponsored by the Czech members of the commission of the 83rd Recruiting Division. About fifty soldiers attended and the audience was fairly large.

Mr. Adolph Mach, chairman of the auxiliary committee, opened the evening. He explained why the soldiers who are enjoying their first longer furlough should be treated in the most friendly manner. He said they are about to risk their lives in the struggle against the enemy of democracy and liberty. Therefore, to us who are disqualified from the army falls the duty of encouraging our soldiers in every possible way. The short address was received with wholehearted applause.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

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The performance began with a recitation by Mrs. Cervenka. Mr. Krejčí sang light songs, and Mrs. Krejčí assisted by four other ladies, danced a veil dance. Mr. Zima also gave an act.

Mr. William K. Pflaum, who is secretary of the auxiliary committee, regretted that the program was not so large as the committee would have liked it to be. The question of a furlough for the soldiers was in abeyance. Therefore, more elaborate preparations could not be made for this event. The "Causes and Significance of the War" was the main subject of his address. After his address he distributed among the soldiers presents from the auxiliary committee. These gifts were not luxuries. They were useful articles.

Little Miss Janáček in a charming way and with the voice and manner of a child surprised the audience by telling the soldiers "how to lick the Kaiser". The effect of this little scene was evident from the stormy applause it drew.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1917.

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This reporter regrets only that he could not tell whether the acclaim was due to the prospective "licking the Kaiser" or to the histrionic manner of the little girl.

Miss [or Mrs.] Stočes gave an exhibition that was unexcelled.....

To prove that the soldiers also can boast of talent, Sergeant Putta appeared and danced a genuine jig. The remainder of the program was taken care of by the amateurs, and directed by Mr. Krejčí.

Mr. Anton J. Čermák, John Toman, Dr. Zabokrtský, Bolek and other members of the auxiliary committee were present. Ladies from the Thirty-fourth Ward brought knitted articles, such as sweaters and gloves, to some of the soldiers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1917.

SOLDIERS DEPART

(Summary)

.....  
More than a thousand soldiers left Chicago yesterday for Fort Winfield, a training camp for artillery located near San Francisco. They belonged to the 27th, 34th, 45th, 67th, 32nd, 37th, and 79th divisions. They boarded the train at the Grand Central Station, Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue [now Wells Street].

More than one fifth of them are of Czech descent and they were not forgotten by our community. Two hundred sixteen men of the Twenty-seventh Division assembled at the hall of Sokol Chicago early in the morning. The place was overcrowded with friends and relatives and also with young men who were not yet drafted. All loudly expressed their eagerness to be taken along with the soldiers, but their wishes could not be fulfilled.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1917.

The soldiers were brought to the station in borrowed cars and were received with joyful clamor. When they had taken their seats they were presented with Christmas boxes containing cigars, cigarettes, chewing gum and other articles. Mr. Anton J. Cermak and Mr. F. G. Hajicek, who had charge of the arrangements, distributed the gifts. Many touching scenes could be observed before the train left.....

Another group of soldiers was given a farewell at Cornell Square Park under the direction of Mr. Charles V. Janovsky, who is chairman of the recruiting commission for that district, and Mr. Joseph Dubsky. These soldiers belonged to the Sixty-seventh Division. Each was presented with a package of smoking material bought at \$2.75 per package. The money was the proceeds of collections made in the Czech community.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1917.

#### FOR CZECH SOLDIERS IN THE CAMPS

A committee, the members of which are mostly professional and business men, is taking good care of the soldiers recruited from Town of Lake, which is a district dominantly Czech. The committee is headed by Charles V. Janovsky, well-known businessman and chairman of the recruiting commission for the 67th Division of the United States Army.

Soldiers in Camp Grant, in Rockford, Illinois, and also those in Texas, will be benefited by Christmas boxes filled with tobacco, pipes, and other small articles which help to make a soldier's life easier. Doctor Nelson is one of the most active members of the committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Dec. 12, 1917.

JOIN THE AMERICAN ARMY!

(Editorial)

Every Czech-American of military age, who is capable of bearing arms and who is without urgent family obligations is duty bound to enlist in the American Army. He should not claim exemption, but should be glad to fight the murderer of his own people, the enemy of this country to which he is strongly attached, and the foe of all mankind.

In this way only can we show that the unnaturalized Czechs of this country are not alien enemies and that they do not deserve to be treated as such.

Those young Czechs who have failed to take out first papers should apply for them this instant in order to clear the way for entering the American Army. This is their sacred duty if they want to be considered good sons of the Czech nation and worthy of the many benefits which America has bestowed upon them.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1917.

The American Army will take good care of them. Insurance will be left for their loved ones if fate should demand the supreme sacrifice.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1917.

### IN FESTIVE MOOD

#### Czech District Decorates For Reception Of Czech Volunteers

The main topic of the conversation in the "Czech California" district is the parade which will be held tomorrow prior to the mass meeting in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, South Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, to honor our boys in the United States Army. This anticipation will be easily understood, for the entire community is eager to see our boys, who are the pride of the Army and are expected to be its backbone when they arrive in Europe to meet the Germans. They surely will prove that they are worthy of their Czech descent and will contribute to the glory of the Czech name. They will show the defiant Germans that America has found boys upon whom she may rely in this critical hour, and of whom she will be as proud as we are now.

Our appeal to the residents of the "Czech California" district was not in vain. Our people have decorated their houses and have even induced their neighbors of other nationalities to do likewise. Czech and American colors will prevail.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1917.

The starting point of the parade will be the home of Sokol Chicago; the terminal point the home of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš. Mr. Anton J. Čermák, chief bailiff of the municipal court, and Mr. Václav Jelínek are in charge of the arrangements. The purpose of the parade and the mass meeting is purely patriotic.....Lieut. Perigold of the French Army, speaker at the meeting, has mastered the English language perfectly, and our fellow countrymen will hear him tomorrow. But everyone should be at the parade today and hail our soldier boys when they march from the depot.....

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BOMERIAN

Denni Blasatel, Nov. 11, 1917.

FIRST SERGEANT WILSON BLASATEL

Frank Belina, born in Chicago and later resident of Cicero, Illinois, is no doubt the first Czech to become a sergeant in the United States Aviation Corps. He enlisted in the year 1913 and has seen service in the Philippine Islands.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1917.

FAREWELL TO OUR SOLDIERS

(Summary)

The 27th recruiting district, which comprises our Twelfth Ward, sent 166 men, mostly Czech-Americans, to the training station at Camp Grant near Rockford, Illinois, yesterday.

Twenty-sixth Street, the main street in the Czech "California" district, was crowded with relatives, friends, and friendly bystanders.....The Baumruck Banking Institute, 26th Street near Clifton Park Avenue, where the recruiting station is located, was the rallying point for the soldiers; from there they rode in two groups.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chief bailiff of the municipal court, had made arrangements for automobiles and gifts for the soldiers. About three hundred autos were ready for the rookies and their relatives; the owners of the cars showed



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1917.

their patriotic willingness by placing them at the disposal of the soldiers free of charge.

The procession, on its way to the station, made a stop at the hall of Sokol Chicago, Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street. Anton J. Cermak, Judge Joseph Uhler of the municipal court, and Joseph Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, spoke. From there the train of autos, which were decorated with Czech and American flags, moved through several streets of the Czech district before arriving at the station.....One thousand cigars and two large boxes of cigarettes were distributed among the future warriors.





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1917.

### A CZECH BECOMES ARMY INSTRUCTOR

Among the officers selected to be instructors at Camp Rockford, Illinois, is one of our Chicago Czech fellow-countrymen, Jan [John] F. Zajíček, captain in the United States Army. It is said that he is the only Czech promoted to the rank in the recently established officers' camps. He has had four years service in Uncle Sam's Navy, and studied surveying in Chicago. He re-enlisted at the entrance of the United States into the War. He studied in the schools for army engineers at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Sheridan, from which he was mustered as a lieutenant, and was finally promoted to the captaincy.

Mr. Zajicek was born in Chicago, where his parents live now. Although away from Czech atmosphere for most of the time, he has remained a sincere Czech nevertheless.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 19, 1917.

[CZECH IN UNITED STATES SERVICE]

Mr. Charles J. Vopička has received a telegraphic call from the State Department in Washington. It is surmised that this means an invitation to represent the United States in Rumania as before.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 5, 1917.

FROM THE OFFICERS' CAMP

Among the Czech volunteers who have been commandeered to the recruiting school for officers at Fort Sheridan, one of the recently called men is Edward J. Ptacek, 2126 Lawndale Avenue, the son of John E. Ptacek, captain of the Lawndale Avenue police station.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 27, 1917.

CZECH RED CROSS BRANCH PROSPERING

In last Friday's meeting, presided over by Anton J. Čermák, it was decided to appeal to all Czech Grand Lodges to use their influence to urge their branches to join the Red Cross, and also to become active as collectors of funds for the organization.

The Benevolent Society of Bailiffs of the Municipal court collected \$1,233 from Czech societies; \$495 came in for the Czech Red Cross branch. The money was deposited with Mr. Hajíček, treasurer of the branch.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

CZECH CHICAGO SPEAKS UP

Gigantic Participation in Yesterday's Manifestation  
in Behalf of the Red Cross

(Summary)

The vigorous appeal of the Czech branch of the Red Cross has produced a telling effect upon all classes of our people. This was proved by the magnificent manifestation in the pavilion of the Pilsen Park Brewery, Albany Avenue and 26th Street, last night. The popular park became a place for the gathering of a multitude of sincere Czechs and Slovaks, so that the honest efforts of the arrangements committee were crowned with a success which may be fairly well termed phenomenal. Our people have shown that it has fully grasped its responsibilities, and that it is ready for the sacrifices which are justly expected from every American in these grave times.



Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

Even the parade which preceded the huge meeting was a grandiose affair. In spite of the misty rain drizzling throughout the day, the crossing of 26th Street and Crawford Avenue, the starting point, was thronged so that it resembled a veritable camp of enthusiasts. The fervor of the crowd reached a high point with the arrival of the marine band from the Lake Bluff Naval Training Station, which was received with joyous clamor. When the parade was finally started, it consisted of all our societies, clubs, and other organizations augmented by thousands of individuals. While it moved through several streets of the Czech California district, it was joined on 24th Street by a large number of festively decorated automobiles. The Daily News Band, the Boy Scouts, led by Mr. Jan (John) A. Sokol, a squadron of the Mounted Police, and Spanish War Veterans, led by Frank Král, added to the picturesqueness of the marching columns, which were guided by deputy bailiffs of the Municipal Court, procured by Chief Bailiff Anton Čermák.

The parade arrived at the pavilion, and the participants slowly began to



Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

file in, while the marine band was finishing a chipper march. Mr. Rubringer's band, within the pavilion, then played the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the assembly joined also.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Anton Čermák, chairman of the arrangements committee, who has gained an excellent insight into the organization and beneficent activities of the Red Cross when he was a member of the committee appointed by Mayor Busse for the relief of the inhabitants of the small mining town, Cherry, smitten by a mine disaster, and also when a member of the Czech relief committee on the occasion of the Eastland disaster.

Mr. Čermák gave a survey of the purposes and functions of the American Red Cross, at whose head stands the President of the United States, himself. "Let us think of the charitable work done by the Red Cross after several hundred miners in the little town of Cherry had been trapped by fire, and were slowly starving to death, while their women and children



Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

cried and moaned in despair over the ill-fated shaft. The Red Cross was unable to rescue the unfortunates, true enough, but it hastened to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors by donating \$350,000 and distributing it among the unfortunates. In the Eastland disaster, the Red Cross was in a position to save some of the most critically injured by rushing medical aid to the place of the accident, which struck misery into hundreds of Czech families. Again the Red Cross distributed \$350,000."

The speaker continued in assuring the audience that the accomplishment of the Red Cross at this time will overshadow everything done heretofore. He admonished his fellow-countrymen not to merely look on with their hands in their laps, but to consider that the United States is at War with a relentless enemy, and that it is imperative that everyone of us do our duty.

"This is our duty, indeed! We must accomplish enough in this portentous era in order that the name of the Czech-Americans be set in golden letters when the history of this war of liberation is written!" And further:





Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

"We cannot, at least all of us cannot bear arms and go where we long to be--in the trenches where our Czech-American volunteers are now. As we cannot fight in the trenches, let us fight right here, at home!

"Let everyone of us, men and women, become members of the Red Cross!

"We do not feel the terrible effects of the war as yet. This may be the reason why we failed to do all for the patriotic cause that we expected to accomplish. Just wait until June 5, when the streets will be swarming with soldiers, when our sons will be hastening to reach the battlefields, to fight for the honor, rights, liberty, and the old glory of the Czech nation--and to die.

"Just let us wait until reports from the battlefields will come to us, enumerating the wounded and the dead--then we shall know that it is incumbent upon us also to do our duty.



Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

"Yes, let us become members of the Red Cross, whose physicians and nurses will be on the battlefields to come to the aid of our children who have been hurt by the arms of the enemy, to alleviate their pains, and in many cases to save their lives.

"What is it that is really being asked of us? Nothing more than to pay one dollar per year to the Red Cross.

"Do you know, you Czech fathers and mothers, whether it is not to be your own son who will be taken care of for that very dollar which you paid? . . . . .

"Under ordinary circumstances, one nurse is supposed to take care of two hundred soldiers; in war time, the service is much more exacting . . . . . The time is nearing when there will be a dearth of nurses . . . . . The service of the American Red Cross may, or may not, be subject to criticism, yet it is the best service in the world. I appeal again to you fathers, and mothers, to join the Red Cross, and thus to help your own



Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

children! Let Chicago attain the goal of one-half million members!"

After Mr. Čermák's address, which evoked peals of applause, Mr. Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago branch of the Red Cross, spoke . . . . . He expressed his confident hope that the Czechs of Chicago would stand in the front, and be represented by a very large membership . . . . .

Dr. J. F. Smetánka, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, in taking the floor, voiced his gratification at the change of attitude of the Chicago Czechs during the last three years during which the World War has been raging. "This period has taught us the virtue of sacrificing," he said, "the American Czechs have ceased to be Philistines; one proof of this is given by the large sums of money donated by us for our patriotic cause. Not only is this true, but the Czechs of Chicago are grasping their obligations, and if the State of Illinois took first rank as to the number of volunteers, it was largely due to the Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, and other Slavonic nationalities, who did not hesitate to offer their services.



Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

The Boy Scouts were the next on the program; they presented a drill demonstrating first aid to the wounded. The Czech volunteers were then presented and enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and within a few seconds the hall was turned into a sea of fluttering flags.

A flaming address was then delivered by Mr. Jan (John) Straka, well-known worker among our societies, after which followed another by the popular public speaker, Mrs. Clara Klaus. Dr. Jan (John) Rudiš - Jičinský, editor of the Sokol Americký (American Sokol), gave the audience a survey of his experiences on the Balkan peninsula where he was the leader of a Red Cross auxiliary branch, financed by the well-known philanthropist, Mr. Frothingham. He spoke highly of the beneficent activities of Mr. Charles J. Vopička, United States minister to the Balkan states, who made contributions out of his own purse when the auxiliary Red Cross branch was most in need of support. Mr. Vopička, himself, then took the platform and spoke words which, as usual, charged the assembly with intense patriotic sentiment.



Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

The vocal singing part of the program was intrusted to the Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (Central Singing Association); under the baton of Mr. Joseph Houdek, chorus director. It rendered Smetana's enchanting chorus, "Věno" (Dedication). The male octet, Rieger, sang in English the "Star Spangled Banner," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The two Czech national anthems "Hej Slované" (Ho Slavs!) and "Kde Domov Můj?" (Where is My Homeland?) were sung by the entire assembly with patriotic fervor, Mr. Rubringer's orchestra assisting.

The patriotic purpose of the meeting was served in the highest degree; the financial results also were most satisfactory. Fullest recognition is due to a small army of our ladies who proved very efficient as agitators among the audience for membership in the Red Cross; most in the gathering enlisted for service.

The great manifestation will form a new chapter, more remarkable than all previous ones in the history of Czech Chicago.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1917.

THE CZECH RED CROSS BRANCH

Chicago Czechs, who have contributed so many volunteers for the United States Army and Navy, are not lagging in the number of its women who are offering their time and energies to the Czech branch of the Red Cross. The young girls and married women, members of Sokol gymnastic societies, had several meetings in the halls of Sokol Havlíček Tyrš, Pilsen Sokol, and Sokol Karel Jonáš in Cicero, the results of which are highly gratifying, in that they assure our representation of proportionate numbers.

The Jednota Českých Dám (Czech Ladies' Unit) are joining the movement for the enlistment of the largest possible contingent of Czechs in the American Red Cross . . . . .



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

### FAREWELL FOR PATRIOTIC BUTCHERS

Those stalwart boys, our Czech butchers, refuse to lag behind their fellow-countrymen when America calls. Many of them have already joined the Army. Fifteen additional men enlisted last week, four of them members of the Czech Butchers' Educational Club. They are going to depart Monday. Their friends from the Club arranged an evening for them in Jerry Vilik's place, Laflin and 18th Streets last night. That informal gathering breathed sincerity and revelled in patriotism. A collection yielded \$10.50 which will be placed at the disposal of the Czech National Alliance.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

A MODEL LABOR ORGANIZATION

(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance)

With the entrance of the United States into the war a duty has been laid upon Czech-Americans--the duty of proving our loyalty to this Republic, which has revived the tradition of its early struggle for independence by its participation in the fight for the liberation of mankind from military despotism. Our enlightened Czech-American workingmen are following the shining example of their brethren across the ocean, especially those of Paris, France. These men responded to the roar of the first cannon-shots. Czech Sokols (members of gymnastic societies) and socialists alike enlisted for service in the French Army. Our Czech-American workingmen are doing their duty to their own race and to mankind. They are setting an excellent example for others. Hundreds of young workmen have joined the United States Army; they have heeded the call sent out by Mr. Kupka, commander of the Czech Legion in France.

These hundreds of volunteers who come from Chicago and from various other

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

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I G           Czech-American communities deserve the fullest recognition and sympathy of our commonwealth.

This sympathy, let us hope, will not be purely of a platonic nature but will be accompanied by practical gestures, as exemplified by the action of Pekarska Unie (Bakers' Union) Number 13 in Chicago, from which seven Czechs and one Slovak enlisted. The following resolution was passed by this Union:

"All those who enlist shall receive a withdrawal card, and the Czech Bakers' Union will pay for them their dues to the International Union so that they shall be insured against sickness, and their dependents against the event of their decease. Those who are wounded or are taken sick on the battlefield shall receive \$7 weekly for the duration of sixteen weeks; only the certification of the military medical authorities will be required. In case of death the heirs shall receive a lump sum of \$75 to \$400, according to the number of years of membership. In case a soldier shall not return within a year, the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

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Union shall renew his withdrawal card from its own funds."

This resolution by the Bakers' Union will be written in golden letters into the annals of the movement for the liberation of the Czech people. We sincerely hope that this example will be extensively emulated in one form or another.

Translator's note: Czech Sokol gymnastic societies were politically active for the liberation of the Czechs.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1917.

LAST WEEK OF CZECH RECRUITING

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Summary)

The recruiting station in the hall of the Pilsen Park Sokol (gymnastic society) will be closed next week. After this week Czech and Slovak volunteers will no longer have the opportunity, offered the earlier recruits, of serving together in the same, preponderantly Czech and Slovak, companies. The last contingent, but one, of Czech and Slovak volunteers (this is the third) left for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., last Monday. The fourth, and last, contingent will leave next Monday evening, when the Pilsen Sokol recruiting station will be closed; the group will be under the charge of Sergeants Vosátka and Kužel, U. S. Army. Many Czech Sokols from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Detroit, Mich., together with others from Chicago, are expected to enlist for service before Monday.

From ninety to ninety-five percent of the Czech and Slovak volunteers have passed the medical examination up to now.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

#### A FAREWELL PARTY

A genuinely patriotic spirit reigns in the Zabavny Klub Ceska Koruna (Amusement Club Bohemian Crown). There are manifold proofs for this statement, one of the recent ones being the enlistment of four members for service in the United States Army. These four were entertained at a farewell party given them by the club, which was held at Zastera's Hall, 19th Street and Blue Island Avenue last Saturday night. A beautiful valedictory was delivered by Brother Cenkovic. It left a deep impression upon everyone present. A collection netted \$11.00, which will be sent to the Czech National Alliance to be employed in the pursuit of our great patriotic aims.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

### THE VERY LAST CHANCE

The law introducing compulsory service is going to be ratified tomorrow, or even today. This will do away with the privilege of enlistment for service in the Army and Navy; it will also eliminate the various advantages attached to voluntary service. One of these is the opportunity offered to our men to serve in Czech companies and to display their efficiency and fervor in a body of Czech extraction. If they miss the moment by waiting for compulsory recruiting, the Czech-Americans will not be allowed to join units with a Czech hue, but they will be placed wherever needed. The comfort which lies in doing duty together will not be granted to them in the future. Every able-bodied young Czech should hurry to the recruiting station in Pilsen Park and enlist in time.

A group of Czech and Slovak volunteers, numbering fifty, will march tonight to the depot from where the train will leave for Jefferson Barracks, Mo.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

A large crowd of our Czech fellow-citizens are expected to give them a dignified and enthusiastic farewell.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

### MORE VOLUNTEERS DEPART

The Czech-American public again viewed with pride a new contingent of our men who are preparing to do what is their duty. They are on the way to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. They are accompanied by thirty Slovak brethren, who also are hastening to serve under the Star-Spangled Banner. Enthusiasm for enlistment has considerably increased, and young men are crowding our recruiting stations.

It is worthy of recording that our Czech volunteers have been found by the **Medical** examiners to take the first place as to fitness.

Those of our volunteers who were among the first to enlist are in best condition and spirits as may be gathered from numerous letters that have reached us from the training camp in Jefferson Barracks.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

The tenor of all of these is one field cry: "Send more and more volunteers!" [Follows list of new recruits.]





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

### DEFENDING HIS COUNTRY

Among the officers of the U. S. Navy there is one Czech-American Nicholas Vytlacil now doing duty on a torpedo boat destroyer somewhere on the coast of Florida. We do not know if at this moment another Czech-American is serving as a naval officer, which may, in the final analysis, be possible. Vytlacil was born in Reading, Pa., twenty-two years ago; he was brought to Chicago by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Vaclav Vytlacil, 2239 S. Clifton Park Ave. He studied in the public schools and in the Czech afternoon school in the C. S. B. S. (Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Society), Hall, the Crane High School, where he studied under Mr. Fucik, present assistant principal of Carter Harrison Technical High School, who at that time taught mechanical drawing. After graduating, Mr. Vytlacil was sponsored by Congressman Mc Andrew, of the sixth congressional district, for the Naval Academy in Annapolis. After graduating from there, with the rest of his classmates, three months before regular time, he was commissioned as an ensign.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1917.

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It is fitting to mention that the family of our fellow-countryman Vaclav Vytlacil has distinguished itself by particular endeavor. Vaclav, the oldest son, is an artist whose paintings won one of the first prizes of the Art Institute four years ago. He now lives in New York as an artist whose creations hold out high hope for his future; he is not ashamed of his name Vaclav which figures on all his paintings. Two daughters have devoted themselves to general studies, and both have taken up the study of the Czech language also.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR THE AMERICAN CZECHS

(Press Bureau Czech National Alliance)

Doctor Jaroslav F. Smetanka, secretary of the English language department of the Czech National Alliance, and member of the joint Military Committee of the Alliance and Czech Sokol community, received the following letter from Captain F. R. Kenney, United States Army, chief recruiting officer for the district of Chicago:

Dear Doctor Smetanka:

I beg to convey the thanks of the War Department for the remarkable results of the endeavor of the Czech National Alliance, Czech Sokols [gymnastic societies] and all the Czech-American citizens; their efforts manifested themselves in the enlistments of your sons for military service. The answer of your people to my call for enlistment in the Army was most satisfying. I am glad to testify that no stratum of the population here has responded voluntar-



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

ily as the Czech-Americans have to the appeal.

Permit me to entreat you in the name of the Government to proceed in your patriotic work by inducing men to offer their services to the Army which constitutes the backbone of our defense, and is the highest institute of military training of the nation.

Your country is calling on you now.

F. R. Kenney,

Captain United States Army,

District Commander.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

VOLUNTEERS FROM SOKOL SLAVOJ  
Farewell Evening to Be held Sunday

Large numbers of young members of the Sokol Slavoj [gymnastic society] have enlisted for service in the United States Army to fight against savage militarism. [Follows list of twelve who joined the Czecho-Slovak Legion.]

The Sokol Slavoj is going to give an evening to its departing members to be held in Mr. Semeradek's place 1333, South Komensky Avenue. Extensive preparations are being made. Mr. Povolny's orchestra will furnish the appropriate music.

The volunteers will depart on April 23. Fifteen automobiles have been placed at their disposal for their ride to the depot from whence the recruits will be transported to the training camp at Jefferson Barracks,



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

St. Louis, Mo. The Sokol Slavoj, by furnishing new recruits, is following the Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, the larger organization. Its example will, no doubt, be emulated by other Sokol organizations. The Sokols will thus prove that they have grasped the responsibility which they owe to their new homeland.

Volunteers from other Czech-American settlements are arriving in Chicago to join their comrades, coming from Detroit and from as far as San Francisco.

About sixty new men have enlisted in the Pilsen Park recruiting station. They will be examined tomorrow. This new contingent will leave Monday evening, and it is hoped that they will be given due and appropriate attention by the Czech settlement.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 31, 1917.

**SLIM CHANCE FOR A CZECHO-SLOVAK REGIMENT**

(Press Bureau Czech National Alliance)

The highly promising movement, initiated in Chicago, which aimed at the formation of a Czecho-Slovak regiment at the disposal of the United States Army has been meeting with obstacles. Captain Franklin R. Kenney, United States Army, chief recruiting officer for the district comprising Chicago, after having repeatedly communicated with his superiors in Washington, received a telegram, Tuesday, in which he was informed of a change in the regulations of the War Department to the effect that no volunteers are to be accepted for service in the United States Army as a large group. The recruiting officers will be permitted to accept volunteers as a unit up to the number of one hundred; these may be assigned to one larger body,



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

but no guarantee is given that two kindred volunteer units will be incorporated in one and the same larger body.

Captain Kenney elucidated the purport of this order to the Military Committee of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni [Czech National Alliance] as follows: Various civic organizations promised to furnish contingents, true enough, but recruiting progressed at an unduly slow pace. The War Department, therefore, accepts in principle individual volunteers only, and transfers them to units where needed.

The representative of the Czech-Americans voiced his disappointment over the new order, and the fear that it might have a detrimental effect on the patriotic fervor of the Czechs in cooling off their enthusiasm for war activities. He simultaneously asked whether the Captain thought it





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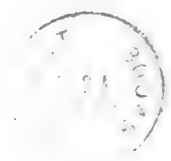
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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

expedient to submit a request to the Department for excepting the Czechs from this order; he pointed to one hundred and twenty Czech volunteers who enlisted in Chicago within two days after the declaration of War. Captain Kenney readily recommended the proposed action. A respective petition was sent by the officers of the joint Committee on **Military Affairs**, all of whom are members of the Czech National Alliance or the Czech Sokol Community. The document was addressed to the Secretary of War and contained an additional item, that is, an offer by the Committee to open up and equip recruiting offices at no costs to the Department, similar to those in Chicago, New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Dallas, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Portland. The Committee furthermore promises to do all in its power to create sentiment for enlistment among the Czech-Americans by lectures and newspaper publicity. All they ask is



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

the transfer of Czech-American volunteers to the one Czecho-Slovak regiment.

Up to the moment when the War Department has decided upon the petition we are able to answer the manifold inquiries by counseling our boys, eager to fight for the just cause of the United States, to wait a few days. Meantime, the Committee for Military Affairs will lay out a program for united action. The fact remains, however, that instructions from Washington are subject to constant change, that the War Department has not arrived at fixed methods as yet, primarily because the President is not sure of the approval of his program by the Congress. We do not, however, want to dampen the patriotic spirit. We urge our men to enlist wherever circumstances favor these steps, and to combine into groups of one hundred, so that one Czech company is formed; others are to follow.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

The committee on Military Affairs, will inform the public of all stages of this issue so important for us.

For the joint Committee on Military Affairs, Adolph Vlk, president, J. F. Smetanka, corresponding secretary.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

SOKOL GIRLS FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF THE MEN  
Create New Red Cross Unit

Hardly had the vanguard of the Czech Legion left for Jefferson Barracks, in St. Louis, Mo., to be gradually supplemented by others of our Sokol brethren, than the Sokol Girls began taking up work to prove that they have grasped the importance of the War. Women can help materially. They can perform wonders, while the furies of war are raging everywhere.

Sokol Girls met in the hall of the Havlicek-Tyrs Sokol [gymnastic society] last Wednesday to organize their own branch of the American Red Cross. A great number signed up for service as nurses, and pledged themselves to take up the medical course required by the Army regulations. Physicians, also members of Sokol societies, will act as instructors. The next meeting will



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

be held in the hall of the Sokol Chicago on April 25. The main program will be laid out by a Sokol leader and physician and submitted to the committee on military affairs with the consent of the Czech National Alliance. The nurses' course will conform with those conducted by the American Red Cross.

The physician [name not given] who will be in charge of training the nurses has had wide experience as an organizer, teacher, hospital interne, and field surgeon as well. There will be several physicians assisting, and a number of trained nurses in addition. It is, therefore, to be expected that the new Red Cross Unit will accomplish very much, in fact more, than various clubs and societies who think that in this time of War, help can be extended by dances and entertainments only. The courses will comprise every detail of nursing from bandaging to hygiene, physiology, etc. Special attention will be given to the teaching of behavior in emergencies, such as explosions, air raids, etc., when cold-blooded action and reason count more than screaming and crying.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

All honor to our Sokol Girls for their noble intention. There is an initiation fee of two dollars; the tuition in the course is free. The work to be performed is absolutely up to the individual's good will. There will be no compulsion. As the task has been taken on voluntarily, it is a matter of course that the members will also gladly submit to a certain necessary discipline.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

### THE CZECH LEGION

We are in receipt of news from Jefferson Barracks where the first contingent of Czech recruits went last Monday. They were examined by Army surgeons, and we are glad to report that they were found to be in perfect form. They are boys who have been trained in our Sokol gymnastic societies, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will represent themselves in the first ranks of the United States Army. Many recruits from other nationalities were rejected in Chicago at the first examination, and others at the second in Jefferson Barracks. The Czech Legion can point to only a small percent of rejections at the first examination in Chicago, and none at Jefferson Barracks. The news of the latter good record was sent to us by Mr. Jos. Vavra, who at the same time thanked us in the name of his comrades for the copies of the Denni Hlasatel which help to keep the volunteers in partial contact with Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

THE SOKOL VOLUNTEERS DEPART  
Enthusiastically Acclaimed



The moment arrived when we had to say good-bye to our Sokols who did not hesitate, but went to offer themselves to Uncle Sam, to throw their body and soul into the fight which shall decide the fate of every nation in the world. Though the last hour was filled with emotion, no weak sentimentality showed on the features of our warriors. On the contrary, the recruits exhibited determination and satisfaction, for they all were going voluntarily. None of them had been driven into the yoke of coercion which is still remembered by those who were beaten into service in the old homeland.

Great throngs of people had congregated in front of the home of the Sokol Havlicek Tyrs (gymnastic organization) long before 6 P. M., the hour set for the march which was to bring the enlisted men to the rail-



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

road station on Polk and Dearborn Streets. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and wives, with male relatives and thousands of friends, all of these wanted to bid farewell to the Sokol, soldiers of whom the physicians in charge of the examination had said: "Boys such as these, that's what we want for soldiers!"

A short farewell gathering was arranged for the recruits in the rear of the hall where Mr. Dolezal, Mr. Zitny, and Mr. Mejda held brief addresses, which were appropriately answered by recruit Simaner, who vowed in the name of his comrades, that the Sokols did not intend to come back with their names tarnished. Fitting gifts were presented each soldier by the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs organization. National anthems were sung, the soldiers gathered into ranks, and the procession started, headed by Husa's band. The banner which was carried in front of the Sokol soldiers showed on one side the colors of the United States, on the other a likeness of Tyrs with a dedication in the Czech language. In the center of the marching column,

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a large sign proclaimed the event that Czech Sokol Volunteers were marching there.

The procession moved through 25th Street, Kedzie Avenue, and 22nd Street, then to the Plzen (Pilsen) district where, at the home of the Pilsen Sokol, volunteers from other Sokol organizations joined those coming from the California district. This scene was one of great rejoicing and patriotic spirit. Blue Island Avenue, Halsted Street, Jackson Boulevard were passed while passers-by acclaimed the marchers. The recruiting station at State and Harrison Streets was another stop.

During the march, a few instances of bad behaviour have to be recorded. Some hoodlums jeered, but they soon were driven into hiding, for our Sokols were not in the mood to stand for these exhibitions of Prussianism, and punishment followed these provocations if the perpetrators did not succeed in taking refuge in safer quarters.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

The platform at the depot of the Nabash railroad was crowded not only with friends and relatives of the departing soldiers, but with a throng of other people who were attracted by the impressive scenes. They had been treated with utmost courtesy by the police, in whose hands lay the upkeep of order, and were permitted on the platform.

As the train was finally to start its journey to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., the band played the Star Spangled Banner and our national anthems. "Na Zdar" was the last salute sent in thousands of voices to the defenders of the country. They numbered one hundred and fifty, occupying the last coaches reserved for them and adorned with signs which proclaimed what Czech Sokols can do.

They were the flower of their Sokol organizations. But there are others left, and many have promised upon their Sokol word of honor that they are going "to see what their brethren in Jefferson Barracks are doing."

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

They will all hurry to the medical examination offices and follow their departed comrades.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1917

### UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES

Sixty-nine members of the Czech Sokol Legion were examined as to their physical ability in the main recruiting office yesterday, and adjudged fit. Six others were rejected for weak eye sight or bad teeth, and two for other deficiencies. This result is in proportion better than that found among recruits of other nationalities, and it decidedly reflects favorably on the constitution of the Sokol organizations. (Follows list of the enlisted men.)

A number of young men reported in the branch recruiting office in the Plzen (Pilsen) district so that the group which will be sent to Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri, will be considerably increased. There are some more expected to enlist today, or possibly tomorrow, either in the Pilsen distric office, or in the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs on Lawndale Avenue. All those who have been enlisted in time will join

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1917.

those going to Missouri. The Czech volunteers will travel in a reserved railroad car.

Last night the names of the ships were given out to which the Illinois naval reserve is assigned. Most of the recruits from Illinois who have enlisted in the United States Navy will be embarked on the men o'war "Vermont" and "Massachusetts;" some will be sent to the Naval station in Philadelphia.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1917.

VOLUNTEERS TAKE NOTICE!

Those of our fellow-countrymen who intend to enlist for service in Uncle Sam's Army should come to the hall of the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen district gymnastic association) tomorrow before 8 A. M. Sergeant Vosatka of United States Army, our fellow-countryman, will be glad to give information upon inquiry.

We learn that the first group of enlisted Czech volunteers will be transported to the training camp on Monday next. The destination will be announced at a later date. The new soldiers will be tendered tokens and gifts of love. All the non-combatant sympathizers at leisure ought to aid in procuring and distributing the donations. They should also join the well-wishers who will accompany the rookies to the railroad station. A band consisting of Czech musicians will head the farewell procession.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

### CZECH AND SLOVAK MEN ARE ENLISTING

The office of the Bohemian National Alliance reports a good frequency by men who seek to enlist for service in the Czechoslovak regiment which is being formed here. Two thousand and two men are necessary to fill the quota. They ought to be gathered in as short a time as possible.

It is of interest to know that men from the Socialistic Delnicka Telocuicna Jednota (Workmen's Gymnastic Unit) are joining. They number twenty-five up to now. Of other Sokol organizations, a great number has also enlisted up to the present.

It will not be necessary to urge our fellow-countrymen to join, for they can see excellent examples of patriotism in the enlisted men of other countries, such as France and England, not to mention our plucky Czech and Slovak volunteers in their battalion in Canada. The Czecho-





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

slovak legion is now being created. If every able-bodied Czech and Slovak will join, he will help to call the attention of the American press to our patriotic endeavor and sense of duty. All of our Czech fellow-citizens should inform young men of this Czechoslovak league, and so remind them of the opportunity to attest their patriotic conviction and ardor.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Feb. 6, 1917.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICANS TO ANSWER CALL

The Bohemian National Association has issued a call for Czech men to be ready to do their duty with arms in hand when necessary. All of our people are conscious of the fact that the United States would go to side of the Allies, if they enter the war. Together, they have promised to help the small nations win their liberty. President Wilson, who looks upon the rights of the citizens of this country and upon the rights of the small nations alike, has written upon his banner a slogan which is the slogan of every Czech, conscious of his obligations. In this case, the fight of the United States will be our fight, and it shall be the duty of every Czech to take up arms: a principle established for us by our leader, Professor Masarik.

For this reason, the Bohemian National Association has taken prelim-



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1917.

inary steps to create a military committee which shall compile lists of all able-bodied Czechs, and on the strength of the authority given to it by all our Czech associations, begin to organize. Jarka Kosar, F. J. Kubec, and A. D. Vlk are the representatives of Sokol gymnastic societies who have been named on the committee. All of our fellow countrymen who wish to be informed about matters of military nature, or on questions touching upon the ideals of the Allied Nations, may apply in the offices of the Bohemian National Association.

All fellow countrymen should take out their first papers, if they had not already done so, and everyone should procure an identification card from the Bohemian National Association, so that our members will feel more secure in case of a conflict.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1914.

IV (Jewish)

THE DEMOCRATS WILL GO TO THE WAR

The well-known Democratic organization Straz 34. Wardy (The Guard of the Thirty-fourth Ward) has also been caught in the maelstrom of war enthusiasm. It has elected its officers, and is ready to march to battle as soon as President Wilson decides it is necessary to punish Huerta, and help establish peace in Mexico. The following telegram was sent to Congressman McAndrews:

"Please dispose of the services of the Straz 34. Wardy. We offer four hundred men for service in the war with Mexico.

"Honorary members of this organization are: Mayor Harrison, Congressman [A.] Sabath, and Judge Scully.

"Among the active members are: Congressman James McAndrews; Clerk of the

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IV (Jewish)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1914.

Probate Court, John A. Červenka; Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Joseph O. Kostner; member of the Chicago Board of Education, Joseph A. Holpuch; member of the Chicago Public Library Board, Dr. Frank Pokorný; Judge Harrison M. Fisher; Alderman John Toman; Alderman Winfield J. Held; T. J. Clohessy; member of the Small Park Board, Samuel J. Rosenblatt; and the following former Aldermen: Vladimír E. Červený, Michael S. Gary, Rudolf Hurt, Jacob Šindelář, and James Roach.

"Signed: Colonel Joseph O. Kostner, Lieutenant-Colonel James McAndrews, Major John A. Červenka, Major Winfield J. Held, Major John Toman."

It is evident from the contents of the telegram that the Thirty-fourth Ward is not behind in the war spirit, and it can be presumed that the four hundred volunteers will soon appear armed and ready for service in the war with Mexico.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1914.

IV (Jewish)

In the meantime it is not known whether the President will avail himself of the tendered offer, because up to the present the Colonel has not received a reply to his communication.

It is also not known whether the regiment had started any training.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1913.

A FAREWELL BANQUET FOR AMBASSADOR VOPICKA

The beautiful ballroom of the Congress Hotel on Michigan Avenue where the Ceska Beseda (Bohemian Club) held a farewell banquet for one of our most prominent and deserving leaders, Mr. Karel J. Vopicka, was filled to capacity last night. The wall behind the places where the officers of Ceska Beseda were seated with the official guests of the evening was decorated with an American, a Serbian, a Bulgarian, and a Rumanian flag. Among the guests were representatives of all these nations, in addition to Slovaks, Slovenes, and Croatians.

After the excellent dinner was finished, Mr. W. Kolacek, Ceska Beseda's president, welcomed those assembled and introduced the toastmaster, Mr. O. J. Hruby, who in turn presented Congressman Adolph J. Sabath as one of the men whose influence is responsible for Mr. Vopicka's appointment. Mr. Sabath, in his brief address, stressed the fact that it was the Democratic party which fully recognized the merits of Bohemians settled in the

MPA (111) Proj. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1913.

United States and showed this recognition by nominating a Bohemian for the important, responsible, and highly distinguished position of a United States ambassador. He said that Mr. Vopicka was quite undecided as to whether he should or should not accept this honor. Only after it had been pointed out to him that it is a duty not only toward himself, but also toward the Bohemian nation, did Mr. Vopicka agree to seek this nomination.....

After Congressman Sabath's speech, the toastmaster read messages of congratulation which reached the hotel from Secretary of State W. J. Bryan, Governor Dunne, and Senator James H. Lewis, the last two of whom also expressed their regrets that unforeseen obstacles had prevented them from being present at the celebration.

Mr. John R. Palaudec, the editor of the Srbske Listy [a Serbian newspaper], assured Mr. Vopicka in his remarks that he (Mr. Vopicka) will be cordially welcomed by the eight million Jugoslavs who will be glad to have among them

WPA (ALL) [unclear]



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BOHEMIAN

IV

IV (Jewish)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1913.

a son of the Bohemian nation as the representative of the great American Republic.....

Mr. E. St. Vráz recalled Mr. Vopička's merits for his part in the foundation of the Česká Beseda.....He also expressed his appreciation for the work of the Democratic party and its impartiality in matters concerning the national origin of those in whom it puts its trust. He stressed the Democratic party's courage in making a precedent by nominating a naturalized citizen for the office of ambassador, this being the **very** first case in the history of the United States.....

.....  
Mayor Harrison spoke briefly but with sincere cordiality. He congratulated Mr. Vopička on the great honor of representing the United States in the Balkans, wished him a great deal of success, and bade him farewell.....

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BOHEMIAN

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IV (Jewish)

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1913.

Mr. Vopička thanked all those who came.....

MPA (LL) PROC. 2075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1913.

CHARLES VOPICKA IS AMBASSADOR

All the protests that our "drys" and the enemies of immigrants could muster, could not convince the U.S. Senate that Mr. Charles J. Vopicka should not be appointed the U.S. Ambassador to the Balkans. Perhaps no other nomination made by President Wilson has met with as stubborn an opposition as this one has had--this nomination by which he wished to express his recognition of the Bohemian nation.....

....Mr. Vopicka's nomination was finally submitted to the vote of the Senate and....was unanimously approved.....

....Mr. Vopicka will soon leave for Washington to receive his instructions and shortly afterwards will sail for Europe.....

The present residence of the American ambassador to those countries is Bucharest, Rumania. We hope, however, that this may be changed and that the embassy may

VP- (11) 1000-3075

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1913.

be moved to either Sophia or Belgrade, either of which Mr. Vopička would undoubtedly prefer to Bucharest.....

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

THE DRY'S RAGE IN VAIN

All Bohemians and all liberal-minded citizens of this country received a great deal of satisfaction when the telegraphic news was issued from the National Capital that our countryman, the well-known president of the Atlas Brewing Company, Mr. Charles J. Vopicka, had been appointed United States Ambassador to the Balkan states of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Rumania. Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, who sent us this news yesterday, said at the end of his wire: "I consider this a great victory for our people and for all right-thinking, liberal-minded men."

Everybody agrees with him in this respect. As soon as it became known that Mr. Vopicka was a candidate for an ambassador's post and that he had a good chance of receiving the appointment because Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Governor Dunne, Mayor Harrison, and many other prominent Democratic leaders in Illinois had given him their endorsement, the "dry" element throughout the United States started a storm of protest. Wherever there was a convention, a meeting, or any

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3

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Denni Masatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

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IV (Jewish) other gathering, the "drys" never neglected to pass a resolution against Mr. Vopicka's nomination. All this because Mr. Vopicka is connected with a brewery. The "drys" kept sending protests to President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and the Senate, without whose approval the nomination would not be valid. They had been relying particularly on Bryan, whose dry convictions are only too well known. They have failed to sway him, have failed in regard to the President, and it seems most likely that they will also fail in the Senate, in spite of the fact that they are bombarding this body with the most vicious protests.....

In addition to Bohemian Democrats, the United Societies for Local Autonomy have supported Mr. Vopicka's cause and thus may consider his victory as their own. They had sent a memorial letter in which they pointed out that the brewing industry is a recognized and legitimate business and that the Federal Government, which derives a considerable part of its income from the brewing industry, must not consider men who engage in it as second-rate citizens. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

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IV (Jewish) letter says further: "We do hope that in considering the nominations for any office, the Government will consider the man's ability and character rather than his business, as long as such business has not been declared illegal. We trust that the law and the honest convictions of right-thinking, unprejudiced men will prevail over the loud accusations of narrow-minded fanatics against a man who is particularly suited for the office. We trust that the President of the United States and his Secretary of State will consider the nomination of Mr. Vopicka from an unbiased point of view." There is no doubt that the expressed opinion of an organization as powerful and as influential as the United Societies must have received full consideration.

If the Senate approves the nomination of Mr. Vopicka, we American-Bohemians will have one of our own men in an office which has never before been held by a Bohemian of a nonaristocratic family even in the old country. Now, after the war with Turkey, the office of ambassador to the Balkan states is of special importance, because these states now have a much greater political significance than ever before. In his office Mr. Vopicka will come into contact with the

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

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IV (Jewish) best diplomats of European powers, because only such individuals will be sent to the Balkans from now on. The salary connected with the office of Ambassador to Serbia, Bulgaria, and Rumania amounts to ten thousand dollars a year. But, as in the case of any other ambassador, our Ambassador to the Balkans will have to spend much more money in order to represent our Republic properly. Mr. Vopicka is well aware of the fact that he will not make any money at his new post and that it will require many sacrifices on his part. But he is gladly willing to make them in order to serve our new country and enhance the prestige of the Bohemian nation of whom he is a loyal son.

Mr. Karel (Charles) J. Vopicka was born at Horni Hbity near Pribram, November 3, 1857. Here he attended the public school. He was sent to Prague, where he studied at the Gymnasium and the Bohemian-Slavonic Academy of Commerce. Thereafter he received the position of accountant with the firm of J. Prokopec at Vinohrady (a suburb of Prague), and he held this job for four years. Unable to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

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IV (Jewish) resist the temptation of the country overseas, he came to the United States in 1880. At that time he was a young man of twenty-three, full of ambition and indomitable energy. But the first few years of life in this new country brought him just as bitter experiences as those of thousands of other young immigrants. Soon he found that he could not get a position in keeping with his training, but he was ready to seize any opportunity that offered a living and a chance to get experience on which his active, penetrating spirit could build further. At first he worked at the dry goods store of Ludvik Javadil on Twelfth Street, but soon thereafter he became a notary public and engaged in the real-estate business. Later, with his brother-in-law, Otto Kubin, he founded a real-estate firm of his own, of which he made a remarkable success in a few years. In 1891, the building of a brewery, the Bohemian Brewing Company, was started. Now it is known as the Atlas Brewing Company, and to this day Mr. Vopicka is its president and one of its most active officers.

In spite of the fact that he devoted most of his attention to the brewery, he became interested in many other large enterprises and for years was also active

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Masatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

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IV (Jewish) in politics. He is not only a stockholder, but also an officer in several important business and manufacturing firms. Among these the new Chicago Bonding and Surety Company should be mentioned, of which he is the treasurer. Also his political activities are widespread. Even during the administration of Governor Altgeld he was a member of the West Park Commission, the first honorary political office he had ever held. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Education, a member of the Commission on Local Improvements and, in more recent years, his name used to be mentioned in connection with the nominations for various high offices.

In 1904 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District as candidate for Congressman, and under normal conditions this nomination would have meant as much as election. But that year the whole State of Illinois was swept by a Roosevelt wave, because of which the first Bohemian Democratic candidate for Congress was defeated by a majority of a mere few hundred votes. This failure, however, did by no means deter Mr. Vopicka from continuing in his

WPA (ILL.) PKU. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

IV (Jewish) political activities, and he has always been considered an important factor in all of the inner councils of the Democratic party in the State. He has enjoyed the personal friendship of Governor Dunne, Mayor Harrison, and many other Democratic leaders. For this reason his appointment to the highest office ever given to a Bohemian was strongly supported by many men of great influence in the Democratic party. Mr. Vopicka holds membership in several clubs and associations, both Bohemian and English speaking, and he is a Sokol (member of the gymnastic union of Sokol). He married Miss Victoria Kubin, and they now have six children.

WPA (ILL.) PKCJ. 302/5

III D

BOHEMIAN

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IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1913.

MR. VOPIČKA'S AMBASSADORIAL PROSPECTS

Washington, D. C., July 21. Mr. Charles J. Vopička, a candidate for a diplomatic office in the Balkans, was introduced to President Wilson by Senator James H. Lewis and Congressmen Adolph J. Sabath and McAndrews today. Mr. Vopička's supporters maintain that his prospects for the nomination are excellent, but it seems that the President will not make any definite decision before the conditions in the Balkans are settled, peace restored, and the opinion of countries concerned secured.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

### VETERANS AT THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY

With a large public attendance on hand, a ceremony dedicating the monuments of Czech soldiers who fell during the Spanish-American war was held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Fifty-two members of the Česko-Americký Vysloužilci, Tabor Č. 30 (Bohemian-American Camp No. 30, Department of Illinois, United States war Veterans) were present in uniform at this ceremony. Altogether eight monuments which were placed over the graves of Czech veterans Čada, Krásný, Kudrny, Petřík, Ripka, Lišý, Schmetler, and Votruba were dedicated. The monuments were donated by the War Department in Washington and were provided with suitable inscriptions in memory of these soldiers, these victims of war. The parade paused at the grave of each of our Czech heroes, where Mr. Joseph A. Paul delivered a memorial sermon in the Czech language in these ardent words: "Dear Comrade! We meet here every year in order to adorn thy grave on Decoration Day, but today we have decorated thy grave with a monument given



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1911.

to thee by the Government in reward for thy honorable service in time of war. Let this monument be an ornament of thy grave forever, and rest assured that we shall not forget thy grave, and each year, as before, we will visit thy grave and decorate it with flowers. Rest in Peace."

The speaker decorated each grave with an American flag in testimony of respect and remembrance.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1910

A. J. SABATH'S ACTIVITY IN CONGRESS

P.7, Col.2--Washington D.C. Apr. 21, 1910.--Congressman, A. J. Sabath, of Chicago who is a member of the Immigration Board, is very active in his work.

At the present time, he is attempting to pass a law, which would bar certain undesirable aliens from entering this country, such as persons who are afflicted with contagious disease, insanity or those who have a criminal record abroad.

He brought this question up, before the board, on Apr. 18, 1910, but at that time it was not discussed. He is very interested as to the outcome at to-days meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1906.

MR. A. MICHALEK'S VICTORY.

Bohemian Congressman Retains Seat.

p. 1 - col. 2.. After a thorough investigation the congressional committee was convinced that Mr. A. Michalek, the first Bohemian congressman, is a respectable citizen and very capable to hold his office. The committee which consisted of both democrats and republicans, voted unanimously that the election of our young countryman to the national legislative body, was perfectly legal.

The question of Mr. A. Michalek's citizenship prompted this investigation, the outcome of which proved that he was elected to his office under all legal requirements.

WIA (Library)



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 30, 1899

THE BOHEMIAN VOLUNTEERS  
OFF FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



Many young people were transported lately to the federal and volunteer regiments in the Philippine Islands. Among them were also Bohemians.

Yesterday a few Bohemian boys joined again the American Army, namely the 19th Federal Infantry Regiment, stationed in Manilla on the Philippine Islands; their names are as follows:

George Marik, John Vesely, B. Kovarik, Vaclav Vacek and John Smolik. They are all assigned to the Company "D". They left Chicago on the Northwestern Railroad yesterday at 10 P:M and on the 12th of July will leave San Francisco port for Manilla. These Bohemian Volunteers, en route now to the Philippine Islands, served in Illinois Volunteer Regiments during the war in Cuba.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, May 4, 1899.

### IN HONOR OF BOHEMIAN SOLDIERS.

Reception and welcome to our boys in Pilsen Falcon. Yesterday at 7 P. M. Pilsen Hall was overflowing with both old and young generations to welcome our brave Bohemian soldiers, who returned, healthy, from the last Spanish-American war to enjoy life among their beloved ones. The music greeted the boys and all neighbors were out on the streets to look at them. Everyone read in the newspapers about the hardships and the bloody battles and sometimes hungry days experienced by the soldiers, and now seeing them marching, our hearts were filled with national pride. Many had among the boys their sons, or brothers, and maybe sweethearts, and many eyes were wet.

The parade started from 624 Centre Ave., home of the Bohemian-American Veterans from 1898 to 1899, and was led by Capt. Frank A. Yaska to the Pilsen Falcon, where it was heartily greeted by the Bohemian ladies, sponsors, and arrangers, of the celebration. Then the brave boys were introduced by their fathers or relatives to their friends and treated with tasty dishes and cigarettes. Then followed many speeches made by the Bohemian ladies accenting the bravery of the boys and thanking them for their achievements, which raised the name of Bohemian-Americans to a high point in the eyes of the whole population of the United States.

Svornost, May 4, 1899.



Gen. Theodore F. Brown in a brief speech praised the boys and finished the allocation by expressing the hope that the veterans will not be in need to look for jobs, because the government will offer the best jobs and positions to the ex-soldiers, who have risked their young lives for their adopted fatherland. Then followed different patriotic songs, as "America", "The Old Folks at Home," "Break the News to Mother". -

The moving pictures, demonstrated by the "vitascope" finished the celebration.- We have seen the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila and Santiago, the battle by El Cancy, and many others. - The celebration ended late in the night.

Svornost, April 29, 1898.

THE OLD CHICAGO ZOUAVE UNIT IS TAKING MORE MEMBERS.

The news that the Zouaves are again in action has caused Chicago to rejoice. It is generally said that our well-known Bohemian Lieut. Col. J. F. Kohout will be honorary successor to Ellsworths, one of those distinguished warriors of the Civil War. The Zouaves previously belonged to the militia units. The name of their strictly disciplined and well-trained unit was regarded with highest honor all over the United States, and they were recognized as the best soldiers in our new country. Furthermore, it will comfort our countrymen when we bring to light that among the Zouaves, Bohemians were always honorably represented.

Lieut. Col. Kohout has decided to form an all-Bohemian company. It is a very welcome opportunity for our honorable volunteers, for if they are in the ranks of the Zouaves, they will be noticed by the public from the first time they take to the field. Of course, the Zouaves have stricter conditions of acceptance than other volunteer bodies. Whoever wishes to join their ranks and

Svornost, April 29, 1898.

accompany them into the field must be at least eighteen, not over thirty-five years of age, and single.

The governor has been notified that the regiment is ready to take to the field at the next call for volunteers.

WPA GILB PROJ. 30215

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 27, 1898.

MEETING OF BOHEMIAN VOLUNTEERS

The Bohemian Volunteers held a meeting yesterday which was attended by a large number of those willing to offer their services in the war against the Spaniards.

The minutes were approved, and a motion made that the Bohemian Regiment be formed as an independent military unit. Among those present were many youths from the town of Lake, Bohemian California, and from the North side.

After the roll call, 41 new applicants were enrolled.

APR 28 1898 3:27 PM

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BOHEMIAN

Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1892, 9:7.

#### DEDICATION OF THE BOHEMIAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Bohemian valor in the cause of liberty has now for the first time an enduring memorial.

At the head of the main avenue in the Bohemian National Cemetery at Irving Park stands a monument, typical of the Bohemian-American defenders of the Union. It was dedicated yesterday with all the pomp and solemnity of the Grand Army ritual in the presence of 5,000 Bohemian citizens of Chicago.

The statue is of bronze of heroic proportions representing a private soldier in full fatigue uniform. He stands in an attitude of dauntless courage, with his left hand supporting a color staff, the pike partly buried in the earth at his feet, and its silken folds flowing about his shoulders. In his right hand he holds his bayoneted musket ready to repel anyone who dares assail the flag.

President Matousek delivered the address of welcome. Chief Marshall Lewis invited the Grand Army to perform the rite of dedication. H. A. Dietrich, Past Senior Vice

Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1892, 9:7.

Commander of the Department of Illinois, responding to the invitation, said: "In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic I thank you for the honor you have done us in asking us to dedicate this beautiful monument. Our Bohemian citizens responded bravely when our country was assailed, and left their homes to preserve the flag of their adopted country. This monument is not only a memorial to your heroic dead, but will hereafter teach all men that there can be but one government, and one flag." Commander Hawison pronounced the words of dedication. The military symbols were then removed, and the veil which had concealed the statue was drawn down. A prolonged cheer went up from the assemblage, the Bohemian Sharp-shooters fired a salvo of three and the circle of colors around the monument was dipped three times. The first Bohemian soldiers' monument in America was dedicated.

Wm. Kaspar, the President of the Bohemian Memorial Association, then presented the monument to the officers of the cemetery.

President Vaclav accepted the gift for the official board.

After this the Bohemian societies sang "The Unveiling of the Flag", a song composed for the occasion by Prof. J. Simonek. The Hon. Carter H. Harrison then delivered



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BOHEMIAN

Chicago Tribune. May 30, 1892, 9:7.

an address. Assistant prosecuting attorney Elliott and Joseph Cermak delivered the closing addresses, and after the song "Evening" by the societies, and the song of the "Retreat" by Bugler Van Horn the ceremonies were ended.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1871.

BOHEMIAN



[BOHEMIAN MILITIA COMPANY WILL BE FORMED]

The Chicago Bohemians have received a patent from General Sheridan for the formation of a Bohemian militia company under Captain Max Kohn.

III. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth

Organiza-  
tions

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BOHEMIAN



"Czechoslovak Baptist Young People's Union of America",  
Pravda A Slava Nadeje, (Truth and Glorious Hope)  
(Monthly) September 1937, pp. 89-90.

#### FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The fourteenth annual convention of the Czechoslovak Baptist Young People's Union of America was held in the Slovak Baptist Church in Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, June 26, 1937.

The convention activities started with the singing of songs and choruses under the leadership of Mr. Clifton Gregory of Cleveland; Miss Ann Fatula read the 100th Psalm; and Mr. Michael Stancik, National B.Y.P.U. president, prayed.

Reports from the Central, Western and Northern Districts were given by Clifton Gregory, Leslie Nechvatal and Dan E. Lasky, respectively.

A general discussion of dues followed. A motion was passed that letters be sent out to those societies which are delinquent in paying their dues, asking them to pay their dues or give reasons for not having paid them. From

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these letters it will be possible to determine the wishes of these societies.

The Constitution of the National B.Y.P.U. was read and discussed. Several changes were made. With these changes the Constitution was accepted.

A letter from the Bohemian Baptist Church of Goodrich, Wis., extending greetings to the convention and describing the progress of the Lord's work being done there, was read. A church is being built in this community and they made a plea for financial aid from the convention. This letter was turned over to the Executive Committee for decision.

A motive was made that we pay \$50 for our section in "Pravda" as we had done previously.

President Stancik made a report of the questionnaire which had been sent to each society in the convention. Responses were received from the majority of the societies.

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A short memorial service was held for those during the year had died.

Prof. Joza Novotny spoke concerning the school at East Orange. He urged young people to attend this school.

A motion was passed to give \$7.50 to the Senior Convention each month for missionary purposes.

The B.Y.P.U. banquet was held at 6.30 P. M. in the dining room of the Church. The program at the banquet was under the sponsorship of Mr. John Firak. Mr. Emil Frano led the group in singing of several choruses. The Gospel Quartette, composed of Messrs. Charles Tucek, Michael Stancik, Stanley and John Dvorak, sang several selections. Miss Dagmar Zmrhal sang a solo.

The Coronation Service in the evening was begun by group singing under the direction of Mr. Stanley Dvorak. Mr. Michael Stancik was in charge of the evening program which consisted of the following musical selections:

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a vocal selection by Matthew Krajci of Cleveland; a violin solo by Paul Smidh of Chicago; a vocal duet by the Misses Marie Havsky and Ann Krizan of Minneapolis; a vocal solo by Miss Ann Lilge of Philadelphia; a piano solo by Miss Christiane Shefca of New York, and a selection by the Gospel Quartette.

Rev.. Frank Brdlik gave the charge of the following officers elected for the new year: President, Roy Oestereicher of Chicago, Ill., Secretary, Miss Ann Fatula, Monaca, Pa., Treasurer, Clifton Gregory, Cleveland, Ohio, Fin. Sec. Matthew Krejci, Cleveland, Ohio, Editor, Michael Sivulka, Chicago, Ill.

To each of these officers Rev. Brdlik read a verse from the Bible as a guide for their work during the year.

The collection for the evening which amounted to \$25 was taken up. This amount is to be equally divided between the "Pravda" and the church in Goodrich, Wis.



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The speaker for the evening was Rev. L. Gittings who spent some time as a missionary in Africa. He spoke of his many experiences there and how wonderful God was to him in protecting him from the dangers which he encountered. Rev. Gittings said: "Don't lose faith in God. Preach Jesus Christ. Speak the dynamic word of God and it will prove itself the Power of God and Salvation.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was heard. It read as follows:

The Resolutions Committee in accordance with its functions and duties, presents the following resolutions to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Czechoslovak B.Y.P.U. of America.

Resolved that we extend our thanks and appreciation to the Emmanuel Slovak Baptist Church of Chicago, Illinois. and its B.Y.P.U. society for their courteous hospitality.

Resolved that we extend our thanks and appreciation to the retiring officers



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of our B.Y.P.U. convention for their sincere efforts and work in connection with making this convention a success and for the services rendered during this past year.

Resolved that we extend our thanks and appreciation to Rev. Gittings for the inspiring message delivered to the young people at the coronation service this evening. Also that we extend thanks to all those who have in any way contributed with their talent, or otherwise, during any of the meetings at this convention.

It was announced that the next convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1923.

BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT JUNIOR GROUP GIVES A  
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE



The Dorostovy Klub' Cechoslovak' (Junior Club Czechoslovak) will stage a play this Sunday for the benefit of the T. G. Masaryk /Bohemian Free Thought/ school of Cicero, Illinois. The title of the play is 'Pro tu lasku (All for Love)', and the play itself will be performed in the Sokol Karel Jonas. The curtain will rise at 8 P.M. During the intermission the junior club orchestra will play, and since it is its intention to surprise everybody with its art, it is desirable that you do not make any engagements for next Sunday but come to Cicero to see this "All for Love" play.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1922.

THE JEDNOTA TABORITU ESTABLISHES A NEW LODGE

A new lodge, which was named George Washington Lodge No. 53 of the Jednota Taboritu (Taborites), has recently been organized. It consists mostly of junior members of the Taborite (Taborites), and thanks to their unusual zeal in getting new members, it now boasts of a membership of seventy-five people.

Recently this new organization was honored by a gift of a gorgeous silk American flag from the parent organization, the Narodni Hlavni Loze (National Grand Lodge) Jednoty Taboritu. This flag will be officially presented [to the young organization] on Sunday, and the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, located at 26th Street and Lawndale Avenue, has been rented for this occasion....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1918.

#### A NEW JUNIOR CLUB

Mr. Vlach, an ambitious teacher at the Czech language school Vojta Náprstek, a Free Thought institute, founded a club for adolescent graduates of that school. The club pursues the purpose of preventing former pupils from becoming estranged, forgetting the Czech language, and straying away from the mother tongue of their parents. This purpose is, therefore, a noble one.

To make former pupils better acquainted with each other, an entertainment, which proved to be very successful, was arranged last Friday in the school-rooms. Mr. Vlach explained the aims of the club and why the founding of other clubs of this kind should be promoted. The club's orchestra, consisting of two violins and a piano, played popular Czech songs. Mrs. Ludmila Veselská, a well-known worker in Czech school affairs, delivered a lecture on "The Significance of Czech Schools". Miss Helen Weiner sang Czech and other Slav songs, and Miss R. Martinek recited Jablonský's poem, "Three Periods in the History of Bohemia". After Mr. Richard Dusil, president of the trustees of the school,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30 16

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1918.

had spoken, there were more recitations and music.

The program closed with "The Star-Spangled Banner" played by the orchestra and sung by the audience with great enthusiasm. Miss Jelínek then made a collection for the benefit of soldiers in the Czechoslovak Army which yielded \$11.04.

The attendance was large. The club intends to form a group for vocal music-- a regular club chorus.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

#### FROM OUR SOCIETIES

As reported in another issue, former pupils of the Vojta Náprstek School have founded a Senior Club which already has a large membership. The Sdružení Svobodných Škol (Association of Free Thought Schools) is promoting the organization of the club by a proclamation directed to parents and pupils, as well as to the public at large, in which the need for similar youth organizations is emphasized. There can, of course, be no dispute about the existence of this need at the present time, in view of the future of our aid, Sokol, and other associations. If these organizations intend to plan for the future, they must first see that our youngsters do not become totally estranged from us. If they can be won for the youth organizations, there is well-founded hope that they will later join our own adult associations instead of those of other nationalities. The ranks of our societies will thus be constantly strengthened.

Some of our organizations began to found clubs for adolescents several years ago. The results were not satisfactory, because the number of associations

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

that employed this system was too small to produce any far-reaching effects for all the brotherhoods.

The members of the Association of Free Thought Schools are tackling the organization problem with much enthusiasm. We are certain that they will soon be able to report to the public about their successes.

It is desirable that other schools follow this example by forming strong, virile junior clubs. Here is an opportunity for useful work. The Association for Free Thought Schools intends that its undertaking benefit not only its own, but also other Czech organizations.

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Denni Masatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

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FROM OUR SOCIETIES

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(Editorial)

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I G      The Association of Free Thought Czech Schools has formulated a program, the success of which will be of great importance for our societies. The Association recently appealed for the formation of a "club of adolescents". The significance of such an organization need not be emphasized.

Every year, fewer Czechs immigrate to the United States. The period of mass immigration seems definitely to have passed, at least for a long time hence.

There is reason to assume that the flow of immigrants will gradually decrease. If the war ends favorably for the Czechs, there will be no grounds to expect a strong tide of immigration from Czechoslovak lands. Should the war disappoint us, however, at least no immediate immigration to the United States will begin. We must not forget that after the war Europe will lack men, especially young able-

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

bodied men. Every government will feel compelled to restrict emigration, if for no other reason than self-protection. Furthermore, old and feeble men will be deb rred from the United States.

It is more likely that, with Czechoslovak independence achieved, an emigration from America, will be begun, especially by Czech-Americans who are obligated to relatives in the old country.

There can be no doubt about the validity of these assumptions. It is reasonable to conclude that our organizations will have to draw membership from the Czech-American adolescents of today.

How to keep the younger generation within our own ranks, how to bring them up in the spirit of the parents, is the pressing problem of the home and of the school. Boys and girls who have not been reared in the Czech spirit of their parents and

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

who have not been taught love for the homeland cannot be relied on to fill the ranks of our Czech aid societies and Sokol associations.

Several years ago some of our largest organizations attempted to attract our second generation to our Czech-American organizations by founding adolescent clubs. It would be futile to try to conceal their lack of success. Some of these clubs were founded, true enough, but they did not take root.

To minimize the sincere efforts of those who organized this campaign would be unjust to them. Neither do we intend to emphasize the reasons for the failure. It becomes, however, imperative to tread a different path if we want to build up an army of nationally-conscious young people in our Czech-American ranks.

We hope that the Association of Free Thought Schools is pressing the proper lever, and that it will procure a large membership.

Two kinds of clubs will be formed. One will consist of pupils of our Czech

Domni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

schools, and will be a sort of preparatory institution. The other will accept only youths over fourteen years of age. Therefore, there will be a graduation from the preparatory club to the clubs for older boys and girls and from the latter to regular adult organizations, such as aid societies or *škol* associations. It must be admitted that our school education is the best means of organizing adolescents. The mere fact that children attend Czech schools is a guarantee that those children will receive training that will make them loyal to our cause. It is necessary to stress thoroughly the parents' role in this process. It may well be taken for granted that parents who send their children to Czech schools at all will take the trouble to see that those young minds form the proper attitudes toward our clubs.

The Association of Free-Thought Schools will organize clubs in every Czech district of Chicago and vicinity where there is a Czech school. We hope that these clubs will in due time furnish new members to our brotherhoods and sisterhoods. We also expect these clubs to be places of recreation and entertainment for our

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

youth, and not of monotony and boredom. Without the former the clubs would lose their purpose, and they could not be maintained very long.

Here is the opportunity for our organizations to perform meritorious work which is highly important for the future. The Association of Free Thought Schools should attract the attention of all our organizations and of the entire community.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1917.

### CZECHS AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Students of Czech descent at the University of Chicago have organized. It is of interest to observe the aims and purposes of this group, which is becoming influential among native American students. The slight interest which the younger set of American educated men has hitherto shown in the Czechoslovak cause is to be traced to the students themselves, and not to the University proper. Certain opinions and traditions are deep-rooted. There are some Czech students who may have asked themselves questions similar to the one asked by that renegade who visited the Czech art exhibition last week--he wanted to know how the Czechs could be independent when there are Germans in Bohemia also?

The difference between this student and those mentioned above is a flippant manner on one hand and sheer lack of national consciousness on the other.

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1917.

However, the soil is being prepared. There will be a need for a great deal of information, and it will be necessary to eradicate manifold prejudices which prevail among those very ranks of Czech-American students. These circles will have to brace themselves for determined action among our young spirits who should grow into active forces, propelling our propaganda.

J. Horák called several meetings of Czech-American students last month, the result of which was the founding of a Český Klub (Czech Club). Mr. E. Zbitovský is president; Miss A. Jiránek, vice-president; Miss J. Janovský, chairman of the program committee; Mr. A. Novák, secretary; Mr. A. French, treasurer. The activities of the club will be of a social, propagandist, and informatory nature.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

FORMATION OF ENGLISH BRANCH OF THE  
CZECH-AMERICAN WOODSMEN

A club within the Jednota Česko-Amerických Lesníků (Unit of Czech-American Woodsmen) has been formed. Its members, both men and women, are young people who have a better command of the English than of the Czech language. Therefore they have decided to conduct the business of their club in English. There are fifty members now.

The creation of a club such as this will prove no doubt beneficial to the entire organization, since it will increase the amount of publicity necessary to gain new members. Further, it will assist the benevolent and aid societies in their effort to keep the younger Czech-American generation within their ranks. This has been shown in St. Louis, Mo., where a branch of the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society (Česko Slovanská Podporující Společnost) was formed which consists entirely of young people,



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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

and which is reported to be growing rapidly into one of the strongest groups in the entire organization.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1917.

### CZECH FOOTBALL LEAGUE OPENS SEASON

The "Liga Footbalowa" (Football League) will begin its seasonal activity next Sunday. This organization has been poorly appreciated and even ridiculed from the outset, but through the assiduous work of the management, and the strenuous training during the winter time it has arrived at a point where it enjoys the respect of all other Czech societies so that it counts as members such clubs as : Slavia, Cechie, A. C. Rangers, Olympia, Union, Praha, the football section of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, A. C. Atlas, and the youngest Czech association, Sparta. These represent 240 Czech football players.

The Sunday plays will be devoted to the contest for the cup donated by



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1917.

the well-known merchant, Mr. Spalding. The next meeting of the Football league will be held in the establishment of Karel Novak, 26 Street and Avers Avenue.



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

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CZECH PUPILS' CLUB AT HARRISON HIGH

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Our readers have already been informed that the Harrison-Beseda Club was founded, which is composed of male and female pupils of Harrison High School. The president is Miss Vraz. Although only about three weeks in existence, the club numbers 140 members, more than all others, so that it is expected to become the strongest association of the school.

This club presented its first entertainment yesterday afternoon, and offered a colorful and beautiful program. Several teachers were present. Czech national songs, classic dances, and select pieces of the highest type for the piano, were the main features; after refreshments were served, the party finished with a general dance.

The club is intended to be a Czech club, not in name only, but in fact. We hear that its members, accompanied by the Czech teachers, will pay a



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

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I A 1 b      visit to the Czechoslovak bazaar and thus unburden themselves  
IV              of their national obligation. The club is preparing - as a  
                 novelty - a national dance, the "Beseda." Last night's party  
served to make the students of the first class acquainted with the elder  
ones. We wish the best of success to the young club, hoping that all of  
its members will pay attention to all matters concerning the Czechs, par-  
ticularly to the Czech tongue, the sweet language of our parents.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

ASSOCIATIONAL

One of our junior clubs founded by the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) recently put on an amateur theatrical performance, the principal significance of which is that it indicates the Club's interest in national work. This does not mean that all that our junior clubs do is to put on shows; in fact, they are finding many other fields for their activities, but the main thing is that they do work, that they are active, which is of particular importance just now when all our fraternal organizations have to turn to our young people for new membership. There is no relying upon new immigration, since so very few people are coming to America these days, and it is easy to imagine that there will not be many young and healthy men left in Europe after the war. Therefore our junior clubs are now more important than ever before and should be organized and encouraged whenever there is an opportunity. This activity has not been quite satisfactory among the young people of our Chicago, although there is a rich and fertile field for it here that should be fully taken advantage of.

WPA (L) 1908, 1909

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 26, 1915.

Soon the cold weather will set in, a time when club meetings and other gatherings should be showing a greater attendance than in summer. As a rule they do, but even so, the attendance is not so good as it should be. No doubt it would be well if the membership would pledge an improvement in that respect, promising to one another regular attendance at the meetings of their organizations and showing in that way their interest in the work.

George Washington Lodge Number Sixty-six of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky celebrated yesterday its thirty-fifth anniversary with a party in the Ceskoanglicka Svobodomyslna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School).

.....

A new branch was added in Morton Park to the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) last Sunday. It has the name of Mir Cechie (Cechia, Peace) and has almost seventy members.....

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Denní Ilustatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

OAK PARK SOKOL CELEBRATION



Oak Park's new Sokol gymnasium was dedicated yesterday. Favorable weather brought many guests from Chicago to the scene of festivities. Several Sokol societies were very well represented. The gymnasts came to enjoy a few joyous enthusiastic moments.

Around 2:00 P. M. a company of Sokols in uniform marched from the old building to the new headquarters. The new building was dedicated in a fitting prologue by brother F. Drabek. The keys to the building were given to little Miss M. Koller and she, in turn, with enthusiastic words, handed the keys to the president and called upon him to open the doors to this Sokol temple. The president gave thanks for the honor and trust which were thus shown him. He welcomed the guests and forecast a beautiful future. Doctor Rudiš-Jičínský urged the Sokols to continued activity so that ideals which are still unattained may be realized; only through the proper rearing of the young generation can this be accomplished.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

IV

There followed congratulatory messages from various organizations.....  
After the conclusion of the ceremonies, an informal entertainment followed.  
With satisfaction for work well done and with the expectation that the  
younger generation will take over the task and carry on in true Sokol  
fashion the festivities ended.





Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1911.

A BOHEMIAN TROOP OF BOY SCOUTS

A Bohemian troop of Boy Scouts of America is being organized in Svatoptuk Cech Park which is located at Twentieth and Lay Streets. The park management was successful in securing the services of an excellent instructor, Mr. Vaclav Washa, who, as a soldier, has had much experience in this class of work. Mr. Washa is a sincere Bohemian, and is enthusiastic about this new movement of our youth. According to his statement, our Bohemian boys have an opportunity to organized one of the best troops not only of Chicago, but of the entire country. They have the necessary qualifications and capabilities belonging to Boy Scouts.

In order that we might somewhat inform Bohemian parents with this new movement among our youth, we announce that the Boy Scouts of America, primarily, are trained in strict obedience by means of various military marching drills, flag, and other signal communication, telegraphy, and

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1911.



other useful skills. Here is an opportunity for our Bohemian youth to be represented in a dignified manner before Americans. It is up to our Bohemian parents now to aid us in this direction, and place their sons under the American flag and they will surely contribute to the honor and fame of our Bohemian people in this new country of ours.

Boys from twelve years upward are accepted into this new organization, and they must have the consent of their parents. There are no expenses involved, except for the uniform which costs about two and a half dollars. Applications are being accepted by Mr. V. Kodl, the manager of Svatoopluk Cech Park, in his office, and Mr. Vaclav Washa, 1615 Jefferson Street.

### III. ASSIMILATION

F. Special

Contribu-

tions to Early American Development

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1906.

CZECHS SETTLE ON SOUTH-WEST SIDE.

p. 4, Col. 1.. Anyone able to recall memories of Bohemian California prior to eighteen years ago must surely be filled with astonishment over the great growth of that community. At that time it was such an insignificant settlement, that it was hardly worth mentioning.

Our sportsmen remember that prior to that time they used to go there to hunt rabbits. True, there are still many rabbits to be gotten there today, but these have already been shot and in some instances are stuffed with sawdust. There, where formerly lay an expansive prairie, now are found splendid streets and business houses, such, we believe, as no city need be ashamed of, and the majority of the businesses and residences are owned by our countrymen. The immigrant movement to Bohemian California is constantly increasing and we believe the time is not far off when this quarter will be a real Bohemian California, as it is now called.

Also deserving of mention is the growth of Bohemian settlements in Hawthorne, in the vicinity of 48th Avenue; in Clyde and especially in the town of Cicero. One Bohemian settler moved there more than thirteen years ago. He settled in

WIA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1906.

an American neighborhood and as he states, he did not have a bed of roses among them. As it was, they considered him as belonging to some inferior nationality, they evaded him, and in every way possible made known to him their contempt and their superiority. However, he paid no attention to them, he did not force himself upon them and strictly minded his own business.

That way he impressed them and when he was followed by a second and a third settler, and they conducted themselves in the same manner, the Americans of the neighborhood began to realize that they had intelligent people to deal with, and that they had erred when they considered them as something inferior to themselves. They drew closer to them and steadily learned that these Czech people not only were their equals, but in certain instances their superiors. Today Hawthorne is slowly but surely becoming a Czech settlement, a settlement of which we will be just as proud in the future as we are at present of Bohemian California.

### III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration  
and  
Emigration

III G  
I F 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1922.

#### GRADUATION EXERCISES OF 106 BOHEMIAN CANDIDATES FOR CITIZENSHIP

Last night graduation exercises were held for 106 Bohemian candidates for citizenship. The event took place in the J. Sterling Morton High School assembly hall at 8 P.M., under the sponsorship of the active Poplatnik Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association. This organization was instrumental in providing the necessary training for the candidates, without which it would be impossible for them to obtain the desired citizenship certificate. It is noteworthy that the instructors in this course were Professor Otto Duda and Miss Josefa Duda who with unwonted zeal and industry endeavored to convey the necessary information to the candidates. In this they were eminently successful according to the naturalization officer who praised the Bohemian people in general and the Bohemian candidates in particular, saying that they all deserved high grades in the examination given by the naturalization department.

The graduation committee in charge of the soiree consisted of Messrs. Frantisek Svoboda, a notary public of 5544 West 25th Street; H. Liberacky, Bohumil Walek,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1922.

P. Nudera, and J. Schneider. These gentlemen also provided an excellent entertainment which consisted of....music and speeches. There was an opening speech by Mr. M. Raab, superintendent of night schools, who explained the advantages of citizenship and complimented the candidates for their wishing to become citizens. Speeches were also made by Mr. Josef Z. Klenha, president of the Cicero community, and Mr. F. Righeimer, county judge. The Bohemian virtuoso, Mr. Jiri Hrusa, then played a solo and arias from Bedrich Smetana's "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride). The main item on the program of course was the awarding of diplomas to the graduates, and Mr. H. Church, the superintendent of schools, assisted by the instructors, presented them to the graduates.... music followed, and the ceremony was ended. List of persons receiving diplomas is omitted in translation.7

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1921.

ELLIS ISLAND

(Editorial)

It was not until the local newspaper The Chicago Tribune and its associate papers in other cities called attention to the terrible conditions prevailing in Ellis Island that the Government saw fit to take disciplinary measures with the employees on that island and do something in the way of improvement in this immigration station which must be passed through by almost all immigrants. The Tribune, no matter what may have been the motives for its action, deserves an expression of recognition and sincere thanks. But then thanks are due to the paper not only from the immigrants but also from native Americans who desire a rapid Americanization of all immigrants. The first impression one receives in a new country is always the most permanent and decisive one. Therefore it takes many years before the immigrants forget the suffering and humiliation meted out to them in Ellis Island. When such an immigrant, just fresh after these experiences, falls a victim to

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1921.

exploiters, it is small wonder that he comes to hate the country to which he came with so many high hopes, and that Americanization progresses so slowly.

Therefore it will be necessary not only to improve conditions in Ellis Island but also do something in regard to advice and friendly counsel to newly arrived immigrants, thus causing them to love this country right from the start. They will also love all our institutions, artificial [sic] Americanization will become unnecessary, and the results of natural ways of making good American citizens will be immeasurably greater.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1921.

### AN EXPEDITION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Last night the Polk Street Depot was crowded with our countrymen who came to say goodbye to their relatives and friends who were leaving for Czechoslovakia. The expedition was arranged by the Slavia Shipping Corporation of New York, and all the participants will be guests of the Olympiad which will be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, this year.

Many of these people are going to Czechoslovakia for a visit, but a number of them intend to establish homes there. Among the participants were several families who with their children are moving to Czechoslovakia with the intention of spending the rest of their lives in the country where they were born. The train of the Labash Railroad pulled out of the depot at 9 P.M. and many cries of bon voyage were heard from those who were left behind. Before the departure Mr. F. Strunc, who was in charge of the part of the expedition from Chicago, bade farewell to the people and thanked them for their

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1921.

participation. This morning the train will make a stop in Detroit and another in Buffalo at Niagara Falls. [Names of 122 Chicagoans making the trip are omitted in translation.]

III G

IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1920.

STRUGGLE OF CONGRESSMAN ADOLPH J. SABATH USELESS

The House of Representatives Expected to  
Pass Law Forbidding Immigration

When the vigorous protest of Congressman Adolph J. Sabath against the adoption of the law against immigrants was voted down, the House of Representatives proceeded to debate Representative Johnson's proposal according to which immigration to the United States shall be suspended for a period of two years. The proposal is supported by a great majority of congressmen of both parties and will evidently be adopted tomorrow. Its fate in the Senate is still uncertain.

Congressman Sabath in his speech said: "The immigrants helped to make this country the richest and the most powerful country on earth. In all the wars this country experienced the immigrants were the most loyal soldiers. For years now we have heard the cry that we must stop immigration, but such a law was never adopted inasmuch as it was not necessary. It is not

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1920.

necessary even today."

On the other hand Congressman Fess of Ohio proclaimed: "If we do not pass this law, then our country will soon be full of foreign cripples and undesirable people. Europe is full of disturbance and her inhabitants are striving to enter the United States in order to avoid the terrible postwar conditions. We do not care for such inhabitants. We do not need them and we have no room for them."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1918.

CONGRESSMAN INTERCEDES FOR OUR SOLDIERS

We are informed that Congressman A. J. Sabath succeeded in having a measure approved by the Committee for Immigration. He proposes a change in the immigration law so that alien soldiers who are fighting in Europe may be admitted to this country if they wish to return.

A law was passed in February, 1917, which forbids the admission of persons who do not meet with certain requirements. The proposed change would authorize the admission of aliens who have spent some time in the United States and are now fighting against a power with which the United States is at war, provided they want to return within two years after the end of the war. They will be admitted even if disabled if they have served in any of the Allied Armies that fought the Central Powers. Should it become necessary to place them in an institution for care, the expenses will be defrayed from the funds of the immigration authorities.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1917.

THE IMMIGRANT PROBLEM

(Summary of Editorial)



"Authorized circles in the United States have become convinced in the course of the last few years that the immigrant wave is growing so rapidly that the newcomers cannot be assimilated fast enough. New laws were passed to impede the flow of immigrants. These measures have lost their meaning now, since immigration has been on the decline during the war, so that the dearth of laborers is being felt throughout the country.....The longer the war lasts, the more the United States will have to cope with a preponderance of emigration over immigration.

.....

"As far as Czechs and Slovaks are concerned, there may be many who will return to the old country. This will depend upon the fulfillment of the promise by the Allies to establish a Czechoslovak state.....We have no desire to judge these possibilities prematurely, because certain facts which will govern the



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1917.

peace treaty are not known to us.

"Our foremost duty now is to prove ourselves loyal and grateful to our new homeland and to repay it for the benefits which it has granted to us. We must help the United States to win this war which she entered not only to preserve her own freedom, but also to liberate the small nations from oppression, among whom we Czechs and Slovaks are numbered.

.....

"Whatever the future may have in store for us, we are here in America now, and we shall work to make it the happiest of all countries."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 2, 1917.

#### CZECH-AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN INTERVENES

Since the break in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria, there reigned great confusion in the granting of the citizenship papers to immigrants from Austria. One of the judges admitted applicants without discrimination, while another denied the citizenship on the ground that Austria was an enemy country. Congressman A. J. Sabath, who represents a district with a high percentage of Czech populace, intervened in this matter, and received a response from the commissioner of naturalization, who informed the Congressman that he had advised his assistants who conduct the investigations that Austria is not considered an enemy state. Therefore, no restrictions should be placed upon applicants from the dual monarchy. Congressman Sabath has won the gratitude of many by his resolute intervention.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1915.

IMMIGRANTS AND OUR POLITICIANS

(Editorial)

What we dislike most in our politicians in connection with the immigration question is their lack of sincerity. There is much talk now about so-called hyphenated Americans, a term which refers to Bohemian-Americans, Irish-Americans, etc.; it implies that everybody should be an American without any qualification--American only. True enough. But the trouble is that nobody seems to have the courage to stand up and explain clearly the whys and wherefores of the whole question. The point is that now, more than ever before, we are threatened by a war with Germany. It threatened in May of this year, but nobody seemed to be afraid. It threatens now again, and many serious-minded people are afraid that Germany may perhaps win this war, in which case she is likely to attack us. Now then, what about the hyphenated Americans? The truth is that Kaiser Wilhelm has in this country many spies and minions, some of whom serve him for pay--as has been proved--and others

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1915.

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out of patriotic loyalty to his person. This means that the hyphenated Americans who are dangerous to this country are actually the Germans. This being so, have you ever heard anyone of our politicians say anything against them? Has Roosevelt said a word against them, the man who is reputed to fear nobody and nothing? Has President Wilson? Neither the one nor the other. Both of them spoke last week about the immigrant people, but spoke generally, carefully avoiding any mention of the Germans. Many times have we predicted that all immigrants would suffer because of the German traitors. Now we may be quite sure they really will!

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III H (German)

I G (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

IMMIGRATION IN THE LIMELIGHT

(Editorial)

Our English-language newspapers have been dealing very often lately with the immigration question. They have been noticing, with perhaps an extreme sensitivity, every manifestation forthcoming from immigrant groups, and have been turning the light on the relation of immigrants to their newly adopted country and to their own old homeland. The reason for this is undoubtedly the passionate devotion of German newspapers to the cause of the "Teutonic allies" in Europe. These papers glorify anything and everything that the German and Austrian armies do, even when their actions definitely damage the interests of the United States; and they criticize and disapprove of the steps taken by our President, Mr. Wilson, toward the defense of this country's interests if they feel that such steps may lessen the hopes of the Teutonic allies for final victory.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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III H (German) Thus the local Germans bring the suspicion of lack of patriotism, unreliability, and other more serious offenses

I G (German) against this country, on the whole immigrant population of the United States. That this is so is much to be regretted,

and it is necessary that everything possible be done to counteract the evil.

The Bohemians and other Slavic people are doing what they can, and the American public approves of their standpoint. Last Sunday, meetings were held by Slavs in Chicago, Boston, and elsewhere which adopted resolutions showing not only the attitude of Austro-Hungarian Slavs toward the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Dumba, his baiting, and the send-off he got from our Government, but also showing their attitude toward the whole war and the possible entanglement of our country in the European struggle. No doubt more such meetings will be held throughout the country in all cities with sizeable Bohemian, Polish, Slovak, Croatian, and other Slavic settlements, so that the American public will know exactly where we

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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III H (German)

I G (German) Immigrants have many enemies even in normal times. These enemies have been keeping somewhat more quiet recently, but the arrogance of the German newspapers and the careless actions of Germans have given the enemies a welcome opportunity for renewed, daring attacks. That the immigration question has reached a very serious stage can be gathered from, in addition to other things, an article published by the Chicago Daily Tribune, admittedly a newspaper which has always endeavored to be just and impartial toward the immigrants. That article, entitled "Enemies within Our Gates," goes somewhat like this:

"It would be most regrettable if public opinion in the United States should be influenced or formed by viewpoints expressed so clearly at the convention of the 'Friends of Peace' which just now ended. The business of the convention was motivated by two principal considerations; a foreign nationalism and a desire

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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for peace.

III H (German)

I G (German) "It is not necessary to say a great deal about the latter.

The desire for peace is a result of idealism uncontrolled by common sense, and although it can be very noisy and cause all kinds of mischief, it cannot rely upon the support of the general public. In fact, public opinion mitigates it and prevents its worst effects.

"The former, the influence of a foreign nationalism, is, at least in these times, a much more serious and dangerous matter. For a movement whose purpose it is to influence public opinion favorably for the Germanic allies, except for some of its methods and means of expression, Americans who are not blindly partisan must feel a great deal of sympathy. It is entirely within the law and quite desirable that the German cause should be clearly explained in the United States, and that men of German blood and men who believe in and



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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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III H (German) respect the German culture or the justification of the German intervention, be heard throughout the country.

I G (German)

"But much more than this must be said about the German and pro-German propaganda. The sudden outbreak of the war, the diplomatic steps preceding it, and the invasion of Belgium have caused a great deal of unfriendly feeling against Germany in our country. Germany has been very severely criticised by almost all our newspapers. German-American opinion was paralyzed for a while, but then came the unavoidable protest. In New York, where public opinion was most eccentric and was extremely partisan, a desperate attempt was made to counteract it, and a pro-German movement has been brought to life. The fact that this movement was in some of its phases too radical, rabid, ill-conceived, and from the American point of view, impudent, has been regretted even by the more sensible and loyal American Germans.

"An organization whose purpose it is to press for a political action that

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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III H (German) would put limitations on free American industry for the  
I G (German) benefit of one or another European power is not only  
un-American, but anti-American. It infringes on American  
rights, its members act as Americans and deprive themselves  
of their privilege of being heard as Americans, by all of which they damage  
their own cause."

The above mentioned paper goes on talking about partisanship favoring the Allies, particularly the English, and says: "It must not be tolerated that the evil of foreign nationalism, that existed before the war and has been formed into a much hotter flame by the winds of that great catastrophe, should destroy our domestic peace and leave severe wounds that would take years to heal. Petty politicians, exploiters of the immigrants, economic and social conditions tending to keep the newcomers together--all this has conspired to retard, and to some extent, to make impossible, the natural process of unification. It represents a problem whose real significance

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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was not revealed until the war broke out. Since immigration

III H (German) has grown over and above the limits of the assimilating

I G (German) ability of this Republic, it should be stopped for a time.

We have been welcoming the peoples of all nations, but it was not to see them causing disunity in our midst. Jealousy and distrust, old rivalries, allegiance to a world they have left behind, have no place here.

"What this Republic needs at this time is the rebirth of singlehearted Americanism. That is needed right now and most of all, and it will be needed in the critical and difficult times which we are facing. Our Republic has never before had to solve problems of foreign and domestic policies of as vital importance for our present welfare and future progress as it has now. How can these problems be solved if we are disunited, divided? Shall our councils be dimmed by the affairs of foreigners? Shall we become a heterogenous conglomeration, or one nation working loyally and energetically on its own

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 3022

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1915.

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fate?"

III H (German)

I G (German) These are plain words that need no explanation. In a paper as serious and as friendly toward the immigrants as the Tribune, they have a greatly increased significance. It is up to our Germans to take notice of this "Mene-Tekel" appearing publicly in newspapers that have been friendly to them and to all immigrants, and to stop endangering themselves and all other immigrants by their passionate partisanship in which they forget not only all decency but also discretion; and to stop endangering all the ideals which are dear to all our immigrant citizens.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

ON IMMIGRATION

(Editorial)

The enemies of "foreigners" in America maintain that immigration laws are a legitimate and necessary barrier to the influx of non-American people flooding this country. One thing, however, is certain: The laws are inhumane and in direct opposition to the principles propounded by President Wilson in his notes to Germany in which he said: "Humaneness above everything else".

Some time ago the Eastern newspapers discussed the case of one Nathan Cohen, thirty-five years old and insane, who for some time had been transported from one port to another because no country would permit him to land. Finally he landed on Ellis Island and has not been heard of since. Cohen, we hear, immigrated from Russia to Brazil and thence to the United States in 1912. About a year later he became insane and, in accordance with the humanitarian laws of the United States, was sent back to South America. But Brazil would not have him because he had lived in that country only a short time and he belonged to

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

Russia. But Russia would not have him, either, so he travelled back to New York. He was sent back to Brazil with the assurance that his relatives would take care of him there. But Brazilian authorities again refused him admittance and the unfortunate man was returned to New York.

Of course, the immigration officials cannot be blamed for this cruelty. All they do is execute the law. The blame rests with the Congressmen who pass laws permitting, or necessitating such inhumane treatment. But it is really not cruelty or inhumaneness that Congress is guilty of; it is rather a lack of order, a carelessness. Laws are passed carelessly, nobody thinks them through, nobody cares what will happen when they are enforced to the letter. Laws should be worded so as to allow a certain leeway for such unforeseen instances as the above-mentioned case. "Humaneness above everything else," has said our President to the Germans. Therefore, why should it not apply to the immigration law?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

### THE MEANING OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Perhaps never before has such importance been ascribed to American citizenship as in these times of European war, and never before have we received more inquiries as to the rights and privileges of American citizenship from countrymen who would like to return to the old country and do not know whether they are subject to military duty.

Many people have erroneous ideas in this respect, and some of them think that the possession of citizenship papers--second papers, as they are frequently called--is an absolute guarantee of safety in every respect. Such confidence may easily lead to trouble, as was shown in the case of a countryman who was arrested in Bohemia because of something he had said in this time of war.

The principal mistake of many people is that they do not know that American citizenship itself affords no protection whatever to anybody, and that any protection an American citizen may be entitled to is based on mutual treaties that our country may have closed with another country.

MPA (HL) PROJ. 3027

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

Accordingly, the protection which his citizenship gives to an American varies greatly from one country to another; in some places it is greater than in others, depending on the provisions of such treaties. There is only one thing in which there is no difference whatever: No country recognizes the first papers, that is, the declaration of intention to become an American citizen. The possession of these papers does not free a man from military duty in his country, or from any other obligation, and does not give him any privileges whatever. That, of course, is only natural, because the first papers are not equivalent to citizenship. It may seem less logical that full American citizenship does not mean the same thing the world over, but it is a fact. Each European country has reserved for itself by treaty certain rights toward its former citizens or subjects, and these rights must be respected both by the United States and United States citizens.

In these times, the treaty dealing with military duty is of greatest interest to us, because it determines the relationship between an American citizen of Bohemian origin with the government of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

There has been in existence for many years a treaty between the United States and Austria by which the Austrian government recognizes as an American citizen a man who has lived in the United States at least five years and has obtained his citizenship--second papers--in a lawful way. In regard to military duty, however, the Austrian government reserves its rights toward its former subjects in cases where the man emigrated while (1) a recruit and under call to active service; (2) in service in ranks, or on furlough during service; (3) on leave of indefinite duration or in the reserves, after having been summoned to active service; (4) under call to service by a public proclamation; (5) after a proclamation of war. Briefly, this means that the Austrian government has the right to punish an American citizen only if he left Austria during a war, or in the time of his active service in the army, or after being recruited and called to service.

In this respect, our treaty with Austria is of much greater advantage to American citizens than similar treaties with other countries. The Immigration League of New York has prepared a compilation of respective treaty provisions with various countries. According to the treaty with Russia, no Russian subject

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

can become an American citizen without permission from the Russian government and as long as he is not completely free of his military duties. If a Russian immigrant secures American citizenship without the consent of his government, he is subject to punishment upon his return to Russia.

A Frenchman who has acquired American citizenship between his twentieth and thirtieth birthday, during which time he is subject to three years of active service and ten years of service in the reserve, must return to France upon a call to arms. Should he not do so and thereafter should return to France, he may be arrested and put in prison or otherwise punished regardless of his age.

A German subject who emigrated from Germany prior to his seventeenth birthday may return to Germany only for a visit; otherwise he may be deported, because he emigrated in order to evade military service.

A Belgian who has secured American citizenship is automatically released

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1914.

from military service, provided that he is not a deserter.

Serbia recognizes American citizenship only in the cases of men who have fully complied with all their military obligations before leaving Serbia. Otherwise, even American citizens are subject to prosecution upon their return to Serbia.

In Italy, it is also necessary for an emigrant to secure the permission of his government to acquire the American citizenship, which otherwise does not free an Italian-born American citizen of his military duty.

Turkey has the simplest and best provisions which are certainly obvious. The Turkish government does not recognize the American citizenship of its subjects, unless Turkey has given its consent. And the consent is given only on the condition of the applicant's pledge that he will never return to Turkey. This of course, effectively disposes of the question of any military duty.....

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1914.

NATIONAL STATISTICS OF CHICAGO'S POPULATION  
Illinois Has 124,225 Inhabitants of Bohemian  
Descent, Chicago 110,736

The Census Bureau in Washington has just issued a report showing the number of immigrants in Illinois and in Chicago. The report is based on the 1910 census, and shows not only the number of immigrants, but also the number of American born citizens of foreign parentage.

According to these figures there now reside in Illinois 2,926,407 immigrants who make up fifty-three per cent of the total of 5,526,962 white residents.....

The report is, of course, very interesting, especially that part which refers to Chicago. It shows that the Bohemians are the sixth from the top in the number of whites in this city, and also the sixth among groups registering other than the American language as their mother tongue.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1914.

The Germans hold the first place in Chicago as far as numbers are concerned: 461,981, or twenty-two per cent of the total of 2,139,057 white residents.

The second place goes to the English, Irish, and Scotch, with the total of 368,651.

The Poles rank third with 230,132, and form eleven per cent of Chicago's white inhabitants.

The Swedes number 120,615, and the Jews 111,098.

The Bohemians and Moravians together total 110,736, which amounts to five per cent of the city's white population.

The Italians follow the Bohemians with the count of 75,929.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1914.

The Norwegians are next in line with 49,414.

The Lithuanians follow with a total of 26,355.

The French number 24,718, the Danes 23,893. Holland is represented by 21,208. Hungarians number 13,253, Slovaks 13,093, Serbo-Croatians 10,085, Greeks 7,785, Slovenes 6,336, and Russians 2,906.

The number of immigrants resident in Chicago is 1,693,918, which is the best proof of the strength in our city. They constitute seventy-nine per cent of all of our white residents, and the so-called American element, which does not mix with the immigrants, makes up only twenty-one per cent of the people of Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1914.

OFFERS AID IN NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Our countryman, Mr. Frank J. Beran who is employed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, announces that he is willing to offer advice and assistance to all countrymen living in the Tenth Ward who wish to become citizens, and also to those who had their citizenship papers but have lost them. For that purpose he will serve you free of charge every Friday evening from 8 to 9 P. M. in Lackovich Hall, 18th Place and Fisk Street.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1913.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

We have been requested to remind our countrymen who have had their first citizenship papers for more than seven years to apply for the second papers as early as possible if they want to acquire them according to the present law, which provides that every applicant is entitled to an interpreter.

We are advised that this old law will be in force until September 29. Owners of such papers will have to apply for new ones if they fail to apply for the second papers by that date.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT